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**Vol. 1.**

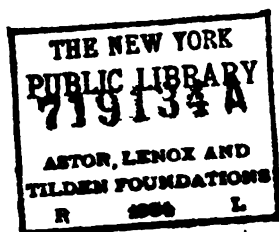
'Here once beneath a monarchs feet

Sax legislations sovereign units



Filed by J. A. H. S. Storer, Clerk of Court, at Dec 14 1888

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**VIEWS IN  
EDINBURGH**

**AND ITS**

**VICINITY;**

**DRAWN AND ENGRAVED BY J. & H. S. STORER,**

**EXHIBITING REMAINS OF**

**Antiquity,**

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS,**

**AND**

**PICTURESQUE SCENERY.**

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**IN TWO VOLUMES,**

**VOL. I.**

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**1820.**

#### PREFACE.

tradition never fails to preserve in the hearts of a patriotic people: Those who feel no interest in contemplating the venerable remains of past ages, will doubtless be gratified by beholding the many new and magnificent structures which adorn the Scottish Capital, affording an interesting picture of a city emerging fast from comparative poverty, and advancing rapidly to commercial distinction and opulence.

The vicinity of EDINBURGH offers to the view so many striking beauties of scenery, and noble monuments of ancient and modern architecture, that a selection has been, in some degree, difficult; it is hoped, however, that its most distinguished features will be found faithfully delineated.

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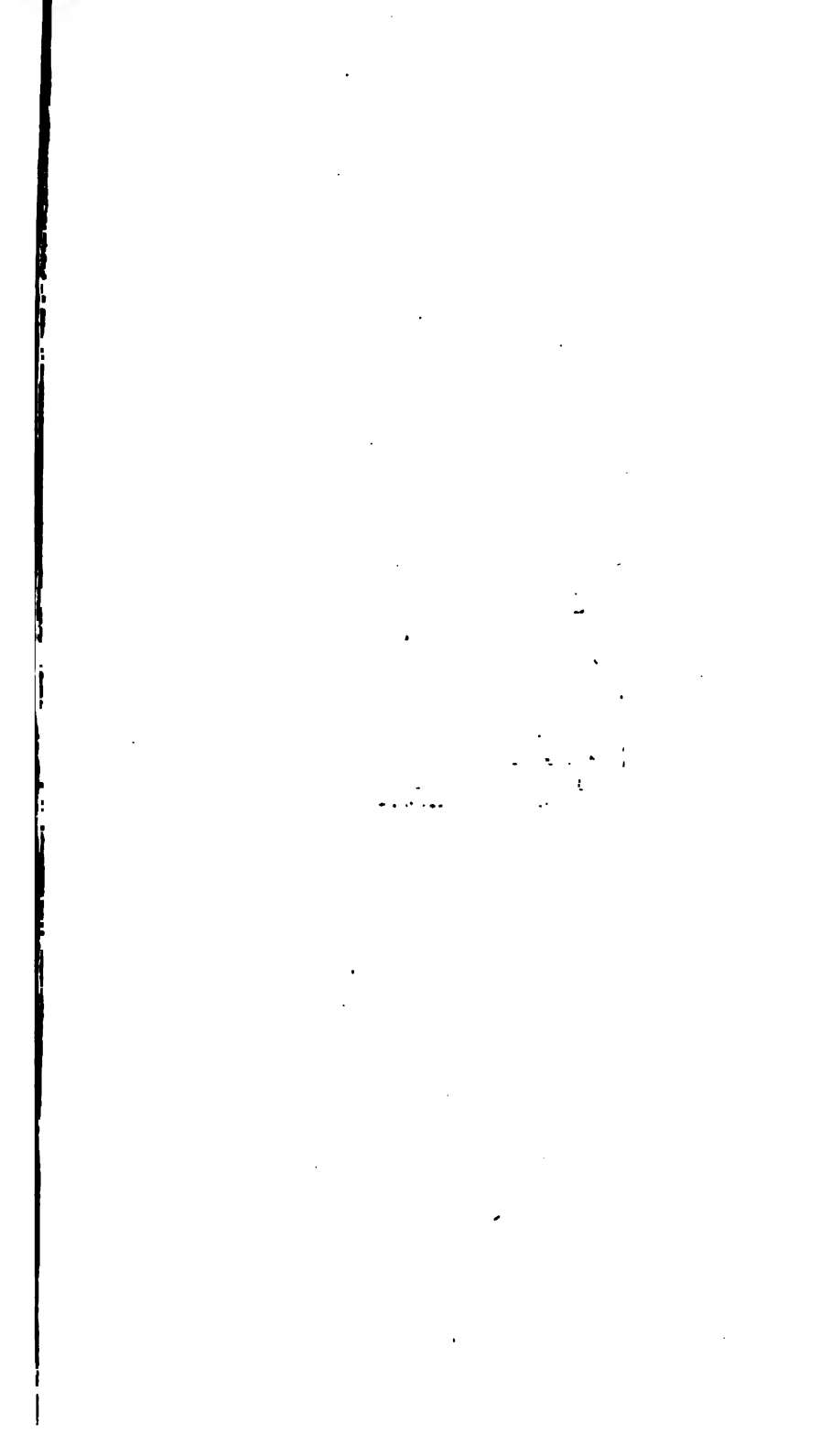
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Edinburgh 1793.







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**HISTORY**  
**OF**  
**EDINBURGH,**  
**FROM ITS**  
**EARLIEST STATE TO THE PRESENT TIME.**

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**PART I.**  
**ITS CIVIL AND POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS.**

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**CHAPTER I.**  
*From the Origin of Edinburgh to the Battle of Flowden.*

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**EDINBURGH**, the capital of Scotland, and a city of Mid Lothian, lies about three miles to the south of the Frith of Forth, and is situated in west long. 3°, and north lat. 56°.

The meaning of the word Edinburgh, and the origin of the city itself, are subjects on which there exists among antiquarians a variety of opinion, and which, notwithstanding all the elucidation of them, which both fancy and research have attempted to furnish, are still full of uncertainty. It is doubtful whether the name be Saxon, Pictish, or Gaelic. Some writers derive it from Eth, a king of the Picts; others suppose it to be the Gaelic word for Aidan, one of our kings who began to reign in the year 570, or a term in that language of similar orthography and sound which signifies *the face*, either of them in connection with *dun*, forming the compound *Dun-Edin*, i. e. *Aidan's-hill*, or *the brow of the hill*; and a third class deduce it from Edwin, a Saxon monarch, who in the year 617, overran the territories of the Picts. Of these theories the last seems to be the most

plausible. Simeon of Durham, an ancient and credible author, calls the city, now in question, by the name *Edwinesburgh*, the literal translation of which is Edwin's Castle; and nearly the same designation is given to it in the charter granted by king David I. to the canons of Holyrood-house abbey. These authorities, however, though they go a great way to determine the source of the appellation, do not certainly ascertain the date of the origin of the castle or city, since we find that the expression *Castellh Mynydd Agned*, which in the British language signifies the fortress of the hill of St. Agnes, was applied to it at a still earlier period than the time of Edwin: The castle might have been called *Edwineburg*, from its having been repaired by that king, or from his having occupied it as a temporary residence. It is reasonable to suppose, and the Celtic name *Mai-dyn*, by which it was very anciently known, converts the supposition almost into a certainty, that the natural advantages of such a situation, must have been soon considered by the inhabitants of that district of the country, as rendering it admirably adapted for being the site of a fortress, and that it would be devoted to this purpose at no very remote age, though in successive generations it might frequently change its name and appearance, as it was affected by the vicissitudes of war and the ravages of time.

The earliest notices that have been transmitted to us in an authentic shape, exclusively respect the castle, which must be very ancient. It would appear to be older, at least, than the town, both from the silence of history as to the latter, and from the pre-eminent importance which is attached to a place of defence, in a rude and warlike age. Our information in regard to the castle, extends so far back as the year 452, when it was taken by the Saxons from the Picts, who had previously to that time possessed it. About the year 626, Edwin the king of the Saxons, is said to have erected a fortress on the rock where the castle now stands, probably either rebuilding the former one, or strengthening by artificial means, a situation

which had hitherto owed its chief or sole security to nature. The Picts retook it in 685. In the year 854 those houses, which from the earliest period, it is likely, were at different times placed near the castle, for the sake of the protection and safety which it afforded, had amounted to a small town or village, to which the name of the castle might soon be transferred. It was in this century, that the Picts were a second time dispossessed of Edinburgh. Their conquerors, the Saxon kings of Northumberland, retained it till the year 956, when it was resigned to Indulph, king of Scotland. He reigning till 961 held it during that interval. We find it afterwards the property of Eadulph, a Northumbrian earl, who, however, was induced by fear of Malcolm II. and by an agreement which had taken place between them, to give up Lothian, and consequently Edinburgh, to that king. In 1093, Donald Bane, the usurper, made an unsuccessful attack on the castle. In that year also died in the castle Margaret, widow of Malcolm Canmore, and in commemoration of this event, a chapel was soon after erected there, to which Robert I. granted an annual income from the revenues of the town, a grant afterwards renewed by Robert II. Edgar, the son of Malcolm and Margaret, after a reign remarkable neither for duration nor importance, died also in the castle. During the reign of Alexander, who succeeded him, the only thing related of Edinburgh is, that he held it to be a town of the royal demesne. David, his brother, coming to the throne, raised the castle to considerable importance, by making it the seat of royalty; enlarged the town; built a church and mill in its neighbourhood, which were of great advantage to the inhabitants; and conferred a charter on the canons of Holyrood, in which he granted them very important privileges. From this charter, it should seem that Edinburgh was then a borough, though not properly a royal one. It would appear too from the charters of those times, that it was usual for the kings to reside in the castle of Edinburgh. Malcolm IV. successor to David, made it his frequent abode; Alexander II. often lodged

in it; and it was occasionally employed in the same way by William, surnamed the Lion. In consequence of the defeat of William by Henry II. of England, it was surrendered to the English in the year 1174, for the purchase of the king's liberty, he having been taken prisoner. It was restored in 1186, as a portion with Ermengard, a cousin of Henry's, whom William married. In the year 1215, Alexander II. convened at Edinburgh the first parliament ever held in Scotland. The town was not much affected by the occurrences of this reign. Alexander III. held his courts in Edinburgh, and in his reign the castle began to be the depository of the records and regalia of the nation.

After the death of Alexander, the castle was surrendered to Edward I. In the course of this disastrous period of our national history, it underwent various revolutions, sometimes holding out against that monarch, and at other times used by him as a residence, and for receiving the homage of his Scottish vassals. It was recovered out of the hands of the English by Randolph, nephew of Robert Bruce. The parliaments of Robert Bruce met in Holyrood-house, the last of which convening on the 17th March 1327, was distinguished for ratifying the Northampton treaty, which had declared the independence of Scotland, and for admitting for the first time the representatives of boroughs among the estates. The castle was dismantled by Robert, that it might not be subservient to the purposes of his enemies; but towards the close of his reign he confirmed and extended by a charter, the privileges of the inhabitants of the town. It appears that their number was at this time greatly reduced by their intestine dissensions, and the exterminating warfare in which they had been so long engaged with England. On the 10th and 12th days of February 1333-4, Edward Baliol held in Holyrood-house a mock parliament, by which it was resolved that the independence of Scotland should be sacrificed to Edward III. of England, and that a great portion of the country, including, among other places,

the town and castle of Edinburgh, should be ceded to him. Edward accordingly was put in possession of the castle. In his absence, however, on an expedition to another quarter of Scotland, the Scots, under the earls of Murray and March, and sir William Ramsay, attempted its recapture, and, after a desperate encounter with the English on the castle hill, and in the streets, obliged them to capitulate. But it would appear that Edward regained it after his return; for we are informed, that he resided here during the autumn of the year 1335, rebuilt the castle which Bruce had demolished, and gave it in charge to John de Stryvelin, placing under his command a strong garrison. Sir A. Moray, the Guardian of Scotland, laid siege to it in 1337, but abandoned it soon after, and from no apparent cause, without accomplishing his purpose. It was possessed by the English during the three following years, but in 1341 they were deprived of it by a singular stratagem. A person of the name of Bullock going to the governor, told him that he was a merchant who had in a vessel at Leith a cargo of provisions to dispose of; they bargained, and Bullock promised to convey the articles to the castle on the ensuing day. At the time specified, twelve men, accompanied by the *soi-disant* merchant, and in the dress of sailors, came to the gate of the castle with the goods. Having put to death the porter and centinels, they were, agreeably to a previous plan, and at a particular signal, joined by sir William Douglas, who rushed in with a number of armed men, took possession of the castle, and put the garrison to the sword.

During the reign of David II., Edinburgh was considered the chief borough of Scotland, and was a common place of mintage. Out of its customs David gave a number of pensions. When Robert II. was king, the duke of Lancaster led an army against Edinburgh, but forbore to do any injury, on account of the hospitable reception which he had received there some time before, from the monks of Holyrood. On this occasion, the inhabitants used the precaution of unroofing their houses, which were covered with straw, and of removing their effects. The



town was pretty large and well peopled at this time, but involved in the disorders and miseries which war never fails to bring along with it. A considerable part of it was burned by Richard II. about this period, in consequence of which permission was given the inhabitants to build within the limits of the castle, in order to be secure from the depredations and cruelty of their enemies. In the time of Robert III. Edinburgh castle was repeatedly assaulted by Henry IV., but ably defended by the duke of Rothesay. Henry was the more lenient, because his father, as we have seen, had been kindly treated while a resident in Edinburgh. Various pensions, arising from the public funds, were bestowed in this reign on eminent individuals.

Under the regencies of Albany and his son Murdoch, and while James I. was a prisoner in England, Edinburgh was subjected to rapine and wretchedness. It contributed, however, 50,000 marks for the restoration of James, who, in gratitude for this kindness, frequently honoured Edinburgh with his presence. Here his queen was delivered of twins, an occasion of joy which was soon shaded by the ravages of a pestilence, that desolated the country during the following year. When James I. was murdered, his son fled to Edinburgh, which was deemed the most secure resort. Here he was crowned. The government was then settled in Edinburgh, to continue permanently there. During the years 1438, 1439, and 1440, Edinburgh was the seat of contention among the rulers of that age, who disputed about the possession of the king's person, and who endeavoured each to advance himself on the ruin of his rival, to the great disturbance, confusion, and hurt of the country. Chrichton, the chancellor, having through the crafty insinuations of Douglas, the king's favourite, been dismissed from office, shut himself up in the castle which he fortified, and which he defended so long and successfully against the king and Douglas, as to compel them to listen to his terms. It was then resigned, and soon after refitted in a splendid manner. In the year 1449, the marriage of James with Mary of Guilder, was

celebrated in a magnificent style in the capital. Edinburgh now became the seat of parliament in preference to all other towns. James was very liberal to Edinburgh, and in fact it never was more indebted to any of our kings. After his death Henry VI. sought refuge in Scotland, and was cordially received and kindly entertained by the widowed queen in Edinburgh.

In 1469, king James III. was married at Edinburgh to Margaret of Denmark. In 1475 a pestilence raged in Edinburgh, by which the parliament was prevented from meeting. The city in 1478 began to be infested with those unhappy disturbances which embittered the close of this king's reign, and brought on a war with England. In an attempt to repel his enemies, both Scots and English, his army dispersed, and he was brought to Edinburgh castle. The town opened its gates to Gloucester, the English leader, who spared it, but carried off a large booty, which he obtained under the pretext of having the consent of those from whom it was taken. He, however, soon retired, and a peace was concluded between the two nations. James having been imprisoned in the castle, whether voluntarily or by constraint, was now released, and reconciled, in appearance, to his brother Albany, who had taken an active part in the rebellion against him. It had been previously agreed that Edward's daughter should be married to the son of James, and with this view the king of England had advanced money for his daughter's portion. The citizens of Edinburgh now put it into his power either to prosecute the match, or receive back his money, and on his preferring the latter, honourably repaid him. James by grants and enactments greatly benefited and enriched the town, and for the loyalty shown, and the services done him by the inhabitants, conferred on them a banner, now called the blue blanket; to be in the keeping of the convener of the trades, under which they might afterwards rally in the support of their privileges, and in the protection of their king and country. In the year 1482, Albany having been made lieutenant-general of the kingdom,

and thus being put in possession of almost unlimited authority, attempted to seize the monarch, but was frustrated in his schemes by the king retiring into the castle, which was ably defended by the loyal exertions of the citizens. At last, however, the factious and rebellious spirit, which had so long threatened the overthrow of the government, and the destruction of the king, triumphed in the year 1488 ; for his majesty leaving Edinburgh to encounter his enemies, and to check their insubordination, was slain at Stirling-field, and the castle, with his treasures and jewels, was taken by the victors.

James IV. distinguished the capital by the entertainments which he frequently gave in it, and the splendid tournaments which he held there, and to which the knights of all countries resorted. It was here too that he gave the celebrated dinner to the French ambassador on Christmas day, which though consisting of coarse fare, cost an immense sum. But these scenes of dissipation were, however, put a stop to by the plague, which scourged the city during the year 1513. The evil consequences of this calamity were aggravated by the dreadful catastrophe which befell Edinburgh and the nation, in the defeat of the Scottish army at Flowden, and in the death of the king, the flower of his nobility, and many of the principal citizens in Edinburgh. The news reached the town on the day after the battle, and filled the inhabitants with the greatest grief and dismay. The most prudent steps, however, were taken in this desperate crisis. All the inhabitants who were qualified to bear arms were commanded to be in readiness ; twenty-four men were appointed a permanent guard, and it was enacted that £500 Scots should be raised for defraying the expences of purchasing artillery, and fortifying the town. But the peace which was made with England rendered these precautions unnecessary, and removed the anxiety and apprehensions of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, who still, however, were harassed with the plague, which continued to rage with great violence.

## CHAPTER II.

*From the Battle of Flowden to the Reformation.*

THE death of king James occasioned a change in the government. The administration of it devolved, in the first instance, on the queen dowager ; but as, by afterwards marrying Angus, she was considered as having virtually resigned her authority, it was transferred to the duke of Albany. On his arrival at Edinburgh on the 26th of May, 1515, he was received with great pomp by the three estates of the kingdom, and by the queen who met him at Holyrood-house. On the 12th of July, the parliament having met at Edinburgh, he was inaugurated into the office of protector and governor of Scotland, and the three estates took an oath that they would be subject to him in that capacity, till the king should come of age. Some time after, when on a tour through the kingdom, he was informed that the queen designed to escape to England with her two infants ; upon receiving this intelligence, he hastened to Edinburgh, and demanded them of the queen, who refused to give them up. Surprising, however, the castle of Stirling, to which they had been conveyed, he got possession of them, and placed them under the care of three noblemen in the castle of Edinburgh. In his absence, on a visit to France, the queen came to Edinburgh for the purpose of seeing her children ; this gratification was refused her by D'Arcy, the lord warden of the kingdom, who, after lord Erskine had conveyed the children to Craigmellar Castle, under the pretext that they were in danger from the plague, but in reality to gratify the queen, ordered him back with them to Edinburgh, and precluded all access to them in future by the mother. She continued, however, to reside in Edinburgh, attempting, from time to time, but without success, to get divorced from Angus.

The castle at this time was a prison of state, as well as the residence of royalty ; several noblemen, who had been engaged

in broils, having been successively incarcerated in it. Nor was the town without its share in the evils of that distracted period. By the collisions of the Hamiltons and Douglasses, whose principal leaders contended for the provostship, it was made a frequent scene of riot and disorder. The most remarkable affair of this nature that occurred was called *cleanse the causey*. Though the regent had published an edict, prohibiting any person connected with either of the above-mentioned parties, from competing for the office of provost, the earl of Arran presumed to interfere in one of the elections. Being obnoxious to the citizens, they shut the gates against him; a scuffle ensued, and the Hamiltons were driven from the town with the loss of seventy-two men. This bloody affray took place in the year 1520, at the time the parliament was about to assemble. For the purpose of suppressing this turbulent spirit, the town-council tried to augment the power and respectability of the provost, whom they provided for emergencies with four men armed with halberts, and paid, in addition to his usual salary, the sum of 100 merks Scots; but such means were quite ineffectual for the purpose which was intended to be accomplished by them, and the chief magistrate of Edinburgh was still unable to cope with the lawless and factious spirits of that age.

The regent returning from France in the following year, made a kind of triumphal entry into Edinburgh. He displaced the magistrate who had been put in by Angus. During the year 1523, after the truce with England, Henry VIII. sent a small squadron into the Forth, which, meeting with a firm resistance, returned without having accomplished any thing except the seizure of some ships. The parliament met at Edinburgh on the 18th of July, and at the instance of the king and regent, authorized the removal of the former, who was now eleven years of age, from Edinburgh to Stirling. Albany, having soon after quitted the kingdom for the last time, James, though but thirteen, assumed the management of affairs under the superintendence of

his mother. The nobility were convoked in Holyrood-house, and swore allegiance to him. One of the acts of his authority which respected Edinburgh, was the issuing of an order, that Francis Bothwell, then provost, should resign his office, which he accordingly did, under a protest at the same time that his conduct in this instance might not afterwards form a precedent, nor be considered as derogatory or prejudicial to the rights and privileges of the town.

About the year 1525, Angus seized the government, and, among other acts of despotism, appointed his uncle Archibald Douglass provost of Edinburgh, and principal searcher of the ports of Scotland: such was the power of this nobleman and his party, that under their protection the principal assassins of one M'Lellan of Bombie, who was murdered at the door of St. Giles's church, walked with impunity about the streets of Edinburgh during the sitting of parliament. Indeed, the influence of Angus was so great that the queen herself, before she would consent to come to the capital at this period, had to be assured by this personage of safety for herself and household while she resided there during the sitting of parliament, and for three days after its prorogation,—a circumstance that displays the general character of barbarity and misrule which pervaded that period.

Frequent attempts had been made, accompanied with bloodshed, to deliver James from his confinement in the castle of Edinburgh, to which Albany, who had obtained his person, subjected him, and which he bore with extreme impatience. At last, in the year 1528, he effected his escape himself, and was resorted to by the barons, when they were thus convinced that he was capable of acting independently. The Douglasses in revenge attempted to murder him, having met for that purpose at St. Leonard's chapel, near Edinburgh, but their designs were timeously discovered. In the year after his assumption of the government, he put an end to the disturbances which had so long afflicted the capital, by inflicting summary punishment

on the borderers, to whom chiefly these evils had been owing. In 1531, the king's advocate was made provost of Edinburgh, and held there a court of parliament.

The year 1532 is distinguished by one of the most important events in the annals of the metropolis. Several endeavours had previously to this time been made to give some form and stability to the administration of right, which were now consummated in the establishment of a college of justice,—the foundation of the present court of session. A standing jury was appointed for settling all matters of law and equity, with a president to be their organ. On the 13th of May, the lords of the articles laid the proposition for instituting this court before the parliament. It runs thus :—" Item, anent the second article concerning the order of justice ; because our sovereign lord is maist desirous to have an permanent order of justice for the universal of all his lieges ; and therefore tendis to institute an college of cunning and wise men for doing and administration of justice in all civil actions : and therefore thinke to be chosen certain persons maist convenient and qualified yair to, the number of fifteen persons, half spiritual, half temporal, with an president." In consequence of this institution, by which greater security was afforded to the lives and property of men, the town became a place of much greater resort than formerly. It was in this year, likewise, that the council offered the king 300 men completely armed, to attend him in his expeditions whenever he should require them.

On the 19th of May 1537, James arrived at Leith with Magdalene, eldest daughter of Francis, whom he had espoused in France. They were received with every demonstration of joy and attachment. She remained at Holyrood-house till the preparations were completed for her entry into Edinburgh, which soon after took place, with processions of great magnificence, and with every evidence of joy on the part of a loyal people. But these rejoicings speedily gave place to mourning and gloom, for only forty days intervened between the queen's nup-

tials and her funeral. The king, however, was married again in the following year. His second wife, Mary of Guise, entered Edinburgh in July, and was welcomed with rich presents and glad acclamations. Farces and plays were performed in honour of this joyous occurrence. We find, however, that owing to those expensive entertainments, "the city cash had run so low at this time as to render it necessary for the council to mortgage the northern vault of the Netherbow port, for the sum of 100 merks Scots, to repair the said port or gate withal." And in the year 1541, the funds of the city seem to have been in a similar state of exhaustion: the inhabitants having been under the necessity of borrowing from the king 100 merks Scots, for the purpose of keeping in repair the king's park wall at Holyrood-house,—a duty which was imposed on them, probably in consequence of the privilege with which they were favoured of taking stones out of that park for paving the streets.

In 1543 there was a disturbance in the city, which had its origin in a dispute between the merchants and craftsmen. The power of electing magistrates had for a long time been exclusively in the hands of the former, which naturally excited the envy of the latter. On the 12th of August their irritation was strengthened and called into action by a law encroaching on their rights, which was passed by the magistrates. In the town-house the deacons of the trades drew their swords to shew that they had been injured, and that they were determined to have redress, upon which they were seized by an armed force, and imprisoned. The craftsmen then assembled, and drew up to rescue and support the deacons; but when the matter was beginning to wear a serious aspect, it was put an end to, and a reconciliation effected by the interposition of the regent Arran.

After the death of the king, which happened in the year 1542, Henry VIII. entered into a negotiation, the object of which was to obtain Mary as a wife for his son; but from the want of patience and faith which he manifested, the governor and town-council conceived themselves justifiable in breaking



off the treaty. The king of England, however, resolving to accomplish by force what he could not attain by peaceable means, sent first the earl of Hertford with a fleet in 1544, and afterwards the duke of Somerset with an army, which defeated the Scots at Pinky. The latter commander, though he plundered Edinburgh after this victory, was more merciful than the former; who after landing his troops at Leith, and being informed that the Scottish nation would suffer every disaster before they would submit to his ignominious terms, gave up Leith and Edinburgh, which made little resistance, to pillage, and then to the flames. The surrounding villages and country were then laid waste, and a large booty conveyed from them into the English ships. Amid the terror, however, which this desolating army had excited throughout the country, Hertford suddenly re-imbarked part of his troops, and sent the remainder over-land to England.

A reinforcement in the year 1548 arrived from France, whose services were not necessary, as the English had taken their departure. If we except the works which they threw up at Inveresk, and for the erection of which the people of Edinburgh were required to furnish 300 workmen with proper tools for six days; these French soldiers procured no advantage to the nation, but were rather injurious to it, by the bloody tumults which their disagreements with the inhabitants of Edinburgh, where they lodged for one winter, perpetually occasioned. The whole war, in fact, while it was useless to the English, who did not, after all, effect the design of it, was most wasteful and ruinous to Scotland.

Notwithstanding the poverty to which the nation had been reduced by the war with England, we find that the Spanish ambassador was entertained at Edinburgh in the year 1555, at an expense of £25. 17s. 1d. Scots.

## CHAPTER III.

*From the Reformation to the Union of the Crowns of England and Scotland.*

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As the proceedings of the Reformation come in with more propriety under the head of the ecclesiastical history of Edinburgh, a few notices of the history of the city during this time, are all that are here required.

In 1556, the town-council increased the allowance of the provost to £100 Scots, for *cloathing and spicery*, with two hogsheads of wine; and ordered the servants of all the inhabitants to attend him with torches from vespers to his residence.

Mary was espoused at Paris to Francis, the dauphin of France, in 1558. On this occasion the magistrates favoured the inhabitants with a theatrical treat. An invasion from England being dreaded, the merchants agreed to raise and maintain 736 men completely furnished with military accoutrements, and nearly the same number was provided by the craftsmen. In this year the queen was presented by the magistrates with three tons of the best wine, and twenty pounds of wax. The particular reason of this gift is not apparent.

The power of the provost was augmented by the interest and patronage of the queen-regent, and was exercised occasionally in a very despotic manner, especially on those who professed their attachment to the reformed religion. He imprisoned at one time two of the magistrates, without assigning a reason,—and on another occasion, when he had to leave Edinburgh for some time, he gave orders for the commitment of certain persons to prison, informing the baileys, whom he had appointed to perform this office, of his resolution to inflict a similar punishment upon them if they neglected his commands. But, fortunately, he was soon after deprived of his authority, as the queen-regent was unable any longer to sup-

port her party.. About this time, the craftsmen, assisted by her influence, aspired to a vote in the town-council ; but owing to the opposition made to them by the merchants, they were not successful.

The queen-regent dying, the government was left to the care of the lords of the congregation, as they were called, who were the principal and associated patrons of the Reformation. Deputies from France and England met at Edinburgh, and agreed to two treaties, which provided for the removal of the French troops, that had been employed in the support of the old religion, and for a peace between England and France. This treaty was proclaimed at Edinburgh on the 6th of July 1560 ; and partial tranquillity was thus restored to the kingdom ; a parliament met at Edinburgh on the 1st of August, the usual formalities were dispensed with, and a great part of their time was consumed in disputes as to the legality of the meeting. The objections on this score, however, having been over-ruled, they proceeded to act on the treaty, and passed various laws favourable to the Reformation. They set aside the former establishment, formed another, and made a confession of faith for its regulation. A deputy was appointed to go to France with the intelligence of these transactions, and with a view to procure for them the sanction of Francis and Mary. But they, in place of approving the proceedings of parliament, heard of them with the utmost indignation, and spurned the messenger who related them. The Reformation had introduced a spirit of improvement in religion and morals ; a practice, therefore, which had long been persisted in of holding markets on Sundays, and of engaging in recreations on that day, was now abolished by an act of council. Markets were fixed for other days of the week, and the inhabitants were prohibited from opening their shops during the hours of divine service ; women were forbidden to keep taverns, a custom which had promoted licentiousness ; very wholesome and severe laws were enacted

against vices of this nature. Persons chargeable with them were, for the first fault, carried disgracefully through the town ; banished the town or branded on the cheek with an ignominious mark for the second ; and for a third offence punished with death. It was to the execution of the first of these laws on the person of the deacon of the butchers that a great disturbance which happened about this time was owing. He was *carted* through the streets, and then committed to prison. The corporation, indignant at this affront cast upon their order, proceeded to the jail, from which they forcibly liberated the prisoner. The magistrates, strengthened by the authority of the privy council, procured the incarceration, in the castle, of those craftsmen who had been most prominent in the disturbance ; but the deacons expressing their regret for what had occurred, and interceding in behalf of the prisoners, they were released. Here this unpleasant affair ended.

The magistrates having ordered both protestants and papists to attend the reformed church, the latter complied, but attempted, at the same time, to seduce the young converts. The magistrates on this account made a proclamation, ordering both priests and laity of the catholic church to quit the town within the space of forty-eight hours, together with all adulterers and fornicators. The queen, provoked at this exercise of assumed authority on the part of the magistrates, and at the disrespect shewn to her religion, both by the character and manner of the proclamation, sent a letter to the council, complaining of their conduct. The papists, confiding in the queen, disregarded the order of the magistrates ; and the town-council, on the other hand, shewed their want of respect for the queen, by renewing their proclamation, only limiting the time to twenty-four hours, within which space all papists were to leave Edinburgh, on pain of being carted, burnt on the cheek, and banished the city for ever. Mary, still more offended at this outrage upon her prerogative, gave orders to the council and community to divest the magistrates of their offices. In doing this, however, they

outstepped their commission ; for they not only deposed one set of magistrates, but, without waiting for further directions from the queen, proceeded to elect others in their room ; but they soon appeased her rage on this account, by offering to choose other magistrates more to her liking.

An insurrection about this time took place among the apprentices. On the 11th of April a great number of them, tumultuously entering the city with banners flying, assaulted the magistrates in the discharge of their duties. But the most active of these being apprehended and secured, a stop was put to any further proceedings. In the following month, however, the city was disgraced by a similar disturbance. The common people, when about to engage in their *may-games*, were deprived by the magistrates of their swords and ensigns. This gave rise to a tumult. The people got possession of the city-gates, but on having their ensigns restored to them, they were appeased, and were proceeding again with their amusements ; when the magistrates having arrested one Balen for his concern in this affray, and erected a gibbet for his execution, a still greater tumult was excited. The enraged mob rescued the prisoner, and besieging the magistrates in the town-house, would not relieve them till they had bound themselves not to prosecute in future any who were engaged in such riots.

In the same month a convention was held at Edinburgh, without doing any thing of importance that has come down to our knowledge. The magistrates took the precaution on this occasion of commanding the citizens to be in arms ; and employing a party of horse, for which service each soldier received five shillings Scots per day.

Francis, the husband of Mary, having died, James Stewart, prior of St. Andrew's, was appointed to repair to his sister, the queen, and to request her immediate return to Scotland. Accordingly, on the 9th of August, 1561, Mary arrived at Leith, and was exultingly received. The nobles and tradesmen alike testified their joy. Musicians were employed to serenade her,

affording melody which she told them she liked well, and desired might be continued some nights after. On the 31st of August, she made her public entry into Edinburgh. Splendid preparations had been made. The common council had given orders to raise 4000 merks Scots for providing a banquet and defraying the expense of a procession. A triumphal car was made, a canopy procured for being placed over the head of the queen, and velvet and satin dresses provided for the citizens who were to attend the procession, and those streets through which the cavalcade was to pass were decorated in a manner befitting such a magnificent ceremony. The queen, and her relations the French princes, were entertained with a dinner in the castle, on their leaving which, a boy was let down from a cloud, who delivered to the queen a bible, a psalter, the keys of the castle, together with some verses, and "terrible significations of the vengeance of God upon idolaters." On the 6th of September 1561, Mary appointed her privy council, and placed lord James Stewart at the head of her administration. After thus arranging her government, she set out from Edinburgh to visit the principal towns of Scotland.

Some months afterwards, the Tolbooth, or Town-house, agreeably to an order of the queen obtained by the council, was taken down, and a new one built at the western end of St. Giles's, in which the college of justice might hold its meetings. But so slowly did the erection go forward, that the lords of session threatened to remove the court to St. Andrews, if they were not speedily accommodated with a place for their meetings. In consequence of this threat, greater dispatch was used, and the required building soon completed. The expense, in place of being defrayed by the public in general, for whose benefit the erection was intended, fell wholly on the town,—a circumstance of injustice, which gave great offence to the inhabitants. Whether from the discontent thus produced, rather than from a scuffle which had taken place in the streets between lord Ogilvy and sir John Gordon, or, from both these and some

other causes, the privy-council dreaded an insurrection. Having imparted their suspicions to the magistrates, the latter, with great promptness, took the necessary measures to prevent such an occurrence. This had the desired effect, and the magistrates were honoured with a letter from the queen, in which she expressed her warmest thanks to them for having by their prudent and energetic conduct preserved the tranquillity of the capital.

Such was the antipathy which the Reformation had produced in the minds of the people to every relic of popery, that the picture of St. Giles, which had been placed in the town-standard, was, by an order of the council, now effaced from it, and the thistle substituted. About the same time it was enacted, that no person should fill any public or civil office who was not a friend to the cause of Reformation, and that those who were convicted of the crime of fornication, should undergo a ducking operation, in a certain place of the Northloch, where a pillar was erected for the purpose.

In the year 1564, sir James Carvet was apprehended for having, contrary to law, celebrated mass, and was punished, both before and after his trial, by the inhabitants, who placed him on a sort of pillory, and pelted him with rotten eggs. The queen was exasperated at this insult upon her religion, and was resolved that it should not pass with impunity; she accordingly sent notice to her friends in various parts of the country, requesting them to march with their respective forces to Edinburgh, and reduce its inhabitants to a sense of their duty. In these alarming circumstances, the magistrates sent a deputation to Stirling to wait upon her, and to give a true statement of the affair. This having the effect of vindicating the magistrates, and being corroborated by her own advocate, whom she had employed to inquire into the circumstance, she was pleased to countermand the march of the troops to Edinburgh; but soon after ordered the provost to be degraded from his situation, and another person to be elected in his room.

On the 28th of July 1565, Darnley was proclaimed king at the market cross of Edinburgh, and on the following day he was married to the queen, notwithstanding the opposition which had been made to it by Murray, the assembly of the kirk, and by the town of Edinburgh, in which an insurrection broke out against it. This event occasioned a rupture between Mary and the friends of Reformation, some of whom were banished to France, and others went to England. After the parliament, however, which met in March 1566, Murray and his adherents returned to Edinburgh, and offered themselves for trial. It was about this time that Rizzio, the secretary of Mary, was murdered in Holy-rood house. Mary, soon after this event, retired with Darnley to Dunbar, whence she immediately returned to Edinburgh, with a considerable force, and took possession of the city, expelling the assassins, and pardoning Murray and his friends. On the 19th of June 1566, she was delivered of her son, James, in the castle. This glad event was celebrated by illuminations.

The next remarkable event, by which the metropolis was affected, was the murder of Darnley. It was in consequence of this that the association called the solemn league and covenant was formed, the object of which was to revenge the king's murder, and to secure the person of the prince from the designs of Bothwell, the reputed murderer. To this association the council of Edinburgh attached themselves; and, in pursuance of its object, as well as for their own safety, ordered the town-wall to be repaired and mounted with artillery, commanded the citizens to provide themselves with arms in case of an attack, and entered into a contract with the governor for their mutual defence. Troops assembled at Edinburgh, and proceeded to Musselburgh, to oppose the queen and Bothwell; but the former, entering into a treaty with the associated lords, was brought back to Edinburgh, where she was treated with every mark of insult by the populace. She was conducted to the provost's house, whence the craftsmen, sympathizing in



her misfortunes, proposed to rescue her, but they were persuaded by the associated nobles not to make the attempt. She was afterwards carried to Lochleven castle, where she signed a resignation of her sceptre. James was crowned king of Scotland in a few days after her resignation. Three of the town-council represented the city at the coronation. On the 15th December 1567, the three estates assembled at Edinburgh in the town-hall. By an act passed at this time the resignation of Mary was legalized, and the coronation of her son recognized as constitutional.

The escape of Mary on the 2nd of May 1568, produced a change of affairs. The regent prepared to meet her in battle. The magistrates of Edinburgh put the city in a state of defence, and placed over it a guard. But the battle of Langside decided against the queen, and she was obliged to fly to Elizabeth for protection. A parliament was called for the purpose of punishing by fine those who had taken arms against the regent, and the deacons of Edinburgh were ordered by the magistrates to assemble their respective trades, in order to ascertain by oath to which side they belonged. During the meeting of parliament, the city was in arms to prevent any bad consequences from the inflamed passions of angry senators. A pestilence, which at this period raged within the city, combined with the discords of faction to make the metropolis a scene of great confusion and misery.

By the unexpected assassination of the regent, which was perpetrated by Hamilton, of Bothwelhaugh, at Linlithgow, on the 21st of January 1569-70, Edinburgh was thrown into great perturbation. A strong guard was ordered to be kept night and day. Alarmed by this event, the senators of the college of justice proposed leaving the capital. This, however, seems to have been prevented by the importunity of the town-council, who sent a deputation of their members to request the lord chancellor to use his influence in hindering their departure, promising, as an inducement to them to remain, their

utmost assistance in the king's affairs, and speedily to revenge the murder of the regent.

The queen's party having marched from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and Kirkaldy the governor of the castle and provost of the town, of Edinburgh, having obtained their admission within the walls, a civil war commenced. In May 1571 two parliaments were held at Edinburgh; the king's in the Canongate, and the queen's in the Tolbooth. Forfeitures were made against each other within, while the adherents of the opposite parties engaged in scuffles without. The castle was held for the queen by the able exertions of the governor, and Lennex occupied Holy-rood house for the king. The city belonged alternately to the one party and to the other, the inhabitants being thus subjected to a twofold calamity. In 1570, an army of 1000 foot and 300 horse, under the command of sir William Drury, arrived from England, and summoned the castle to surrender. For two years a predatory warfare was carried on, which was succeeded by a truce. In this interval, the earl of Morton, then regent, built two bulwarks across the High-street, near the Tolbooth, with the design of defending the town by them from the fire of the castle. At the expiration of the truce, the governor commenced a cannonade, by which several people were killed, and others dangerously wounded, and some houses burnt to the ground. A treaty was agreed upon by the leaders of the opposite parties, to which Kirkaldy refused to accede. The regent having procured 1500 foot, and a train of artillery from Elizabeth, sir W. Drury, their commander, summoned Kirkaldy to surrender, but was answered only by signs of defiance. Five batteries were then raised against the castle, and the siege vigorously carried on. The fort was defended with the utmost determination and gallantry; but, after a noble defence of thirty-three days, the garrison would no longer hold out, and Kirkaldy was reluctantly compelled to capitulate, having first been assured by the English general of safety to himself and friends. But Morton,

whose castle had been demolished by Kirkaldy, could not forgive him for that action, and ordered him to be hanged on the 3d of August, at the cross of Edinburgh.

The trades of Leith having taken it upon them to choose deacons for themselves, the latter, for this usurpation of independence in an unfree town, were summoned to appear before the common council of Edinburgh to answer for their conduct. They obeyed the summons, and were committed to prison, where they were required to remain until they should relinquish all pretensions to the titles and privileges which they had assumed to themselves. Alarmed at these proceedings, the inhabitants of Leith appointed a deputy to wait upon the council, and to intimate their willingness entirely to submit to its authority. A decree was then passed, defining the power of the citizens over their neighbours of Leith, and declaring it incompetent for the latter to lay claim to the appellations and offices of the former.

Morton was now established in the regency ; but the deeds of cruelty and rapacity by which his administration was marked, rendered him an object of detestation and odium to the nation ; and the united influence of popular opinion, and of the hatred felt for him by the nobles, compelled him to resign his authority. James, himself, then began to manage the public affairs. At the commencement of his reign, he honoured the inhabitants of Edinburgh with special tokens of his favour and gratitude, in return for their performance of services, which had indicated their attachment to his person, and their loyalty to his government. After the resignation of Morton, the castle of Edinburgh, which was held for him by his brother, was called upon to surrender ; but that person resolved to sustain a siege before he would submit. A slight engagement in consequence took place. Some of his party, whom he had dispatched for the purpose of buying provisions, were intercepted on their return ; the articles which they were carrying taken from them, and some of the soldiers wounded. But Morton

having soon after received a pardon, the castle was yielded up by the governor. With this state of things, however, the ambitious mind of Morton was not to be satisfied. Coming unexpectedly on the garrison at Stirling, he took possession of it, and obtained the custody of the king's person.

The king disliked very much the thralldom to which he was subjected. Attempts were made to rescue him. Several noblemen with this design collected a considerable force; but they failed to procure the concurrence of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, whom they twice in vain ordered to come to their assistance. This firm and resolute spirit was evinced by the citizens on another occasion likewise; for, when at the instigation of Morton, a command was issued by the king, requiring them to elect particular magistrates of his nomination, they indignantly spurned the proposal.

Becoming very impatient under his confinement, the king complained to the chancellor, and requested him to use means for his release. As the information with respect to his majesty's situation reached Edinburgh about the same time that an ambassador from England arrived, the citizens began to suspect that their sovereign was in perilous circumstances, and betook themselves to arms, raising the cry that Morton had sold them to the English, and that he was to deliver up the king to Elizabeth. A herald sent by Morton brought orders soon after in the king's name to apprehend those who had taken arms. In these conflicting circumstances, the provost was uncertain how to act, and repaired to Stirling for more determinate commands. For this journey he was rewarded with imprisonment in the castle of Down. An accommodation, however, speedily followed, and the provost was set at liberty.

The king issued a requisition for a parliament to convene at Edinburgh in October 1579, and removed from Sterling to the capital for the purpose of attending it. On his entrance into the city, he was received with a splendid welcome by its joyful inhabitants, who had for the occasion put on their best at-

tire, and decorated the streets with tapestry and arras-work. On his reaching the land-gate, the townsmen met him in arms, and the guns of the castle were fired. He then passed on to Holyrood-house, accompanied by 200 horse. Great rejoicings ensued in the city, and the parliament was held in the Tol-booth, where it continued to sit for some weeks.

Morton had, in the mean time, been sinking in the estimation of the king. In December 1580, he was arraigned before the privy-council for the murder of Daruley. In case he might, as the last resource of a revengeful and despairing spirit, make an attempt upon the life of the king, the latter applied to the town-council for a guard to protect his person. Accordingly, a hundred hackbutters were appointed to attend him within the palace of Holyrood, and an equal number of the citizens was added for guarding his residence by night. Two hundred hackbutters were also raised to convey Morton from Edinburgh castle to that of Dumbarton, where he was condemned to lose his head. Subsequently, the king had a permanent guard of thirty persons, who were inhabitants of Edinburgh, and paid by the town.

Such, in those times, was the inefficiency of the law, that the king could not go abroad without being exposed to attempts upon him by his nobles, in whose power it sometimes was, when they had any particular ends to serve, to seize him as their property. An instance was afforded about this time in the detention of James by the earl of Gowry and other noblemen, when his majesty was on a visit to the former at his castle of Ruthven. They committed him to close confinement, prevailed upon him to expel from his presence the duke of Lennox, and affected to assume the regulation of the kingdom. Lennox, coming to Edinburgh, made known the condition of the king to the magistrates, and requested that they would join with him in endeavouring to procure the assistance of the barons for his enlargement. To this application they made answer, that they could not with propriety write to the barons ;

but that if he did so, they would beg of them to bring only their domestics to Edinburgh ; and that it was their resolution, on their being more fully assured of the fact of their king's imprisonment, to spare no expense, and to shrink from no danger, by which his deliverance might be effected. A letter was soon after received from his majesty, in which, making no reference to any thing extraordinary in regard to himself, he merely enjoined upon them the preservation of tranquillity, exhorted them not to take arms at the instigation of any person, and recommended to guard well the town for fear of a foreign assault. The magistrates, in reply, having imparted to him the information which they had received from Lennox, were assured, in a second letter from the king, that he was at perfect liberty, and that it was his intention to pay an early visit to the metropolis. About the same time, they were applied to by Gowry and his coadjutors to put into the magistracy certain persons whom they mentioned. To their honour, however, be it recorded, that, low as the spirit of liberty and independence had sunk, the council were determined to preserve sacred the small portion which yet remained ; and, alarmed at the prospect of the renewed surrender of their rights to the arbitration of every faction that might arise, they refused to accede to the degrading proposal. They declared, that choosing whomsoever they pleased for their provost, he should be one who would consult the interests of the city, and one for whose conduct they would pledge themselves to be responsible. This spirited answer not satisfying the king, he sent them two letters, the purport of which was, that they should continue their provost in office, and elect for baillies such as were attached to his person, and those who were named in a list which he transmitted to them.

The conspirators now carried the king to Edinburgh. The ministers came out to meet him, and, as the procession moved along the streets a psalm was sung, expressive of the joy of the multitude at the dangers escaped, and the advan-

tages possessed, in the captivity of the king. The extraordinary event of regal bondage soon spread over all Europe. The feelings of Mary were much afflicted by the intelligence. The French court, sympathizing with James, sent an ambassador to attempt his emancipation. This ambassador was ill received by the clergy and nobility. For such treatment, the king was desirous of compensating, and requested the magistrates to give him an entertainment. A day accordingly was appointed for this entertainment, but the clergy, on their part, announced a fast, and censured, in a series of addresses from the pulpit, the conduct of the magistrates and nobles. Notwithstanding this opposition, the banquet took place at the appointed time, and cost £162: 10: 9 Scots.

On the 27th of June 1583, the king emancipated himself from slavery. Gowry was then pardoned, but afterwards suffered death at Stirling, for having a second time involved himself in a conspiracy against his sovereign. The city of Edinburgh rose in defence of the king. Several insurrections occurred, but they were quelled, without having produced any serious effects.

In the opinion of James, the power of the clergy had now overstepped its limits, and he was determined to curb it. With this view, he called a parliament on the 22d of May 1584. A guard of forty gentlemen, well mounted, whose duty it was to wait on the king, and who were to receive for their services an annuity of £200 each, was now set on foot. The governor, too, of the castle, had a handsome salary allowed him; and to give greater respectability to the provost, it was decreed by the town-council that he should henceforth, during the sitting of parliament, be attended to and from the Tolbooth and Holyrood house by twenty of the principal citizens. There were passed at this meeting of parliament various acts, which went to establish the king's power over all estates and subjects; to prohibit all conventions or jurisdictions from taking place without the king's permission; to disqualify clergymen to be senators of the college of justice, advocates, or notaries;

and to provide suitable punishment for slanders against the king, his family, or his government. These proceedings giving great offence to the clergy, some of their number, during their progress, attempted to get admission into the parliament-house, the doors of which were shut against them. They protested, however, against the enactments, when they were proclaimed at the cross; but apprehensive that their lives were in jeopardy, they soon after retired to Berwick, from which place they ever and anon transmitted letters to the magistracy. James still continued to interfere at elections, but his influence was much diminished, and his authority frequently disregarded.

But dictation at elections was not the only evil which the tyranny of James inflicted on the inhabitants. There was another species of oppression to which they were subjected, consisting in their being obliged, whenever the king required it, which was very often, to give costly entertainments to ambassadors from foreign countries. Now, the French ambassador is treated with a dinner, and, then, their graces of Navarre, Holland, &c. On occasion of the king's marriage to Anne of Denmark, the citizens were ordered to support her and her retinue in a magnificent style till Holyrood-house should be fitted up for her reception. At one time, when called upon to entertain the two sisters of the duke of Lennox, just arrived from France, they rather demurred; and, in excuse, pleaded the exhausted state of their finances, occasioned by their expenditure for the behoof of the royal affairs. This, however, had no effect; and after the rejection of a proposal which they had made, to advance a certain sum of money in place of the required support, they had to give in to the wishes of the king.

On the king's reaching his majority, a parliament was convened on the 29th of July 1587, at which the acts formerly made were confirmed, and various new ones relating to domestic economy passed. About this time, James gave a royal



banquet in Holyrood-house. Wishing to reconcile to each other the contentious nobles, he caused them to walk hand in hand in a procession which he appointed for the occasion ; and with the same conciliatory views the magistrates entertained the king and nobles at the market cross.

In the following year, the Spanish armada made its appearance off the Scottish coast, an occurrence which occasioned considerable alarm. Preparations, however, were made for opposing it. The citizens were ordered to provide themselves with arms, and 300 men besides were raised for the defence of the town.

The marriage of the king was a source of intrigue to Elizabeth, who wished, by gaining over the ministers, to procure its frustration. As a counterpoise to this influence, James secretly attached to his side the individuals who were at the head of the trades, and incited them to insult the chancellor and other counsellors. The consequence of this was, that the latter had to dispatch commissioners to Denmark to negotiate the match. In the mean time, the king gave peremptory orders to the magistrates to make suitable preparations for the reception of the bride ; and after learning that she had been driven back by a storm, he obliged them to supply him with a ship, in which he himself sailed to Denmark, and transported his queen to Scotland. They arrived at Leith on the 1st of May 1590. The ministers objected to her coronation, on the ground that the rite of unction was not proper ; but the king overpowered these objections, by threatening to get the ceremony performed by a bishop, and, accordingly, the queen was solemnly crowned on the 7th of May, with the accustomed rites, in the abbey church of Holyrood. She made her public entry into Edinburgh on the 19th, and the marriage was a second time solemnized in St. Giles's church. On this occasion, she was presented by the magistrates with a rich jewel, which the king had deposited with them as a security for a considerable sum that he owed them, and they thus generously took the

royal promise as a sufficient pledge of payment. Great feasting and rejoicings followed, which continued for a month, when the strangers departed, loaded with rich presents. Oppressive as the enormous expenses thus contracted were to the citizens of Edinburgh, and liberal as their conduct had been on this occasion, the king appears neither to have sympathized in the one, nor to have been grateful for the other; for, he shortly after compelled them to take from him the sum of £40,000, Scottish money, which was part of his queen's portion, and to pay for it double the rate of interest, at which, from the excellence of their credit, they could have borrowed money in any other quarter.

A daring attempt on the life of the king was made on the 27th of December in the same year. The earl of Bothwell broke into the palace at the hour of supper, and tried to set fire to the king's apartments; but a number of armed citizens repairing to the palace, he was compelled to flee, not, however, till he had killed some of the king's domestics. Eight of his accomplices were executed on the following day. He, himself, lived to be forfeited by parliament in 1593, and to be the cause of much disturbance to the state.

In 1593, the king began again to interfere in the politics of the city of Edinburgh, nominating what persons should be elected to the magistracy. This officious conduct was partially resisted; but James having published a list of those whom he wished to be elected, under pain of rebellion, and having declared null those acts of parliament which stood in the way of his purpose, the citizens seem to have yielded to his wishes. He did not, however, stop here; but encouraged by their submissive spirit, issued an order that no person should repair to Edinburgh without his special permission,—an act of arbitrary and capricious authority, which occasioned great grief to his subjects, who, it appears, had not spirit enough to be affected in a different way.

On the birth of prince Henry in February 1594, the town-

council presented the king with ten tuns of wine for the christening of his heir, and sent to Stirling a hundred of the citizens richly accoutred to be present on that occasion. To a ceremony of the same kind, which took place about two years after, the magistrates were invited; and their hearts having, it would appear, been warmed by this expression of condescending attention, they engaged to give the princess £10,000 merks on her wedding-day,—an engagement which they honourably fulfilled, adding 5,000 merks to the sum which they had promised.

The imbecility of the government about this period was evinced by tumults, which it was in the power of the earl of Bothwell, with impunity, repeatedly to excite. Against the violence of this person, the king had to be protected by a guard of fifty citizens, which was furnished him by the town-council. Even the boys of the high school appear to have been sensible of the feebleness of the administration, having had the audacity to engage in a rebellion, in which one of the magistrates was shot from the school-house.

The time which elapsed between this period, and the accession of James to the English throne, was chiefly occupied in ecclesiastical matters, which shall be considered in another place. The only occurrences worthy of being named were the conspiracy of Gowry, and the change of the year from the 25th of March to the 1st of January. This alteration in the commencement of the year took place in direct opposition to the recommendation of Ovid, in these words :

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frigoribus quare novus incipit annus,  
Qui melius per ver incipiendus erat?

When intelligence of the other event referred to reached Edinburgh, a sermon was preached at the cross, and the people, on their knees, gave thanks to God for the king's deliverance. The king arriving soon after, publicly confirmed the circum-

stances of the affair ; but the clergy would not believe that any such thing had happened ; and were rewarded for their incredulity by being banished from the city, and prohibited from preaching or approaching within ten miles of the king's residence on pain of death. Four of these ministers, however, afterwards declared their conviction of the truth of the conspiracy, and were pardoned. The other one, Mr. Robert Bruce, continuing sceptical, was banished from Scotland, and went to France. The dead bodies of the earl of Gowry and his brother were conveyed from Perth to Edinburgh, where they were hung up at the market-cross as traitors. James now enjoyed some years of tranquillity till the death of Elizabeth, which happened on the 24th of March, 1603, and in consequence of which he was on the following day proclaimed king of England. This event was made known in Edinburgh by various messengers, and produced a tumult of emotion in the mind of James, under which he behaved with great propriety.

On the 31st of March the news was proclaimed at the cross by the secretary Elphinstone, and re-echoed by sir David Lindsay, the lion king, to the assembled nobility. Before leaving Scotland, the king delivered a speech to a numerous congregation in St. Giles's, in which he promised to defend the faith, and revisit his native country every three years. He took his departure for England on the 5th of April 1603.

## CHAPTER IV.

*From the Union of the Crowns to the Revolution.*

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THE accession of James to the throne of England did not make him forget his native country and city. Anxious to prevent his nobles from intermeddling with burgh politics, he, in September 1608, by letter, reminded the magistrates of Edinburgh, that, in the election of a provost, they were precluded by a particular law from choosing any person who was not a citizen. Nor was he inattentive to less important matters which respected them; for he gave orders that, henceforth, a sword should be carried before the provost, and that the magistrates should be provided with gowns, circumstances of external shew which had not before his time been attended to. At last, to complete his gracious attentions, he honoured them with a visit, arriving on the 16th of May, 1616, at the West Port, where he was received by the magistrates and by some of the citizens, the former in their gowns, and the latter in their velvet habits. The town-clerk was appointed to address him, which he did in a highly complimentary strain. "This," he said, "is that happy day of our new birth, ever to be retained in fresh memory, acknowledged with admiration, admired with love, and loved with joy; wherein our eyes behold the greatest human felicity our hearts could wish; which is to feed upon the royal countenance of our true phoenix, the bright star of our northern firmament, the ornament of our age, wherein we are refreshed, yea, revived with the heat and beams of our sun (the powerful adamant of our wealth), by whose removing from our hemisphere we were darkened, deep sorrow and fear possessed our hearts; without envying your majesty's happiness and felicity, our places of solace, ever giving new heat to the fever of the languishing remembrance

of our happiness : the very hills and groves, accustomed before to be refreshed with the dew of your majesty's presence, not putting on their wonted apparel, but, with pale looks, representing their misery for the departure of their royal king." The orator then goes on " to beseech, on the very knees of his heart, that his obedience to his superior's command may be a sacrifice acceptable to expiate his presumption on taking upon him to address his sacred majesty, to acknowledge the infinite blessings plenteously flowing to the citizens from the paradise of his majesty's unspotted goodness and virtue," and " to wish that his majesty's eyes might pierce into their very hearts, there to behold the excessive joy inwardly conceived, &c." After this brilliant speech, a banquet was served up, and 10,000 merks were presented to him in a silver basin. The king at this time held his two-and-twentieth parliament, at which acts were passed " for the election of archbishops and bishops," and " for the restitution of chapters ;" commissioners appointed " for the plantation of kirks ;" and several statutes enacted on the subject of domestic economy.

Being at Edinburgh, the king, in order to shew his learning, invited to Stirling castle the members of the college to a disputation upon some given subjects. The names of the disputants were John Adamson, James Fairlie, Patrick Sands, Andrew Young, James Reid, and William King ; and the monarch's wit may be discovered in the following versification of his remarks upon their merits, which was composed by his command :—

As Adam was the first man, whence all beginning tak ;  
 So Adam's son was president, and first man in this act.  
 The thesis Fairlie did defend, which thogh they lies contain,  
 Yet were Fair-lies, and he the same right fairly did maintain :  
 The field, first enter'd master Sands, and there he made me see  
 That not all Sands are barren Sands, but that some fertile be.  
 Then master Young, most subtilie the thesis did impugne,  
 And kythed old in Aristotle, although his name was Young.

To him succeeded master Reid, who, though Reid be his name,  
Need neither for his dispute, blush, nor of his speech think shame :  
Last enter'd master King the lists, and dispute like a king,  
How reason, reigning like a queen, should anger under bring.  
To their deserved praise have I, thus play'd upon their names,  
And wills their colledge hence be call'd the colledge of king James.

The king returned to London on the 15th of September 1617. Edinburgh seems to have enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity during the remaining period of the reign of James. When he died, in 1625, the ministers of Edinburgh eulogized him as the most "religious and peaceable prince that ever was in this unworthy world." After the accession of Charles to the throne, which was proclaimed at the market cross by the officers of state, a convention was held at Edinburgh, the proceedings of which are now involved in obscurity. At the commencement of this reign, certain ships of war being wanted, and forts for securing the coasts of the kingdom, the king wrote to the convention of boroughs to know what they were willing to contribute for these purposes. The common council of Edinburgh, we are informed, entered zealously into the measure, and not only agreed to advance their assessment, both ordinary and extraordinary, when called upon; but also offered to contribute, along with the states of the kingdom, a proportional part towards the maintenance of ten thousand men, and to assist in the erection of forts in their neighbourhood. Some time afterwards, also, a subsidy for four years having, agreeably to the king's wish, been granted by parliament, the inhabitants of Edinburgh generously advanced at once their quota, amounting to £40,000 Scots. For these acts of kindness, his majesty by letter expressed suitable gratitude, and by sending a sword and gown to be worn by the provost in the manner appointed by his father. In pursuance of this design, the common council gave orders that the lord provost and bail-

lies should wear scarlet gowns on particular occasions, and appointed a sword-bearer. Like his father, Charles, too, resolved to visit his native country; and, though prevented for some years from fulfilling his intention, he at last accomplished it in the year 1633. Having been duly apprized of the honour designed them, the inhabitants of Edinburgh prepared to give him a splendid reception. The celebrated Drummond, of Hawthornden, was appointed to address him on his arrival, which he did in all the profusion of pompous diction and poetical embellishment, which were characteristic of the times, though with considerable more genius than his late predecessor in that office. The following is the exordium:—"Sir, if Nature could suffer rocks to move, and abandon their natural places, this town, founded on the strength of rocks (now by the cheering rays of your majesty's presence, taking not only motion but life), had, with her castle, temples, and houses, moved towards you, and besought you to acknowledge her your's, and her indwellers your most humble and affectionate subjects; and to believe how many souls are within her circuits, so many lives are devoted to your sacred person and crown." He then proceeds to say of the town, that "she offered by him, to the altar of her glory, whole hecatombs of most happy desires, praying, that his kingdom might flourish abroad with bays, and at home with olives, presenting him, who was the strong key of this little world of Great Britain, with those keys which cast the gates of her affection, and designing him power to open all the springs of the hearts of these her most loyal citizens." In another part, he says, that "as the rose at the fair appearing as the morning sun, displayeth and spreadeth her purples, so that the noise of your happy return to this your native country, their hearts; (if they could have shined through their breasts) were with joy and fair hopes made spacious: nor did they ever in all parts feel a more comfortable heat than the glory of your presence at this time darteth upon them." Even the old are said to "forget their age, and look



fresh and young" on the occasion, and "all have more joys than tongues." He concludes with pledging a continuance of their attachment to the king, "so long as these rocks are shadowed with buildings, these buildings inhabited by men, and while men are either endued with counsel or courage, or enjoy any piece of reason, sense, or life."

After hearing this flattering oration, of which the choicest parts have been culled, and presented in this extract, the king approached the West-port, where was displayed a magnificent pageant, on which a view of Edinburgh was depicted. A veil being then drawn aside, the nymph Edinæ, attended by beautiful damsels, made her appearance; and, welcoming the king in a short speech, delivered to him the keys of the castle. The king, after this ceremony, entered the gate, and was received by the lord provost, who delivered a congratulatory speech; by the rest of the magistrates in their scarlet robes; by the other members of the common council in black gowns faced with velvet; and by 260 young citizens dressed in white satin doublets, black velvet breeches, and white silk stockings, and carrying different kinds of alms. The streets, through which the cavalcade passed, were hung with tapestry, carpets, &c. lined on both sides by the train-bands, and crowded with a vast number of spectators. The king's visit to Edinburgh was honoured by other ceremonies. Three triumphal arches were constructed in different parts of the city. One in the Over-bow Street exhibited a representation of the country of Caledonia, with the lady Caledonia richly dressed in ancient costume, and delivering a speech in verse. Another was placed at the west end of the Tolbooth in the High Street, and displayed portraits of the Scottish kings, one of whom, Fergus, is represented as conducted by Mercury, and in the act of addressing some advices to his successor. The third arch, on which the constellations were drawn, and the planets discovered making poetical orations, stood at the Netherbow Gate. At the Trone, a huge mount was raised, intended as a minia-

ture of the Parnassian, and covered with vegetables and rocks. In the middle of it rose a very high pyramid, from the top of which a stream of pure water, denoting that of Hippocrene, was made to issue. A band of musicians occupied the cavity of the mount, and, on the king's approach performed, in fine style, a piece, to which the name Caledonia was given. On the north side stood the nine muses splendidly attired, with Apollo, who, on the cessation of the music, presented his majesty with a book of poems and panegyrics composed for the occasion by members of the college. All these absurd exhibitions, together with the present and banquet which the citizens gave the king, cost them a sum upwards of £41,000 Scottish money. On the day after his arrival, the king repaired from Holyrood-house to the castle, and, remaining there a night, returned to the palace.

On the 18th of June he was crowned with new and splendid ceremonies, in the abbey church of Holyrood. He convened on the 10th, in the Tolbooth, his first Scottish parliament, by which former acts respecting religion were confirmed, the privileges of the royal boroughs ratified, and a general enactment made in favour of the rights of the whole people. Notwithstanding, however, the apparent tranquillity of that period, discontents existed among the people, which soon after the departure of the king began to display themselves in murmurings and complaints.

Upon the town-council applying about this time to the king for a charter to empower the inhabitants to form themselves into companies, he, suspicious, it would appear, of their intentions, desired them previously to form their companies. His distrust, however, seems to have been removed, as we find him in 1636 conferring on the city of Edinburgh a charter, in which all the privileges granted by his predecessors were confirmed. It appears, too, that companies of militia existed in the year 1645, the town being divided into as many parts as there were companies.

The attempt of Charles to introduce the episcopalian form of church government into Scotland, gave rise in that country to a course of civil disturbances, which seem to have been chiefly concentrated in Edinburgh. The privy council and the court of session removed from that city to Linlithgow. The magistrates, in concurrence with the covenanters, who were making vigorous preparations for war, gave orders to the citizens to make similar arrangements. The castle was attempted by the covenanters, and the town-council aided in the affair with a supply of 500 men, and a vote of £50,000 Scots for the purpose of maintaining them. After a slight assault, the fortress surrendered. The covenanters afterwards took the king's house at Dalkeith, and carried the regalia which they found there to Edinburgh castle, employing at the same time, for the uses of war, a great quantity of ammunition and arms, of which they possessed themselves. Expecting an armament from England, they proceeded to construct fortifications at Leith,—a work in which persons of all ranks, and even ladies, animated by a pious zeal, volunteered their services. But, in consequence of the pacification which took place between the opposing parties at Berwick, these fortifications were demolished, and the arms and ammunition belonging to them carried to the castle, which had been delivered up into the hands of the marquis of Hamilton, the king's commissioner. In consequence of this adjustment of matters, a public thanksgiving was made at Edinburgh, but complete repose was by no means established. A proclamation made at the cross, forbidding the use of fire-arms on the pain of death, was not regarded; and the parliament, which sat in December 1639, rose with the feeling entertained by either party, that the proceedings of the other had been unconstitutional. In the beginning of the year 1640, the hostile spirit, which had been but partially smothered, burst out afresh in active preparations for another war. The magistrates raised fortifications to protect the town from the assaults of the castle, placed a guard, and disciplined the citizens. Ruthen, the governor, fired upon

the town. Leslie having mustered his army at Leith, invested the castle, which held out for some time, but at length capitulated from the want of provisions. These hostilities were terminated by the treaty of Rippon on the 2d of September 1640, without having been marked by skill or vigour on the part of the king's troops, and attended with no advantage to his cause.

Charles visited Edinburgh a second time on the 14th of August, 1641. His declared object was "to perfect what he had promised, and to quiet distraction for the people's satisfaction." A parliament met on the 15th of July, the result of whose proceedings was an entire change in the government, Charles retaining only the name of king, and the kingdom only the appearance of monarchy. He agreed to an act of oblivion, by which his opponents were pardoned. This, however, was at the expense of his friends, whom he punished at the same time that he conferred honours and favours on those who had been his determined opposers. After receiving an entertainment from the magistrates, he left Edinburgh on the 17th of November, having entrusted the charge of his Scottish affairs to a committee of the estates.

On his return to England, he was quickly involved in a war with his parliament, and was at first so successful against them as to induce his opponents to make application for assistance to those who had espoused their cause in Scotland. The king, in order to defeat this measure, sent a letter to the magistrates full of tender regard and flattering promises, in which he attempted to secure their interest in his favour, by reminding them of their engagements and obligations, and by assurances of future kindness to them. Of this proffer of royal favour, however, they did not choose to avail themselves, any further than to intercede with him in behalf of his English subjects in arms against him; but the latter were not satisfied with the terms propounded to them, and the Scots were rather disposed to distrust the promises of the king. The inhabitants of

Edinburgh, therefore, complied with the request of their southern friends, fulfilling their part of the treaty between the two parliaments, by which, that of Scotland had pledged themselves to furnish the English parliament with 18,000 foot, 2000 horse, and 1000 dragoons, all effective men, with a suitable train of artillery. Every male person in Edinburgh was ordered to present himself in a state of military preparation. A new covenant was framed in the name of all ranks in the country, by which the subscribers bound themselves to effect the extirpation of popery and prelacy, to reform the English church, and to unite for these purposes as well as for that of mutual safety against every species of opposition to which they might be exposed. An army under the command of the earl of Leven thereafter entered England.

A plague with which the Scottish capital was scourged, raged at this time with destructive fury. A physician of the name of Joannes Politious, was engaged by the common council to visit the infected; and by their order, also, together with the consent of the creditors, all debtors were set at liberty in consequence of this awful visitation of the Almighty. It was in this disastrous crisis, that intelligence was received of the defeat of the parliamentary army, by that under the marquis of Montrose. In this dilemma the town-council acted with great caution. They ordered proclamation to be made that none of the inhabitants might leave the town, without the permission of the magistrates, under a penalty of the forfeiture of their property, the loss of their freedom, and a fine of £1000. At the same time all burgesses who were out of town were required to return within forty-eight hours, otherwise they should become liable to the same penalty. All householders too were commanded, on pain of a similar treatment, to give in an account of the names and quality of their lodgers. A strong party of the trained bands was appointed to guard the city from eight at night till six in the following morning; and orders were issued for repairing the town-wall,

in which two additional ports or gates were to be constructed ; but notwithstanding these preparations, the town was still quite unable to defend itself, the plague having left only sixty men who could be of any service in case of an attack. Urged by this unhappy confluence of necessitous and miserable circumstances, the citizens complied with the proposal of Montrose, who had promised them impunity on condition that they surrendered those royalists whom they had in custody.

In the same year there was held a parliament, of which the earl of Lauderdale was president, and by which a tax was put on almost every necessary article. At these proceedings the citizens murmured, and meeting with no mercy from the magistrates, sought redress from the clergy ; but the latter, in place of taking the part of the oppressed people, rather persuaded them that the burden laid upon them would contribute to their ultimate advantage.

Charles, now reduced to the greatest extremities, threw himself into the hands of the Scottish army, relying upon their generosity. The baseness of the chiefs of that army in selling him to the English, and his subsequent execution, affected Edinburgh with a portion of the disgrace which attached to these transactions, for though both the committee of the estates and the assembly of the Kirk protested against the cruel result to which the surrender of the king afterwards led, yet their efforts for preventing his death did not display much of the honesty and zeal of persons who were eager and sincere in the prosecution of their object.

The inhabitants of Edinburgh entered very warmly about this time into what was called the national agreement, the object of which was to support the royal cause against the English sectaries. Their quota of the army intended to be levied was to have been 1200 men, a number which their drained population could not well afford. They, therefore, proposed to give in place of them, a sum of money to the amount of £40,000. On the defeat, however, some time afterwards

of the duke of Hamilton, the original stipulation was required to be fulfilled; and thus both men and money appear to have been furnished. The latter was a loan which the town-council had procured from individuals, and which they refused afterwards to pay, denying altogether the engagement, and resolving to defend themselves against all suits that might be brought against them on its account. In this conduct they procured the acquiescence of the general assembly, who, when consulted, gave it as their judgement, "that the magistrates should not in conscience pay any part of the aforesaid sum, nor interpose their authority for paying of the same." They were, however, afterwards obliged to fulfil the contract, by a sentence of the English judges in December 1652.

Charles II. was proclaimed king at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the 15th of July 1650; but as he did not consent to the conditions on which the crown was offered him, the marquis of Montrose made an attempt to place him on the throne on more agreeable terms. Having been appointed by Charles captain general in Scotland, he landed in the north with about 500 foreigners, but was completely overthrown, and brought a prisoner to Edinburgh. He was met at the Watergate by the magistrates, the city-guard, and the executioner, and carried along on a cart, the other prisoners walking two and two before him, and the hangman preceding him in his livery coat and bonnet. Two days after, he was brought before the parliament, and received from the chancellor sentence of death, which was carried into effect under circumstances which shewed at once his fortitude, and the brutality of his enemies.

The English parliament anticipating an accommodation between Charles and the Scots, sent Cromwell into Scotland with an army, and at the same time published a declaration, in which they charged the Scots with a violation of their engagements, and urged that nation to renounce their treaty with the king. Cromwell's army then, to the number of 16,000,

crossed the Tweed, and marched through Lothian, encamping near the Pentland Hills, in July 1650. Lesley commanded the Scots, who were at first drawn up at Corstorphine, but afterwards entrenched in a fortified camp between Edinburgh and Leith. The magistrates about this period were applied to by the lord chancellor Loudon, who was with the Scottish army, for provisions, which they seem to have furnished. In this situation Cromwell attempted to bring them to an engagement, but finding this impracticable, and that he was daily losing by the irregular warfare to which he was exposed, retreated to Dunbar. The king had now agreed to subscribe the covenant, as it was the only method by which he could obtain his kingdom; and, accordingly, on his arrival on the coast of Scotland, a deputation of the clergy waited on him, when he subscribed the national, and also the solemn league and covenant. He was afterwards obliged to subscribe a declaration framed by the commission of the general assembly, in which he had to confess the sins of his past life, and to profess that to the end of his life he would adhere to all that he had promised. In other respects, Charles was treated really as a prisoner, though he had all the exterior respect and attendance of a monarch. From Dunbar, Cromwell, pressed by difficulties, designed to transport his troops into England; but at the moment this resolution was about to be fulfilled, Lesley, in opposition to his own opinion, was prevailed upon by his officers and the clergy to give battle to the English. The consequence was the destruction of the Scottish army. By this event the capital was deprived of a regular government, the magistrates having together with the ministers and principal inhabitants deserted the town. In this dilemma, the remaining citizens assembled, and chose a committee of thirty to manage the city, and treat with Cromwell. These duties they discharged with such wisdom and skill for a period of fifteen months, as to be honoured with the thanks of the subsequent town-council, and with the ratification of all the acts which



they had passed. On the 7th of September, Cromwell possessed himself of Edinburgh and Leith, and after a siege of three months took the castle. The inhabitants were now anxious to secure the favour of this powerful person, and sent him an address with that view. It appears from a letter of thanks which they wrote to him, that they had accomplished this object, and that he had conferred some particular favour upon them ; but as there are no vestiges of the letter or address, it can now only be conjectured that this favour consisted in his imposing a duty of a plack on every pint of beer or ale, and probably too in his restoring to them the town of Leith, " for which they gave him a bond of £5000 sterling, to take care of his military magazine over their Weigh House, in that place."

When the English commissioners, for the settlement of the affairs of the nation, had arrived at the town of Dalkeith, a committee, consisting of three merchants and three tradesmen, was appointed to wait upon them, and to request their attendance at Edinburgh for the purpose of electing magistrates. Having been furnished at their desire with the original grants, empowering the inhabitants of Edinburgh to choose their magistrates, they gave orders that the election should forthwith take place. Two commissioners were then mentioned by the preceding council, it having been decided, that it was more convenient that they should be nominated by the council than elected by the whole people. These commissioners proceeded to Dalkeith, and returned with two papers, entitled *The Town's Protection*, and *The Charter for Electing of Magistrates*. It was now to be decided whether the magistrates should be elected by the citizens in general, or, according to the ancient usage and the meaning of the charter, by the previous council. After objections had been made to the latter plan, and a proposal to entrust the power of election to the commissioners had been made and rejected, the assembly proceeded to fill up the number of the council which had been deficient, owing to

the absence of some, and the dissentient opinion of others. On the 5th of March, this council concurred in the choice of those deacons and counsellors who had been previously nominated, and on the 9th of the month made choice of the magistrates for the remaining part of the year. These having accepted of the office, took the oath in presence of the judge advocate, who was deputed for that purpose by the commissioners.

About this period a number of English families were settled by Cromwell at Leith. Finding their situation not agreeable, owing to the oppressive treatment of their superiors, as the inhabitants of Edinburgh were called, they remonstrated, through general Monk, to the Protector. Monk pleaded the hardships of their case, and the great loss that the commonwealth and the army would sustain by their removal. Cromwell referred the matter to Monk and two of the Scottish judges. The latter, however, had not time to determine it, and it devolved on the council of state, to whom the inhabitants of Leith gave in a statement of their grievances. A long and expensive litigation between the two towns ensued, till at last commissioners appointed by Monk to appear before a council having been heard on both sides, a decision was given in favour of Edinburgh, in consequence of which its inhabitants, according to agreement, had to pay £5000 sterling for the erection of a citadel in Leith, designed for the good of the commerce and privileges of the capital.

Edinburgh was at this time in great pecuniary distress. Three persons were made choice of to represent the city in parliament, who might procure assistance from government. Cromwell gave them a grant, by which they were enabled to keep up their credit for some time. Still, however, they were above £50,000 sterling in debt, and their creditors were importunate. In these circumstances the town-council and the barons of exchequer satisfied their creditors by paying the interest, and obtaining exemption from advancing the principal till it was convenient. As a small emolument, too, they were

allowed to continue the tax on malt liquor ; and an application which general Monk made in their favour seems to have brought them some further assistance from Cromwell.

Monk, after receiving the thanks of the magistrates for his kind attention and services during the time he was in Scotland, and after meeting with the commissioners of the counties whom he had summoned to Edinburgh in order to give them instructions for the benefit of their constituents, returned to England, with the design, it was believed, of restoring the monarchy. On the 11th May, 1660, the magistrates sent the town-clerk to the king, who was at Breda, expressing their concurrence in his meditated restoration (already agreed to by both houses of parliament in England), and their joy at the prospect of such an event. Their messenger " had a most gracious acceptance," and in the name of the boroughs presented " a poor myte of £1000, which he did graciously accept as though it had been a greater business." The feelings of delight which the arrival of the king in England excited in Edinburgh, were expressed in the customary mode of costly feasting, a sumptuous banquet having been served up by the town-council at the Market-cross. The king, pleased it should seem by the attachment of the citizens, of which this circumstance had afforded a proof, granted them a ratification of the tribute on wine, ale, and beer; and, after some disputes, this was now settled at one third of a penny on the pint of ale, and twopence on the same quantity of wine. He also promised at some future period to bestow upon them a more particular confirmation of their former charters, rights, and privileges, an engagement which he performed on the 22d of August, 1660, by abolishing the English tribunals in Scotland, under which indeed justice had been well administered; by restoring the ancient officers and offices of state, and by appointing a parliament to meet at Edinburgh, by which an act of indemnity was to be prepared. This parliament met accordingly on the 1st of January, 1661, lord Middleton presiding as king's commissioner. Among its

other iniquitous proceedings, it rescinded all the acts of those parliaments which had sat between the years 1640 and 1648, alleging as a reason for such a daring violation of law and principle, that all the miseries of the preceding three and twenty years, were the necessary consequences of the invasions which had been made under the pretext of reformatations, on the royal authority. By this parliament, too, the charter of confirmation granted to Edinburgh was ratified, and its power of regality over the Canongate confirmed. The people, who had long been destitute of regular employment, were now provided with work in consequence of several new statutes relating to domestic economy; and the king had settled on him for life a revenue, which was designed for the maintenance of his Scottish affairs, and of which a sixth part was contributed by the county and city of Edinburgh. At a subsequent meeting of parliament, which took place on the 8th of May, 1662, acts were passed of revocation, as to those laws which had been made, and of oblivion, with respect to those crimes that had been committed during the minority of the king. Episcopacy, too, was re-established, and a declaration of fidelity prescribed to all persons in public trust.

The establishment of the episcopal religion was in opposition to every obligation both of honour and the oath by which the king was engaged. It was not surprising, therefore, that the Scottish people, so attached to presbyterianism, were indignant at the conduct of the king, and that they gave utterance to their feelings of anger, in that freedom of expostulation and censure, which the free state of the press at that time permitted. But the mind of the public was still more exasperated, when the liberty of speaking their sentiments in this way was greatly abridged, if not altogether taken away. The lord advocate and the lord provost were employed to collect all publications of a seditious tendency, and no person was suffered to retain in his possession works of that character,

under the penalty of fifty and sometimes one hundred guineas for each copy, besides the liability to be treated as the author. Even women were to be banished to Shetland if convicted of this offence; and such was the construction put upon the law, that a translation of Buchanan, *De Jure regni apud Scotos*, was considered among the offensive productions. An edict, besides, was published, requiring those who had strangers lodging with them to give up a list of their names. So strictly were the laws enforced, with regard to the possession of fire-arms, that nothing less than a warrant from the privy-council, could entitle any gentleman to keep a fowling piece for his private amusement. The privy-council, also, arrogated to themselves the right of banishing to the West Indies, persons who might be concerned in riots, or in other kinds of public mischief; and an instance of this arbitrary assumption of power is recorded to have occurred about this time. The shopkeepers entered into a combination to keep their shops shut, in which they persisted for two days, producing great confusion, and violent riots. In consequence of an order from the privy-council, which demanded of the magistrates the adoption of forcible measures for the breaking open of the shops, should the merchants not hearken to peaceable ones, quiet was restored; those who had been most actively concerned were committed to prison, and some of them even banished, the king having assigned this prerogative to his ministers. Religious persecution was now carried to its utmost length, people were denied the liberty of worshipping God according to their consciences, the half of the clergy were deposed for not conforming to the episcopalian form of worship, large fines were exacted from those who did not attend the churches of the establishment, and there were instances even of the imprisonment of gentlemen for five years, on the mere ground of suspected disaffection.

The people were provoked to opposition; those of the western shires in particular having taken up arms, and disarmed

the king's troops at Dumfries, proceeded to Edinburgh. Measures were taken by the privy-council for putting a stop to their progress, and the city of Edinburgh was fortified against them; no egress was permitted except to those who had passports. The gentlemen residing in the vicinity, were called in to the assistance of the inhabitants. A company from the college of justice, provided with arms by the lord Lyon, was formed in behalf of the king, and those persons in the town who had horses, were required under the marquis of Montrose to join general Dalziel, who had been previously sent from England to oppose the covenanters. The horrible cruelties which ensued upon the defeat of the latter, are too numerous to be even mentioned in this limited work. The attempt, however, upon the life of archbishop Sharp in the streets of Edinburgh, led that prelate to advise somewhat milder measures, which the easy disposition of the king, and other circumstances, induced the government to adopt.

Two disturbances happened about this period in the capital. It had been the subject of controversy, whether there could be an appeal from the court of session to the king and his estates. Charles, after investigating the matter, was of opinion, that no appeal should be made to him, and required the advocates, who had originated the discussion, to acquiesce in that decision, or be prevented from exercising their profession. A majority of the members of the bar, refused to submit to the sentence of the king, and were banished twelve miles from Edinburgh, so long as they continued refractory. It appears that both law and precedent were in favour of the independent authority of the court; but, certainly the conduct of the advocates, proceeding as it must have done from sincerity and conviction, discovered a manly and an independent spirit.

During the year 1679, the duke of York, brother to the king, visited Edinburgh, where he was magnificently entertained, and where he made himself odious by attempting the revival

of the drama, and by encouraging other amusements, to which the people were extremely averse. It was this visit which occasioned all the disturbances to which allusion has been made. The students of the university wishing to express their dislike to the popish religion, which they knew that the duke professed, prepared a procession, with an intention to burn the effigy of the pope ; but they had scarcely time for accomplishing the latter, when the magistrates interfered and sent a party of soldiers, who secured seven of the students, and lodged them in prison. From this place they were liberated in a few days, but loud threats testified that they were resolved to be revenged on the magistrates. The lord provost's house at Priestfield, accordingly, was burnt. This act of violence was imputed to the students, and, in consequence, the college gates were shut, and the collegians were ordered to remove to the distance of fifteen miles from the city. But their friends having become answerable for their future good behaviour, they were restored to the enjoyment of their privileges.

The duke of York held a parliament in Edinburgh in July, 1681, when the laws relating to the security of the protestant religion were confirmed, the right of succession to the throne framed so as not to exclude a papist, and the test act passed, by which it became necessary for those holding any office under government, to swear adherence to the protestant religion. By this act, unlimited submission to the king, both in civil and ecclesiastical matters was required. Besides, the parties so holding any office were compelled to subscribe to a confession of faith, in which the part of the oath that favoured the complete supremacy of the king in church and state was expressly condemned. But many individuals were justly offended at this, and a great number of clergymen and persons in civil offices, refusing to take the oath, were banished ; and others left the country to evade the persecution to which non-conformity subjected them. The marquis of Argyle consented however to subscribe the test, on condition that he was allowed

to give his own explanation of it, which was granted him. But he was afterwards brought to account for this very circumstance, and at a still later period, it contributed to his condemnation and execution.

The city became now the barracks of a standing army, which, though it produced a forced tranquillity, did not prevent frequent assassinations ; numbers were martyred to satisfy the fury of a persecuting religion and of a tyrannical government. The duke of York had made himself so popular with the king's party, that they offered him a supply of seven months assessment to support his succession to the crown ; they also evinced their attachment to the royal cause, by electing those magistrates whom the king had recommended ; and by pledging their exertions to suppress conventicles and vagrant preachers, whom they called the pests of a kingdom ; and by otherwise courting the notice and favour of his majesty by means the most servile and unworthy.

The extortions of which the ministers of Charles were guilty, must not be passed over in silence. Pretences the most ridiculously false were likewise employed for the purpose of raising money, and it was believed that greater severity was used against the covenanters, with the very design that they might be incited to a rebellion, by which their property would be confiscated ; in these matters Lauderdale had a principal share ; the convention of royal boroughs paid him a pension in return for his influence. One instance of his avarice and injustice may be stated : he procured from the king a grant, according to which the citadel of Leith was erected into a burgh of regality, under the name of Charleston ; foreseeing that the magistrates would have to purchase the borough from him at any sum he might choose to mention. They accordingly found themselves under the necessity of coming to an agreement with him, giving the extravagant price of £6000 for the favour of this minister, who, at



the landing of the prince of Orange, that the Scottish bishops sent an address to the king, in which, referring to the threatened invasion, they expressed their confidence in him for the protection of their church and religion, and their earnest desires, " that God would give him the hearts of his subjects and the necks of his enemies."

## CHAPTER V.

*From the Revolution to the Rebellion in 1745.*

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THE arrival of the prince of Orange being announced at Edinburgh, multitudes of presbyterians immediately flocked thither. The earl of Perth, who was chancellor, took a hasty leave of the city, and a mob of people assembled for the purpose of burning the popish chapel at Holyrood-house. They were here opposed by a band of one hundred men, who fired upon them, killing twelve, and wounding more. The defenders, however, were at last overpowered, and the furniture and ornaments of the chapel were devoted to destruction. Other ravages were committed on the property of catholics, and the students paraded with the college mace carried before them, and with music, to the cross, where they burnt the effigy of the pope. Owing, however, to the guards who were stationed throughout the town and in the neighbourhood, and to the prudence of the duke of Gordon in not firing from the castle, nothing further of a serious nature occurred. The town-council, who had but lately been so fulsome in their flatteries to the late king, were now equally subservient to his successor, offering him their services, begging his protection to their persons, the city, and its privileges, and expressing their readiness to concur with him in the preservation of the religion, laws, and liberties of the country.

By those Scottish nobility and gentry who were in London, the prince of Orange was authorized to assume the government of Scotland until a meeting of the estates should be called. This meeting, accordingly, was held at Edinburgh. The bishop of Edinburgh prayed on the occasion for the welfare and restoration of king James. A letter from James, and another from the prince, were then read. To the former the

only answer which they condescended to give, was a passport to its bearer. After declaring themselves a free and lawful meeting, and taking care that the military forces of the country were collected, the estates came to the decision, that James by not having at his coronation taken the oath required by law, and by endeavouring to subvert the constitution, had forfeited his right to the crown, and vacated the throne. William and Mary were then declared to be king and queen of England, and on the 11th of April they were proclaimed at the cross king and queen of Scotland, the regal power, however, being confined to the former. A list of grievances was then presented for redress; the previous elections of magistrates having been irregular, new elections were appointed to take place in the royal boroughs; several ministers in Edinburgh were deprived of their churches for not praying for the newly-appointed sovereigns; the meeting of the estates was by authority of the king converted into a parliament, and the presbyterian mode of religion was substituted for prelacy.

This new state of things, however, was not effected without some interruption. The castle, under the duke of Gordon, still held out for James, and he had some adherents among the higher orders. Lord Dundee on leaving the city, where he dreaded assassination for his attachment to the former king, climbed the castle rock, and had an interview with the duke of Gordon. This circumstance gave rise to a rumour that an insurrection was intended by Dundee, and a dreadful alarm was produced. The drums beat to arms, and the troops, which the duke of Hamilton had quartered in the city, were brought out; but no serious consequences followed. The greater part of the friends of the banished monarch now either relinquished his cause, or left the city; and the castle, the only place of strength in his interest, being almost destitute of provisions, capitulated on the 13th of June, 1690.

The members of the college of justice were deprived of all their arms except their swords, owing to the suspicion that

they were attached to the old government ; others, who had also incurred suspicion, were committed to prison in great numbers, and the lords Balcarras and Kilsyth were immured in dungeons : some, according to Arnot, were tortured to give evidence. Such severity of treatment, however, if it did exist to the degree alleged, was contrary to law, and to the wishes of the government ; and may fairly be attributed to the excesses which underlings of every administration are apt to indulge in while executing the orders of their superiors.

In the year 1695, the Darien expedition was undertaken, which so nearly concerned and so intimately affected our northern metropolis. An act of parliament having been procured, a company was formed, and £400,000 sterling was subscribed by Scotsmen residing in Scotland, for fitting out ships to trade with Africa and the Indies. These ships, six in number, and loaded with commodities of different kinds, set sail from the Forth. When intelligence of the settlement of the company on the isthmus of Darien, in 1699, reached Edinburgh, the greatest joy was manifested. Thanks were offered in all the churches, and the praises of the undertaking were sounded from the pulpits. News arriving of the defeat of the Spaniards in their attempts to destroy the settlement, the mob, in an extacy of joy, compelled the inhabitants to illuminate their windows, threatening destruction in cases where their wishes were not complied with, which threats they, in some instances, carried into effect. But their feelings proceeded to a still more extravagant pitch, for, securing the avenues of the city, they burnt the doors of the prison, and liberated two persons who had been confined for printing publications obnoxious to government. The ferment became still more violent, though of a different complexion, when, by the failure of the expedition, their rejoicings were turned into vexation and fury. Such, indeed, was the state of popular commotion, that the commissioner and officers of state were induced to leave the scene for some days, in order to escape the vengeance of an infuriated multitude.

On the death of William, queen Anne took the coronation oath required by the Scottish statute, and sent a letter to the privy council in Edinburgh, empowering them to act in her name, and containing assurances of her resolution to maintain the government, both ecclesiastical and civil. She was therefore proclaimed queen of Scotland. The officers of state were continued in power till further advice should be received. By order of her majesty, the parliament, which had sat during the last reign, was convened on the 9th of June, 1702, the duke of Queensberry acting as the queen's commissioner. The duke of Hamilton, with seventy-nine of the members, withdrew from the assembly, on the ground that it was irregular; and in favour of this opinion a vote was passed by the faculty of advocates, who, on this account, were reprimanded by the parliament. At this meeting, the estates recognized the authority of the queen, passed a law securing the protestant religion and the presbyterian form of it, and declared the meeting to be lawful and constitutional, to impugn whose proceedings was to be regarded as treason.

Shortly after this period, the chancellor had nearly lost his life in a disturbance, which had its origin in the following circumstance. A ship, the property of the African company, had been seized in the Thames by the English, who would not resign their prize, notwithstanding the repeated applications of the Scots. In return for this act of injustice, the latter took a ship belonging to the East-India company, which had sailed into the Forth. The crew of this vessel unguardedly disclosed some information respecting a Scottish ship in the East Indies which they had plundered, and for this confession they were brought to trial and condemned. The evidence, however, having been inconclusive, applications were made for their pardon. The day of execution had arrived, and the magistrates were uncertain whether to carry in force the sentence of the law, when a great number of people assembled around the prison and in the parliament square, demanding revenge

for the wrongs which their countrymen had suffered. This determined the magistrates to give up some of the criminals to punishment ; but, as the lord chancellor was going in his carriage from the privy council, some person cried out that the prisoners had been reprieved. Upon this, the chancellor's coach was stopped at the Tron church, the glasses broken, and himself pulled from the carriage. He was rescued by some friends, but it was found necessary to sacrifice the seamen to the resentment of the populace.

In the parliament, of which the duke of Argyle was commissioner, and which met in June 1705, something was done with a view to an union between the two kingdoms, in imitation of the example which had previously been set them by the English parliament, into which a bill had been brought, enabling the queen to appoint commissioners to treat of an union. On the 16th of April, 1706, negociators from the two kingdoms met, and on the 22d of July the articles of union were finally adjusted and signed.

Several circumstances, however, concurred to prevent the union from being hailed with universal approbation. The contiguity, indeed, of the two kingdoms, formed a reason for their coalescence ; but that very thing had also given rise to many jealousies, antipathies, and strifes, which were calculated to embitter any junction that might be made. The massacre at Glencoe, the establishment of the African company, and the execution of Green the pirate, were occurrences that operated against the union in the minds of persons of all ranks, sects, and parties, which, conspiring with the removal from Edinburgh of all its ancient appendages of royalty, were fitted in a peculiar manner to displease the inhabitants of that city. No sooner, therefore, were the articles of union made public than the most violent symptoms of dissatisfaction were exhibited. A great concourse of people filled the square and outer department of the parliament house, venting their displeasure at those who favoured the union, and, on the other hand, loudly testifying

their approbation of its opposers. On the 23d of October they assaulted the mansion of their late provost and representative in parliament, sir Patrick Johnston, who had advocated the cause of union, and who, on this occasion, narrowly escaped falling a sacrifice to popular fury. They then proceeded in a disorderly manner through the streets, receiving continual accessions to their number; and, by nine at night, the city was wholly in their power. To prevent their blocking up the ports, as they had threatened, a party of soldiers was ordered to the Netherbow, and a battalion of foot guards secured the parliament square and the lanes of the city. These measures restored tranquillity: but it was thought proper to retain the military; and three regiments remained in the city, while a party of guards took charge of the abbey, and another attended the commissioner. An army, besides, was posted in the neighbourhood of the metropolis for the purpose of supporting the parliament. The members under this protection met on the 3d of October, 1706, and subsequently ratified the articles of union. In the English parliament the same measure was readily and cordially carried, and thus was effected the very important matter of an union between Scotland and England. At first, those advantages that had been expected from it, and which have since been fully realized, were not experienced by the inhabitants of North Britain, owing probably to the sudden change of affairs, and to the want of those resources which were requisite for turning such a transition to good account.

In pursuance of the union, and the law which was enacted for the collection of the revenue in Scotland, an immense number of English tax-gatherers overran Scotland. "Dressed in a little brief authority," they had assumed an importance, and exercised a severity, to which the spirit of Scotsmen could not submit. The discontent occasioned by this and other circumstances, was improved by the jacobites for the furtherance of their views, the Pretender was invited, and soon ar-

rived with a French fleet in the Forth, for the purpose of making an attempt upon the crown. Intelligence of this event was speedily forwarded to the lord provost by the earl of Leven, who commanded a small body of disaffected troops. The magistrates, without delay, transmitted an address to her majesty, which assured her of their most hearty and resolute intention to oppose the invader, and desired the interposition of her authority in certain measures which they were about to adopt. This address was received in the most gracious manner, and procured the thanks of the queen, together with assurances of her continued protection and favour. Nor were the professions of the inhabitants of Edinburgh unsubstantiated. Thirty men were added to the town's company of fusileers, and the city was put in a defensive posture: but happily these preparations were superseded by the success of sir George Byng in driving the French fleet from our shores,—a service for which he received an elegant entertainment, and the freedom of the city, from the magistrates.

But the calm which now seemed to pervade Scotland was of short duration. The violent measures of the government aroused a spirit which had slumbered, but not expired, and which ultimately led to the rebellion in 1715. Edinburgh adhered to the cause of royalty; and "its council provided for the security of the town, and the support of government, by ordering the city walls and gates to be repaired and fortified; the sluice upon the north loch to be dammed up, and trenches to be made; the town-guard to be augmented; the trained bands to be armed; 400 men to be raised and maintained at the city's expense; and vessels to be fitted out, to assist the king's ships in preventing the rebel army from crossing the Forth." The rebels commenced hostilities, by endeavouring to surprise the castle, in which attempt they failed. Fifteen hundred men, headed by brigadier M'Intosh, having crossed the Forth, dexterously eluding the vessels which cruized along the coast, possessed themselves of Seaton house in East Lo-



thian. From this they shaped their course in the direction of Edinburgh, but finding it well prepared for a siege, they were induced to make a diversion to Leith, the citadel of which they held for some days. The duke of Argyle could not, in the first instance, for want of artillery, dispossess them of it; but, on his return with a supply of cannon, they left him master of the place. They were afterwards attacked and defeated on their march to the south. For these exploits the duke of Argyle received the acknowledgments of the town-council. This feeble rebellion was soon after extinguished upon the arrival of six thousand Dutch troops. The inhabitants of Edinburgh entertained these foreigners with great kindness, for which they were honoured with the commendations and thanks of the duke of Argyle.

In the year 1718, Scotland was threatened with a new Spanish invasion, a hundred and thirty years from the date of the former, and Edinburgh was fortified for resisting any attack. It was about this period that the provost received a regular salary of £300 a year to defray his expenses. Previously, he had been remunerated by various perquisites, arising out of the money which was paid for the enjoyment of lucrative offices, and from other unworthy sources. For the trouble and expense which attached to his office as their representative in parliament, the town-council had before this time granted the same person an allowance of the annual sum of £300.

A petition had been presented to her majesty in the month of April 1710, with the view of obtaining her permission and assistance to build wet and dry docks in Leith. This petition had met with the approbation of the queen and the privy council. The orders, however, to raise money for the object in contemplation having been neglected by the treasury, the matter was revived about this time. The government, instead of furnishing the money as they had promised, prevailed upon the inhabitants to undertake the work on their own

account, by offering them an act of parliament for a prolongation of nineteen years to a former grant of twopence Scots on every pint of ale and beer sold within the city and liberties. The purchase of this act of parliament, which cost £1920 sterling, and the partial execution of the plan, occasioned, within the period of seven years, an augmentation of the debts to nearly double their previous amount.

The conspiracy against the government, which was managed in favour of the Pretender by the bishop of Rochester, was officially made known to the citizens of Edinburgh, and called forth from them an address replete with their own, and the praises of the government. Their peaceable deportment at the period of the Scottish malt tax, when the city of Glasgow was so excited, elicited from his majesty the most flattering testimonies of satisfaction, which they, of course, were not slow in amply acknowledging; and it was not long before they had another opportunity of testifying their good wishes to the state by congratulating the accession of George II. to the throne. A dreadful fire took place in the same year, by which a great part of the Lawnmarket was consumed, and much property destroyed. For the relief of the numerous sufferers, a sum of £938: 15: 8 was raised by subscription, under the superintendence of the magistrates, who, together with lord Mil-town, were employed to distribute the money: and though they devoted a great portion of it to its proper design, yet we find them lavishing the remainder on objects in no way connected with the purpose for which it was collected; a gentleman, who was afterwards member of parliament for the city, having received £124: 4, and another, who subsequently filled the office of lord provost, having been presented with nearly double that sum.

We now come to an event of an almost unprecedented nature, and which excited a considerable ferment throughout the two kingdoms. The Scots were not altogether reconciled to the union, and various causes had contributed to increase the

mortification their national pride had received : and an undue exercise of power, on the part of the constituted authorities taking place at this juncture, stirred up the latent animosities of the people. A mob being assembled to witness an execution, some boys, according to the custom in those days, having thrown stones at the executioner, John Porteous, captain of the city-guard, was provoked to fire twice on the people, by which six persons lost their lives, and eleven were dangerously hurt. For this he was brought to trial and condemned, but received a reprieve from the queen regent. The people, exasperated to the highest degree by this lenient treatment of an act so cruel and precipitate, were resolved to be themselves the executioners of his sentence, and with a secrecy and skill which set subsequent detection at defiance, and which, combined with other circumstances, made it probable that they were persons of no vulgar character, they proceeded to accomplish their designs. In the first place, the town-guard was disarmed, and the city gates secured ; the Tolbooth gate was then assailed with hammers ; these proving ineffectual, it was set on fire and soon destroyed ; the mob then liberated all the prisoners excepting the miserable object of their vengeance. Attempts were unsuccessfully made by the magistrates and the members of parliament to allay the commotion, but general Moyle would not consent to take out any of his troops, having no written mandate from the magistrates authorizing such a measure. When the ringleaders of the affray had reached the Grassmarket by torchlight, they bought a coil of rope in a shop which they forcibly opened, and having indulged their prisoner with a few moments to dispose of the money which he had on his person, they suspended him on a neighbouring post near the place where the deed for which he suffered had been perpetrated : they then peaceably repaired to their respective homes.

This outrage could not be passed over with impunity by the government, to which it was such an indignity. Infor-

mation having been sent by express to his majesty then at Hanover, a reward of £200 was offered for each person who should be convicted of having taken a part in the foul transaction, and immunity from punishment was proclaimed to those who would give evidence against their associates in guilt. The lord provost, after an imprisonment of three weeks, was ordered to attend in the house of lords, with the baillies and three of the lords of justiciary. Whether the latter should be received on the wool-sacks, at the table, or at the bar, was a question that had not been contemplated in the articles of union, and gave rise to considerable discussion, which ended in the agreement that their lordships should appear at the bar in their robes of office. The justice of the sentence against Porteous was then investigated. Some of the members censured the conduct both of the judges and jury, and a motion was made for finding the judgment of the court to have been illegal and improper; but the sentence having been clearly vindicated this motion was withdrawn.

In the house of lords a bill was passed, embracing in its object the deposition from his office, and the imprisonment of the lord provost, the demolition of the gates at the Netherbow port, and the dissolution of the city-guard. Only one Scotsman had opposed it in the upper house, and it was favoured by only one in the lower, where it passed through such an ordeal of resistance, as essentially to change its character: the imposition on the city of a fine of £2000 for the benefit of Porteous's widow having been substituted for those parts which required the incarceration of the provost, the abolition of the guards, and the pulling down of the gates. The bill was carried only by the casting vote, and would have been lost had two Scottish members been indulged with the liberty of retiring from an appeal which they were attending in the house of lords, or had the chairman of the committee voted, as was usual in his circumstances, on the side of mercy. The city of Edin-

burgh was thus encumbered with an expense which it had done nothing to merit, and was obliged to expiate a crime to which it had not been accessary, and for which, as the proper means for the discovery of the offenders had been used, it ought not in justice to have been responsible. But one good effect flowed from this severe measure. It was adopted as a regulation in cases of future disturbances, that the magistrates and council should, without waiting for any notice, convene in the council-chamber, and that the heads of the different corporations should, under a penalty of £100 Scots each, be at hand to perform such services for the suppression of insurrections as the magistrates might prescribe.

The year 1740 commenced with such a severe frost as to stop the mills throughout the country, and thus occasion a great scarcity of provisions; and a great fall of snow at the same time made the conveyance of coals to the city almost impracticable, so that some persons died of cold. In alleviation of these heavy calamities, great exertions, both publicly and in private, were made by the magistrates, and generous individuals. But owing to the bad harvest that followed, and the consequent rise in the price of provisions, the populace were excited to acts of disorder and pillage, which required the forcible aid of the military to check. After an interval of a year, the same riotous disposition was indulged by the people, when they burnt the houses of certain persons who were conceived to have been concerned in robbing the receptacles of the dead. Though the individuals who had been convicted of raising dead bodies were brought to condign punishment by the magistrates, still the exasperated multitude gave utterance to their feelings in several wanton acts of mischief.

## CHAPTER VI.

*From the Rebellion in 1745, to the present Time.*

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INFORMATION having been received by his majesty of the proposed invasion by the pretender's son, one of the secretaries of state immediately transmitted intelligence of the circumstance to the magistrates, who answered the communication in a dutiful and loyal address to the throne. The city was much agitated by a subsequent notice that Charles had landed in Lochaber, and the most effective measures were adopted for its defence at this alarming crisis. The town's guard was re-inforced with a company of the trained bands; the city walls were repaired; thirty men were added to the town's company of fusileers, and the number increased in a short time to one hundred and twenty-six; a thousand men were raised to be under the command of the lord provost and council, and to be maintained by subscription; the constables and innkeepers were ordered to keep lists of the strangers who should visit the town; and a meeting of the most respectable citizens was held, in order to obtain the benefit of their associated wisdom.

When intelligence was received of the approach of the Highland army, which had crossed the Forth above Stirling, the trained bands mounted guard in the parliament house, the volunteers in the exchequer chamber, and the Edinburgh regiment in the justiciary hall. There were also in readiness the fusileers, about two hundred men from Mid-Lothian, and three companies of seceders, or dissenters, from the church of Scotland, with their minister, the Rev. Adam Gibb, at their head. The cash belonging to the banks, and the most valuable effects of private citizens, were secured in the castle. The king's forces and the town-guard proceeded to Corstorphine, where they awaited the approach of the rebels; but

owing to the cowardice of two regiments of Irish dragoons, the resistance which they offered was but feeble. By their flight, and the desertion of the town by most of the principal inhabitants, a dreadful feeling of terror was spread through the city. Those citizens, however, who continued firmly at their post, held a meeting, at which it was agreed that they should treat with the enemy. Commissioners for this purpose met with some of the Highland chiefs. Whether at this meeting it was agreed that the rebels should be admitted into the town does not appear, but at all events next morning, the gates being opened to let out a coach, the Highlanders burst in, secured the gates, made prisoners of the soldiers who were on guard, and possessed themselves of the arms and ammunition belonging to the city. The castle, however, was still held on the side of royalty by general Guest, who displayed the flag, and fired some cannon, in order to warn those who had delivered up the city not to come near him. The heralds were ordered to announce at the market cross the commission of regency which the prince had received from his father, together with a promise of pardon for all crimes previously committed by those who might accede to his party, and a pledge for their enjoyment of civil and religious privileges. The army then repaired to the king's park, and the prince took up his residence in Holyrood-house, where he was visited by great numbers, to whom he was most affable and obliging. From this place he issued an order, demanding of the inhabitants of Edinburgh and the surrounding country the delivery of the arms and ammunition which they had in their possession ; and about the same time he exacted of the city a contribution of a great variety of utensils for the use of his army, which the people, compelled by the penalty of military execution that was threatened against them, proceeded to furnish, by laying a rate of two shillings and sixpence sterling in the pound on all lands and tenements within the city and liberties of Edinburgh. The inhabitants, notwithstanding, were exposed to the lawless

pillage of the soldiery, till an edict was issued against it by the prince.

The Highlanders, now amply supplied by the citizens, marched to Presten-Pans, where they defeated the king's forces. On their return to the city, the *soi-disant* regent intimated to the ministers his permission for their continuing to administer the ordinances of religion as before, with the limitation, that in the prayers for the royal family no names should be specified. Most of the clergymen, however, deserted their churches, and the only three who remained, of whom were Messrs. Niel, Mac Vicar, and Pitcairn of the west church, persisted in praying for the Hanover family without the slightest interruption from the rebels, many of whom went to hear them. At the same time, the chevalier, who acted on the wise idea that moderation was the most likely means of success, allowed the money belonging to the banks to be restored, and the business to go on as usual.

On the 25th of September an alarm, which was excited by some noise near the castle, and which it was supposed had been owing to an attempt on the part of the rebels to seize upon the fortress, gave occasion to an order to fire upon the guard-house at the west port, an act which made the regent preclude all intercourse between the castle and the city. This measure gave great offence to the governor, who, not wishing that any lives should be wantonly lost, informed the lord provost that he should be under the necessity of firing upon the rebels if the communication was not renewed. Some time after, however, certain persons, while in the act of carrying provisions to the castle, were fired at by the centinels of the Highland guard, in consequence of which the garrison pointed their cannon against the town, wounding a few individuals, and injuring some of the houses. The communication was a second time intercepted by the rebels, and a second cannonade from the castle took place. Any further damage, however, was spared, by a proclamation of the regent, in which he said, that though



he had it in his power to make reprisals on the estates of those who were opposing him, for the present he declined inflicting the merited punishment, and for the sake of human lives, had withdrawn the blockade of the castle. The chevalier going shortly after to England had no further connection with Edinburgh, and therefore we shall not be justified in following him through a series of adventures, to which our subject has no immediate relation.

After the suppression of this insurrection, the lord provost, Mr. Stewart, was called to account for not having defended the city against the rebels. The result of a course of legal proceedings, the longest which the annals of judiciary record, was a verdict of not guilty. In honour of his acquittal, and to testify their high opinion of the past services of Mr. Stewart, some of the most respectable inhabitants of the town wished to call a public meeting, and intimated this intention in the newspapers; but, as the lord justice Clerk and some others, who had consulted together on the subject, conceived that such a meeting would not be expedient, and as the new lord provost expressed his opposition to it, the design was not effected.

An election of magistrates was to have taken place about the time when the Pretender had got possession of the town; but the council was afraid to proceed in it, and Edinburgh remained destitute of regular government from Michaelmas 1745 till October 1746, when the citizens made application to the king for a power to elect their magistrates as before. In pursuance of the royal mandate, the corporations met in November, and made choice of their magistrates and council. The persons appointed to superintend the election reported it to government, by which it was confirmed on the 17th of December. An address was then prepared by those who had been chosen, and presented to the king, in which they thanked him for restoring the right and freedom of election, and pledged their fidelity to him, and to the trust committed to them: they

also voted the freedom of the city to the duke of Cumberland, in return for his important services, and conveyed the charter for this honourable privilege in a gold box, which had the city arms finely embossed on the outside of its lid, with the duke's arms, and an inscription to the following effect within it :

S. P. Q. E.  
 Gulielmum  
 Georgii Filium,  
 Cumbriae Ducem,  
 Sub cujus Auspiciis,  
 Magistratibus Auctoritas,  
 Senatui Majestas,  
 Reip. Pax reddita,  
 Civitate donavit :  
 Civis Civitate  
 Decus et Tutamen  
 Præstitit :  
 Civitas Civi  
 Obsequium et Fidem  
 Pollicetur.

The box, accompanied with a very laudatory epistle, was sent to the duke at that time abroad, who was pleased in a gracious manner to receive, and gratefully to acknowledge the favour.

The decisive battle of Culloden entirely extirpated the remains of rebellion in Scotland. On that occasion, the duke of Cumberland put a deep and politic stigma on the pretender's cause, by ordering fourteen of the rebel standards which he had taken, to be burned at the public cross at Edinburgh. The pretender's standard was particularly disgraced, being carried by the common executioner, the others were borne by chimney sweepers, and the heralds proclaimed the names of the commanders to whom they had belonged, as they were thrown into the fire.

The Rebellion was followed for some years by frequent trials and attainders, and by perpetual presentations on the part of the relations of those who had been concerned in it, of claims to the property which had been forfeited ; but besides punishing for the past, government thought it necessary to adopt preventives for the future, and for this purpose to deprive the highlanders of their peculiar dress, which, it was conceived, had a tendency to perpetuate the feudal spirit and character. In January 1749, accordingly, public notice was given by the sheriff, that all persons found within the county of Edinburgh wearing the highland dress, should be prosecuted. Imprisonment was the consequence to many who disregarded this mandate.

In the year 1750, certain persons who had promoted an act for the encouragement of fisheries, were honoured with the freedom of the city for their meritorious exertions. Several ships were fitted out by adventurous individuals for the Greenland trade, which owing to a tedious outward passage of forty days, and to the interruptions of the ice, returned without accomplishing the intended object. Of those that were sent out on another occasion some were lost, while the remainder were unsuccessful. The projectors, however, not being discouraged by these disasters, a third attempt was attended with better results. At the suggestion of the Free British Fishing Society, subscriptions were made about this time for erecting a fishing chamber.

In 1751, the Weigh-house men or porters, having assisted in carrying smuggled goods into the city, were discharged from acting in that capacity ; and three of them were rendered incapable of ever after enjoying the public trust, or any freedom or privilege in the city.

A subterranean chamber fourteen feet square, was in 1754 discovered in the Castle-hill. There were found in it an image of white stone with a crown on its head, supposed to be a representation of the Virgin Mary ; two brass candlesticks ;

about a dozen of ancient Scottish or French coins ; and some trinkets mixed with the rubbish. This, in all probability, had been part of a house, which in some disturbance of the city had been demolished by the guns of the castle. During the same year, a great number of robberies took place in Edinburgh.

In 1756, the Old Cross was pulled down, some of the citizens having the night before this event met to drink its dirge. A beautiful pillar which stood on the middle of it, consisting of an octagonal stone above 20 feet high, and 18 inches in diameter, and spangled with gilded thistles, fell and was broken, one of the pulleys having given way while lowering it to the ground. In this year the pressing of seamen for the war, which was then commencing, was very much encouraged by the magistrates ; -a riot took place in consequence, which required the assistance of the military, but it produced no serious effects. A reward was offered by the town-council for the discovery of the rioters, and they gave orders that none but seamen should be pressed. We find, however, in the following year, that landmen were equally included in the press. In the course of the year 1756, a great dearth was experienced throughout the country, in consequence of which the city suffered greatly ; but effective and judicious measures in these circumstances were adopted for the relief of the lower orders of the community.

The exploits and character of the celebrated Frederick of Prussia, filled the country with admiration in the year 1758, which was shewn by the manner in which his birthday was celebrated in Scotland and England. In Edinburgh, three or four hundred of the Revolution club met in honour of that day. It had been proposed and advertised on this occasion, that some anthems should be sung with the songs which had been selected, but the opposition which this unseemly association received from several members on the evening of the meeting, occasioned the sacred music to be withdrawn. On this evening, the

company of hunters were to have had a ball in Holyrood-house, but their amusements were suspended for that time, by the death of the duke of Hamilton, keeper of the palace, and the articles which had been provided for the entertainment, were sold off for the benefit of the poor. Various acts were this year passed with a laudable view to the cleanliness of the city, and collections were made for several persons who had suffered at different times by fire.

The appearance of captain Thurot's squadron off the coast of Islay, gave occasion in 1759 for various measures for the establishment of a national militia for Scotland. A meeting was held in Edinburgh on the 30th of November, of those who were friendly to that project, and a committee was appointed to frame the plan of an act, by which the laws relating to that matter in England, might be adopted, with such alterations as the peculiarities of Scotland might require. A plan was prepared, which proposed six thousand as the number for Scotland, and copies of it were circulated through the country. In February of the year 1760, the town-council came to several resolutions, authorizing and requesting their representative in parliament, to advocate the cause of a bill for promoting the object; and much about the same time, the convention of the royal boroughs directed their president to send a letter to every royal borough recommending a similar measure. The lord provost, accordingly, wrote a letter, into which he introduced the following resolution: "During the greatest part of last summer, all the boroughs situated upon the sea-coast of Scotland, continued under the justest apprehensions of being insulted or even destroyed by captain Thurot's squadron; we are now informed he is on the coast of Islay, and the enemy must always have it in his power, by an inconsiderable force, to distress and alarm the inhabitants of this country, while they remain unarmed and undisciplined. The annual committee are therefore persuaded, that the royal boroughs of Scotland will shew a becoming zeal in a matter

which so nearly concerns the well-being of the state, and the preservation of the happy government under which we live, and will immediately send proper instructions to their members in parliament in favour of this national measure." The answers, which were returned by many of the boroughs, conveyed their hearty approbation of the plan, and intimated that they had recommended it strongly to the attention of their representatives in parliament. At a meeting of freeholders and other gentlemen, which was held at Edinburgh on the 4th of May, it was resolved that each should use his influence for procuring a meeting of gentlemen in the county to which he belonged, in order that the different members of parliament belonging to Scotland, might be instructed to endeavour, by every means in their power, to procure the enactment of a law for the establishment of a militia in Scotland, on the same footing as in England. The result of those various exertions was, that after some debate on the 12th of the following March, a bill was ordered in by the Commons, for establishing a militia in Scotland, by a majority of 91 to 43.

A singular disturbance took place in the theatre on the 16th of January, 1760. The farce of *High Life below Stairs*, in which servants are represented as having been discovered in the act of aping their superiors, had been acted to the great offence of the footmen. It had been announced for this evening; but at the hour when it should have commenced, Mr. Love, one of the managers, came forward and read a letter, the purport of which was, that seventy persons had pledged themselves to oppose the obnoxious farce, though at the expence of fame, honour, and interest. The audience, however, called out for the play: it was proceeding, when the footmen in the gallery endeavoured to interrupt it by raising a noise. The people in the pit threatened to turn them out, should they not be silent. This having no effect, they were forcibly expelled, the managers receiving orders never to admit them again into the gallery. Anonymous letters, however, con-

tinuing to be sent to the managers, the company of hunters offered a reward of twenty guineas for the discovery of the authors.

Resolutions, begun by gentlemen in Aberdeenshire against the pernicious practice of Vales, or giving drink money to servants, were now very generally adopted throughout the country. The grand lodge of Scotland, the select society in Edinburgh, the advocates and clerks to the Signet, and the Scots hunters, of whom there were fifty, both noblemen and gentlemen, that signed the resolutions, publicly expressed their disapprobation of Vales; and through their influence, in connection with that of most of the counties, the abolition of this custom was happily effected.

On the 17th of September of the same year, a meeting of the parish schoolmasters in Scotland having been held, it was resolved to form a plan for raising a fund, to be applied to the support of their widows and orphans, and which is now known by the name of the Widows' Fund. They ordered the design to be notified to all their brethren by a circular letter, and appointed a committee of twelve of their number, to meet on this affair at Edinburgh, in November, March, and May.

The melancholy news of the king's death was brought to Edinburgh on Tuesday, October the 28th, by a private gentleman, and by several expresses arriving after him. On the evening of the same day, a king's messenger brought the order of the privy-council for proclaiming a successor, with copies of the proclamation, both addressed to the lord advocate, who, without delay, communicated the information to the lord provost of the city, the high sheriff of the county, and to all the sheriffs in Scotland, accompanied with copies of the proclamation, and with orders for the immediate announcement of the prince of Wales as the new king. A few of a detachment of light dragoons, which had been ordered by the commander in chief of the forces in Scotland to take its

station in the suburbs of the city, patrolled the streets through the night, two and two together on horseback, with drawn swords; but there was not the slightest disturbance. On the following morning, the Castle flag was hoisted half up the flag-staff, and minute-guns began to fire at one o'clock, continuing till the number fired equalled the king's age. Lamentations for the late monarch were now converted into congratulations and rejoicings for his successor. The flag was raised full up, and the garrison marched without the gate to receive the procession, and to assist at the proclamation. The lord provost had sent messages to all the noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood, to the officers of the army and of the revenue, and to the principal citizens, &c. requesting their attendance on this occasion. At three o'clock, his lordship and the high sheriff of the county, preceded by the heralds, pursuivants, and household trumpets, with the city sword and mace, and accompanied by the magistrates, by the principal law officers, and persons in high civil stations, by noblemen and gentlemen of the country, and by the chief citizens, walked in procession, through two rows of dragoons, from the Parliament House to the Exchange. Having mounted the balcony, the prince of Wales was proclaimed king with the title of George the Third by one of the heralds, the lord provost and the high sheriff, separately reading the proclamation to the herald. From the Exchange they proceeded to the Castle-gate and to the gate of Holyrood-house, repeating at both places the proclamation with the same ceremonies. Each proclamation was made with sound of trumpet, and under a discharge of the artillery in the castle, and of the small arms of the troops. After going through the same ceremonies at Leith, the lord provost and a number of others returned to the city, and went to the assembly hall, where they signed the proclamation, and drank the health of his majesty, and of all the royal family, under a discharge of the small arms of the city-guard. The night concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy.



On the 12th of November, an address was presented to the throne, congratulating his majesty on his accession. It was delivered by George Drummond, esq. late provost : and the university was not slow to express its loyalty on this interesting occasion.

The arrival of the princess of Mecklenburgh in 1761, was celebrated at Edinburgh on Saturday evening, September the 12th, by firing a round of great guns from the Castle, with volleys of small arms, which were answered by the Ranger, a war-sloop in Leith roads. The bells, too, were rung, and the public feeling of gladness was manifested in a variety of ways. The 22nd of the month, the day of the coronation of their majesties, was also celebrated in an appropriate manner, guns were fired from the Castle and war-ships, and the magistrates, accompanied by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, walked from the Council-chamber to the Parliament-house, and drank the healths of their majesties, and the royal family, under discharges from the city-guard. There was an assembly in the evening, and the city was splendidly illuminated.

At an earlier period of the year, the city was thrown into a ferment by the report that "twenty-two members of the town-council had subscribed and addressed a letter to a great personage, agreeing to elect to a certain office, any one he might be pleased to nominate, and that he had proposed a Mr. Forrester, who had no connection with Scotland." Innumerable publications were issued on this subject, and representations against the measure were presented by the incorporations of the city. The following letter was circulated among the inhabitants, folded and sealed like a funeral letter, and written on black-edged paper :

" Sir,

" The liberty of Edinburgh, my native city, died some days ago, by a poisoned letter, and

is to be buried in Argyle Square, the 10th instant. The favour of your presence to accompany her funeral from the council-chamber to the place of interment, is earnestly entreated by,

“ Sir,

“ Your very humble servant,

‘ A. C.’

“ Edinburgh, April 1, 1761.

In 1763, it was proposed to improve the act of the Borough. It had been the practice for each incorporation to give in a list of six persons, of whom the council were to strike out three, and to return the other three to the incorporation, who were to elect a deacon from among them. It was thus in the power of the council to preclude three persons, although deemed eligible by their fellow citizens, from ever holding the office of deacon. On the 25th of June, the incorporations separately met, in order to get an act passed by the council, and approved by the convention of boroughs, at which the object should be to obtain for each society the power of electing its own deacons without any previous prescriptions on the part of the magistrates. This plan, however, was frustrated by the opposition of the council itself, most of whose members absented themselves, that there might not be a quorum at the times when the act was to have been passed.

The election of magistrates in September 1763, gave rise to several disputes, and protests were entered against those who had been elected, although unqualified to fill the situation of magistrate in consequence of their holding particular offices under the crown, and having discontinued mercantile employments. Some disturbances took place in November, occasioned by the scarcity of meal. Various outrages were perpetrated, and an anonymous letter of an abusive and threatening kind was sent to the town-council. The magistrates used the most effective measures to supply the necessities of the poor, and to bring the

sent on this occasion to the president, the right honourable sir Robert Dundas, threatening him with the fate of captain Porteous, if he did not vote in the house of lords in favour of Mr. Douglas. These letters excited universal indignation; rewards to a great amount were offered by the magistrates, by government, and by the parties in the law suit, for the apprehension of the miscreant who had written them: but to return to the cause itself, the decision of the court of session, after a variety of long and eloquent pleadings, was reversed by the house of lords. The different litigations, both on the continent and at home, cost, as was conjectured, the prodigious sum of £100,000. The news of the result was received in Edinburgh with every mark of tumultuous approbation. Illuminations took place, but the mob breaking the windows that were not lighted, and committing other disorders, made it impossible to discriminate between those expressions of joy which were voluntary, and those which were compulsory. To put an end to those scenes, a party of the military was brought into the city, and for two nights troops of dragoons patrolled the streets, in various parts of which guards also were stationed. A hand-bill by the magistrates, advised the citizens to use every means to restrain the unruly proceedings of the people, offering a reward of £50, for the discovery of certain persons who had abused the judges, and an additional £50 for the detection of any of the actors in the riots. The rejoicings on account of the success of Douglas, were not confined to the metropolis, but pervaded the whole of Scotland.

The theatre was opened in the winter of 1770 by Foote, he having made an arrangement for this purpose with the Patentee, who returned to one of the London theatres. The play announced for the 24th of November was the *Minor*, this, as the play bills stated, was fixed on at the desire of a person of distinction. In justice to the lord president, however, who was the gentleman referred to, it may be mentioned that he had only ordered the entertainment without specifying the play,

and, that, when he understood the Minor was to be performed, he requested that the ludicrous and profane epilogue in ridicule of Mr. Whitfield, under the character of Dr. Squintum, might be omitted. Some of the audience, however, were determined to have it recited; and, accordingly, placing themselves in the pit, called out for Dr. Squintum. After pausing to see if the noise would subside, and then sending to know the sentiments of the auditory, Foote himself at last made his appearance, dressed for the character of major Sturgeon, and requested that the epilogue might be dispensed with, on the ground of the adage, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" But after much altercation among the audience, in the end Foote was obliged to speak the epilogue. This being Saturday evening, Mr. Robert Walker, one of the ministers of the High Church, next day in presence of the lords of session, barons of exchequer, and the magistrates, expressed himself from the pulpit in the following manner. "I cannot read this verse, (2 Cor. chap. v. ver. 17, on which he was lecturing), without expressing the just indignation I felt upon hearing that last night, a profane piece of buffoonery was publicly acted, in which, unless, it hath undergone very material alterations, this sacred doctrine, and some others connected with it, are introduced to the stage for no other purpose, than to gratify the impiety and excite the laughter of thoughtless, miserable, dying sinners. I had occasion some years ago, to deliver very fully from this place my opinion of theatrical entertainments in general; an opinion *then* supported by the laws of my country. And as my sentiments in that matter were not formed upon such fluctuating things, as the humours, maxims, or decrees of men, it is impossible that any variation in those can alter them: though perhaps I should not have thought it necessary to remind you of them at present, had not so gross an outrage upon the very passage that occurs this day in my course of lecturing challenged me to do it. When I say this, I do not mean to make any sort of apology for using my

Mar family, wishing as he expressed himself, to rescue the capital of Scotland from the degradation of being under the control of the agents of sir Lawrence Dundas, aspired to the same honour. On the day of election, the baronet having been named, a protest was entered against him by three of the deacons, for the reason that he had been guilty of corruption and bribery, of which a proof was produced in a letter that he had written to one of his agents. This occasioned some embarrassment and delay, till advice could be procured; but in the end sir Lawrence was returned.

In 1778 an unpleasant occurrence took place at Leith. A regiment under the command of the earl of Seaforth, which had been stationed in the castle and suburbs of Edinburgh, was ordered to embark in transports for Guernsey, on the 22nd of September. A difference, however, having subsisted for some time between the officers and soldiers, on the ground as asserted by the latter, that they had not received their full pay, and had been otherwise ill-treated, about one half of the men refused to sail, and, after some confusion and disturbance, betook themselves to Arthur's seat, where they were liberally supplied with provisions, and freely visited by many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, particularly those of the lower ranks. Several parties of troops were ordered to town. A report was raised, that the highlanders meant to march through the town, and that the troops would oppose them, which report induced the magistrates to issue an order, requiring the inhabitants to repair to their houses at a particular signal. But no disturbance happened; and the men being promised pardon, their pay, and the liberty of remaining at home, a reconciliation was effected. They were marched down the hill by the earl of Dunmore, and were met at the foot of it by general Skene, whom they saluted with three cheers; and then forming a hollow square, they had the articles of agreement read to them, with an address from the general, who exhorted them to a becoming behaviour, and informed them, that every individual

might have justice done him, by application to the court of inquiry which was to be held on the conduct of the officers. They were then billeted in quarters previously to embarking.

The next remarkable event by which the history of Edinburgh is marked, was the riot in 1779, occasioned by a bill which was proposed to be brought into parliament, for the repeal of the statutes against Roman Catholics. This measure produced general alarm over Scotland. In Edinburgh, the friends of the Protestant interest presented a petition to the town-council, on the 6th of January, requesting them to oppose the bill. This petition was ordered to lie on the table, till the voice of the incorporations should be collected; and, in the mean time, the city-solicitor in London was desired to procure a copy of the bill when it should be brought in. At the next meeting of council, resolutions were presented by a great majority of the incorporations against the bill. A committee was then appointed to consult with the lord advocate; and to report, which they did on the next council-day, stating, that the lord advocate had informed them, that there was a bill similar to the English one framed for Scotland, and conveying also their wish that the council should oppose it. The report was approved of by the council, who ordered copies of the resolution to be sent by express to the representatives of the city and county of Edinburgh, and requested them to take every proper step for preventing the bill from being brought in and passed. In addition to these measures, petitions by the Protestant-interest society were prepared, and signed by a great number of persons who belonged to nine of the corporations. This society publicly announced, that counsel had been engaged to plead against the passing of the bill, and that if it did, petitions should be sent to the king to desire him to withhold his assent. The town-council, likewise, obtained the signature of the provost to petitions in name of the community, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill.

But time was not given by the people for the full operation

of these salutary and temperate measures. Copies of a letter of an inflammatory tendency were studiously dropped through the city. A copy, which had been found by one of the committee of the friends to the protestant interests, was brought by him to their clerk, through whom it found its way to the dean of Guild. The town-council, in consequence, recommended a meeting of the different incorporations, for the purpose of giving orders to servants not to take a part in any riotous proceedings. The following paragraph appeared in the newspapers: "There has been a report spread through this place, that an insurrection was intended against the Roman Catholics; and particularly that their chapel here was to be destroyed by a mob. As no friend to the protestant interest could ever have any such intention, it is no difficult matter to guess who are the authors of these incendiary letters which have been circulated to that purpose. The papists have often been detected in going even farther than reports, in order to irritate the civil government against the protestants; and there is no doubt that they are at the bottom of the present project."

On the evening of the 2nd of February, a large number of people assembled at the foot of the Trunk Close, and set fire to a house, which they conceived to be a popish chapel, but which was only the residence of the bishop. This was completely consumed, notwithstanding the exertions made by a company of fencibles, and by the city-guard, to save it. On the following day, the mob plundered of its furniture, books, &c. a house in Blackfriars Wynd, belonging to another popish clergyman. They next broke into some shops, which were occupied by Catholics, and destroyed their contents. It was thought that they also meditated an attack upon principal Robertson's house at night; but this was prevented by the arrival of some troops of dragoons and the fencibles, who put a stop to any further mischief by patrolling the streets. The magistrates, besides requiring all masters to keep in their servants and apprentices, issued a proclamation, desiring all

those who had in their possession property belonging to the unfortunate people who had been robbed, to bring it to the council-chamber on a particular day. An assurance was afterward received from government that no such bill as was dreaded was to be introduced into parliament, and no further disturbance occurred.

The war with America having broken out, and France and Spain declaring against Great Britain, meetings were held in various parts of Scotland for the support of government. At a meeting for the above purpose, assembled for the county of Edinburgh, on the 7th of June, the lord advocate, after shewing that a speedy supply of seamen was wanted, said, that instead of addressing the throne, he hoped gentlemen would do something that was efficacious; he had hastily drawn up some resolutions, which he would humbly submit to the consideration and correction of the meeting: if approved, he should move that they be immediately published in the newspapers, and he doubted not that they would have a good effect in the different counties, to the sheriffs of which he had sent letters, at the desire of the secretary of state. The resolutions were then read, and unanimously approved. Lord Hope, who had been called to the chair, next moved, that instead of an address, as had been proposed, a copy of the resolutions should be sent to the secretary of state, as a testimony of the loyalty of this county; which was likewise agreed to. They were to this effect, 1st, "That the nobility, gentry, heritors, justices of the peace, and commissioners of supply of the county of Edinburgh in their different situations, will give every assistance to the wives and families of such seamen as may be called to the service of their country in the present emergency. 2nd, In their public capacities they will give every assistance in their power to the impress service, so that those seamen who do not voluntarily offer themselves, may be compelled to give their service for the protection of the state and annoyance of the enemy. 3rd, They enjoin all constables and other peace officers in the county



to give information of all seamen lurking therein, and to assist in securing them." The lords of the admiralty signified their high sense of the zeal of the county and of the Scots in general, in promoting the service of manning the fleet.

About this time a mutiny broke out amongst a west highland fencible regiment, quartered in Edinburgh castle ; among other complaints, they objected to the size of their cartouch boxes, and that it was not a part of the highland accoutrement. In order to check this spirit of insubordination, they were marched from the Castle to Leith Links, as on a common field day, where to their surprise they found a regiment of dragoons properly drawn up ; cartouch boxes were presented to the fencibles, and they were ordered to put them on ; six of the men who first received them refused to obey the order, and they were instantly tried by a court martial, and four of them punished in presence of the regiment, the other two being pardoned ; the rest of the party then complied, as resistance would have been useless, they having neither powder nor shot, and the dragoons were well provided with both. A small number of the fencibles who had been left at Edinburgh, hearing of what was doing at Leith, drew up the bridge and took possession of the Castle, which they held all the forenoon ; but upon the appearance of the dragoons the bridge was let down, and they marched in without opposition. Two of the mutineers upon this occasion were tried, one of them was condemned to be shot, and the other to receive 1000 lashes ; they were, however, pardoned, on condition of serving his majesty beyond the seas.

In the beginning of December, 1779, a letter was received by the lord provost of Edinburgh from the lords of the Admiralty, acquainting him that their lordships had appointed three armed ships for regularly conveying the trade from the Nore to Leith Road, and thence to the bay of Aberdeen ; and then south in the same manner, and the commanders of the vessels were to advise with the lord provost as to the time of sailing and

returning. On the 15th of March, 1780, the town-council voted the freedom of the city to admiral sir George Bridges Rodney, to be presented in an elegant box, as a testimony of their grateful sense of the signal services performed by him for his country.

The city of Edinburgh was much agitated this year by a contested election. On the 8th of September, the sheriff received the writ for electing members to represent the county and city of Edinburgh in parliament: sir Lawrence Dundas had represented the city in the last two parliaments; but having offended many of his constituents by voting with the opposition, a formidable party objected to his re-election, and William Miller, esq. was nominated as a proper candidate.

After an almost unprecedented course of proceedings, during which the lord provost, Hamilton's, capacity for business was called in question, because he had been some time confined through indisposition, sir Lawrence was elected by one party, and Mr. Miller by another. On this occasion sir Lawrence addressed the lord provost, the magistrates, and members of the council, as follows: " It gives me infinite pleasure to embrace this public opportunity of making my warmest acknowledgements to you. By a most respectable majority of the legal electors, and by a council acting under legal forms, I find myself elected a third time to represent the principal city in Scotland. The honour is very conspicuous, and my gratitude is in proportion. The peculiarities of this election, while they reflect a lustre upon your integrity and fortitude, enhance your kindness to me in a very distinguished manner. I abstain from any enumeration of the arts which have been employed to overthrow me; they are to be disregarded: with respect to my conduct in parliament, I shall observe the line which I have maintained nearly twenty years: I shall support to the best of my abilities and power the principles of our excellent constitution, and the rights and privileges of this city. Independent of any ministry, and unconnected with any factious opposition,

it shall be my constant ambition to advance those measures, which shall appear to me most conducive to the general welfare of the British empire."

Subsequently to this address, Mr. Dundas, clerk to the council of Edinburgh, reported that he had made out an indenture between him, as returning officer, and the sheriff; returning sir Lawrence, as elected, on the 7th of October, to represent the city in the ensuing parliament; and had tendered the indenture to the sheriff, requiring him to enter into, and execute the same, which he had refused to do; and had returned Mr. Miller instead of sir Lawrence. Upon this, the town-council agreed to present a petition to the House of Commons in favour of the latter. When the affair came before the parliament, it appeared from the evidence: that a part of the council, consisting of a legal quorum, with the lord provost presiding, and possessed of the sheriff's precept, did elect sir Lawrence Dundas; and that another part of the council, not consisting of a legal quorum, without authority of the lord provost, as presiding officer, and upon a *notorial copy* of the sheriff's precept, elected Mr. Miller. After a full investigation, the election of Mr. Miller was declared irregular, and he vacated his seat.

In the year 1781, the acquittal of lord George Gordon excited much interest at Edinburgh; the news was received by express on the morning of the 9th of February, and in the evening the city and suburbs were illuminated.

In February, 1782, a great fall of snow occurred in the city, which coming down from the roofs of the houses in great masses, rendered the streets almost impassable. About this time an act was passed preventing the slaughter of cattle within the city, and for removing nuisances therefrom; by this act it was provided, that no butcher should kill, or dress, any beast, within the city and royalty, or within the distance of three quarters of an English mile, to be computed from the Tron Church.

On the 5th of August, this year, a meeting was held at

Edinburgh, consisting of noblemen and gentlemen from different parts of Scotland; when it was resolved that the establishment of a national defence was necessary for the safety and honour of the country; that the meeting ought, without loss of time, to inform themselves of the present state of the laws upon this important subject; that the matter should be referred to a committee, and a bill prepared for the object of raising a militia of 25,000 men, by ballot, consisting of persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty-six, in the different parishes; the privates to serve one year, and the officers two: the men to be exercised at such times as shall least interfere with their usual time of labour; the expence was estimated at £60,000. Another meeting upon the subject took place in December following, when it was resolved, that the measure ought to be insisted on, against every opposition which it was likely to receive.

Owing to the high price of grain about this time, the ports of Scotland were opened for the importation of corn, upon paying the low duties; and the lord provost received a letter from sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, esq. & Co. bankers, signifying that as his lordship and the town-council have it in view at this time of threatened scarcity, to procure a supply of corn for the advantage of the poorer sort of the community, and as they have it much at heart, in their character of bankers, to facilitate so useful a plan, they beg leave to offer a credit with their house, to the extent of £2000 sterling, free of interest for six months; £500 was likewise offered by Mr. J. Mosman, and a subscription made at Goldsmith's Hall to the amount of £1300, for the purpose of selling meal at reduced prices.

In consequence of a memorial presented to the lord advocate by the society of Scots Antiquaries, they received a charter on the 29th of March, 1783, erecting them into a body politic and corporate; on this occasion they informed the public, that the numerous and valuable donations which they had already received would not be allowed to perish, but be perpetually

preserved under the patronage of the sovereign, and the protection of the laws of the country, and at the same time solicited further donations.

A serious disturbance took place this year at Edinburgh, in consequence of a report that Messrs. Haig's, at Canonmills, were in the habit of distilling from oats, oatmeal, peas, beans, and potatoes ; a mob assembled with the intention of destroying the works, but meeting with resistance from Mr. Haig's servants, who were armed, one man was killed on the spot, and the sheriff attending with his deputy, the rioters were dispersed without further mischief. A few days afterwards another party, more numerous than the former, assembled by beat of drum, and armed with sticks and bludgeons, proceeded to Canonmills, where a strong military force was stationed to protect the works, and prevent their access. A number of shots were fired by the soldiers, and several of the rioters were wounded ; but they still persisted in their object. Some of the party set fire to a hay stack at a short distance from the distillery, which was entirely consumed, together with some empty barrels which were found on the spot. The sheriff, who was again present, represented to the rioters that as this was the second outrage, if any further attempt was made upon private property, or the military annoyed, no mercy would be shown. Accordingly, no stones were thrown as before, nor any insult given, but that of offensive language. At one time, however, they pressed so close as to be almost upon the points of the bayonets, when the men were ordered to present, and the mob instantly drew off. Upon being disappointed at Canonmills, they threatened the sheriff's house ; but upon receiving information that a detachment had been sent for its protection, they desisted. In consequence of these violent proceedings, the gentlemen of the county agreed to come forward personally with their tenants and servants, and in case of any further breach of the peace, to repel force by force. A letter having been sent about this time to the duke of Richmond, on the

subject of parliamentary reform, signed by the secretary of a committee, formed at Edinburgh for that important purpose; his grace sent the following answer :

Sir,

I received your letter, inclosing the resolutions of the citizens of Edinburgh, and requesting my assistance in support of their petition to parliament for altering the present mode of electing their representatives. I trust, sir, that the part I have taken in support of every measure, that tends to restore to the whole nation the right of every individual to have a vote in electing the representative, who is to make laws by which he is bound, will be a sufficient pledge that I should support every plan for extending the right of suffrage beyond its present narrow limits. The city of Edinburgh may therefore be assured, that I shall always be ready to assist the reform they propose, and am happy to see that they are taking those steps, which will prove that they are in earnest in their attempts to recover their rights.

Signed, RICHMOND LENOX AUBREY.

Early in February, 1785, a meeting of the grand lodge of free masons was held at Edinburgh, when the right honourable lord Haddo was called to the chair ; a petition was then moved and read, signed by several respectable master masons, praying for a charter by which a lodge should be erected, and designated by the name of the Roman Eagle, and all the business of it to be conducted in the latin language. After some trifling opposition, the charter was granted, and the lodge met for the first time on the 17th of the same month.

This year the citizens experienced much inconvenience, in consequence of a very general circulation of counterfeit copper coin having been suddenly suspended ; and because the counterfeits were mostly in imitation of those of the present reign. Many shopkeepers refused the genuine coin without discri-

mination ; numerous complaints were made to the magistrates of such refusal to take the lawful coin, and several persons were fined on that account ; it appeared upon proper examination, that three of the counterfeits were not equal to one of the genuine halfpence. On the 28th of May, there was a meeting of the merchant's company of Edinburgh, to take into consideration, the tax intended to be laid upon retail shops ; and it was unanimously resolved, that the impost was partial and oppressive, and the provost was requested to assist sir Adam Ferguson, the city member, in opposing the measure. On the 1st of August, the foundation of the South Bridge was laid, in presence of the provost, the magistrates, the brethren of all the lodges of free masons, and many of the nobility and gentry. In the foundation stone were cut several holes, in which were lodged some coins of his present majesty. These were covered with a plate, having a latin inscription, in substance as follows :

“ By the blessing of the Almighty God, in the reign of George III. the father of his country, the Right Honourable George Lord Haddo, grand-master of the most ancient fraternity of Freemasons of Scotland, amidst the acclamations of a grand assembly of the brethren, and a great concourse of people, laid the first stone of this bridge ; intended to form a convenient communication between the City of Edinburgh, and its suburbs, and an access not unworthy of such a City. This work, so useful to the inhabitants, so pleasing and convenient to strangers, so ornamental to the City, so creditable to the country, so long, and so much wanted and wished for, was at last began, with the sanction of the king and parliament of Great Britain, and with universal approbation in the provostship of James Hunter Blair, the author and the indefatigable promoter of the undertaking, August 1, in the year 1785, and in the area of masonry 5785 ; which may God prosper.”

In February, 1786, the landed interest of Scotland, assembled at Edinburgh in the Parliament-house, in order to consider

of the distresses of the country, owing to the rigorous execution of the laws relative to distilleries ; when a number of persons delivered their opinions, and stated the embarrassments which they and their tenants experienced, in consequence of the sale of barley being almost suspended. It was at length agreed, that letters should be written to all the Scottish members, requesting them to wait in a body upon the lords of the treasury, to solicit from them such redress, as it was in the power of the crown-officers to grant.

On the 19th of March, a most daring attempt was made by some prisoners in the Tolbooth, to effect their escape. Two or three of them contrived to make their way into an apartment, where the keys of all the felons' rooms were deposited, and where the instruments were kept for screwing and unscrewing the irons of the prisoners. Having possessed themselves of the keys, &c. they set the other prisoners at liberty, so far, that they were able to walk at large in the common hall, and were ready to seize the first opportunity of securing the key of that door also, when the turnkey (who did not sleep in the prison), should come in the morning, to execute the duties of his office. In the morning, accordingly, the turnkey made his appearance, accompanied by a porter, who was appointed to clean out the different apartments. To their great surprise, they perceived the prisoners all collected in the hall, who immediately commenced an assault upon the turnkey ; but he being aware of their design, had secreted the key, without being observed by his assailants. They, however, threw him upon the ground, and continued to kick and trample upon him till his life was in danger. He then informed them, that if they would allow him to rise, he would deliver to them the key. To this they agreed. He then requested, that as he was faint from the treatment he had received, he might be allowed to go to the prison cellar for a glass of something to revive him. This was likewise complied with, and two of the prisoners were directed to accompany him, in case any deception was intended.



Arriving at the collar door, the turnkey summoned his remaining strength, and making a spring from his attendants, succeeded in getting into one of the debtor's apartments, and bolted the door within, before they could follow him. An alarm was then given from the window, and the town-guard, after displacing the lock of the hall door, entered the prison. When the guard entered, they found the hall empty, the prisoners having betaken themselves to their respective rooms, and some of them had the audacity to pretend a total ignorance of the whole transaction. In April, the following year, another plan was formed for liberating the prisoners in the Tolbooth. A woman who frequented the prison, conveyed into it knotted knives, for sawing asunder the bars, and ropes for lowering the men, likewise bludgeons to be used in case of resistance. Some people were to be employed without, to divert the centinels from their duty, while the escape was to be effected; but the night previously to the intended attempt, a discovery was made, and the prisoners were placed in greater security.

In February, 1787, the magistrates sold the whole of the city walls, extending westward, from the centre of Laurieston Road, and opposite Watson's Hospital, to the New Reservoir in Heriott's Garden, under an agreement that it should be immediately taken down. At the same time were sold the materials of the wall from the Potter Row Port, eastward, to the South Bridge; the removal of these walls, was highly beneficial to the general appearance of the city.

In the month of June, the workmen employed about a foundation for one of the houses on the South Bridge found a quantity of coins, deposited in a cavity, which appeared to have been made purposely for their reception. The pieces were about the size of a sixpence, and were evidently of the time of Edward I. commonly called Longshanks: on one side was the inscription, *Edwar. Angl-dns. Hyb.*; and on the reverse, *Civitas London.* The letters were quite entire, and many of the pieces were sold by the workmen at fourpence

each. It may be observed, that in the year 1295, Edward defeated the Scots at Dunbar ; made himself master of Edinburgh, Sterling, and other places ; carried off the Regalia of Scotland, with the famous chair from Scoon ; and burnt the records of the country. This chair is now in Westminster Abbey.

On the 4th of August, the celebrated philanthropist, Howard, arrived at Edinburgh, and next day visited the Tolbooth ; where having asked the prisoners a number of questions, he expressed some dissatisfaction at the state of the jail ; and observed that he had seen it five years before, and expected now to have found a new one in its stead, which would have been more beneficial than the erection of the South Bridge ; he recommended washing the walls with lime and water, and the magistrates paid him so much respect, as to order it to be immediately done.

In January, 1788, a very important cause was brought for decision before the court of session. Some time before, the magistrates, in order to increase the funds for the poor, applied to parliament for an enactment, that in future, all the inhabitants of Edinburgh, of whatever description, should pay a certain tax. The members of the college of justice considering this an infringement of their rights, petitioned to be heard against the clause, which was granted, and the bill was abandoned. Soon afterwards, the magistrates passed an act of council, empowering their collectors to levy a certain sum upon all, without distinction ; consequently a bill of suspension was procured, at the instance of the dean and members of the faculty of advocates, and writers to the signet. The cause came on to be heard by the lord ordinary, and after being proceeded in at great length, it was finally decreed, that the privilege of exemption from such assessments, belonged to the members of the college of justice, both by statute and usage.

The anniversary of the Revolution of 1688, was celebrated at Edinburgh, November the 5th, 1788 ; and the clergy vied

other, and at the city guard, who were drawn up to fire volleys as the healths went round. Some officers of dragoons appearing at this time incautiously in the street, the resentment of the people was revived, and they proceeded to acts of insult, which induced the officers to order out their men, and direct them to clear the streets; some opposition was made by throwing of stones, but at length the mob retired without further mischief.

On the evening of the next day, a number of persons assembled before the residence of Mr. Dundas, in George's Square; with a straw figure, which they hung upon a pole, and were proceeding to burn; when some friends of Mr. Dundas, who happened to be in the house, very imprudently sallied out, with an intention to disperse the mob by force; but they were soon compelled to retire, and take refuge in the house, which was instantly assailed with stones. After breaking the windows of Mr. Dundas's house, the mob proceeded to that of the lord advocate, which they likewise damaged. It then became necessary to call out the military from the castle. The sheriff attended, and read the Riot Act; but the rioters not dispersing, after repeated admonitions, the soldiers at length fired; when several persons were mortally wounded, which put a period to the riot for the present. The mob again assembled in the New Town on the next evening, with a determination to destroy the house of the chief magistrate; when a signal was made from the Castle, to the marines of a frigate, stationed at Leith, and a party of dragoons, that was quartered about a mile from the town, and upon their appearance the rioters finally dispersed.

Very general attention was about this time excited by the writings of Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine, relative to the French Revolution. Meetings of the people took place at Edinburgh, which gave considerable alarm to the government. Two medals were struck; on one of them was inscribed, *Liberty, Equality, and an End to Press Warrants*: on the

reverse, *The Nation is essentially the Source of all Sovereignty.* On another, *Liberty of Conscience, Equal Representation, and just Taxation* ; on the reverse, *For a Nation to be Free, it is sufficient that it wills it.*

On the 4th of November, 1795, the lord provost, magistrates, and council, addressed his majesty on the outrageous attacks which he received on his going to the House of Peers, as follows :

“ Sire,

“ Struck with astonishment, as we are at the late audacious insult committed on your majesty's person, which is by our excellent constitution justly deemed sacred and inviolable, we now approach your throne, eager to testify at once our respect, our esteem, and veneration for our beloved sovereign, and the detestation we feel, of that most atrocious attempt which has been made on your person and authority ; abhorrent as we are of the wicked, but contemptible hands, who were the instruments of that insult, this sentiment in our breasts is feeble, when compared with the rooted detestation we feel of those men, unworthy to bear the name of Britons ; whose principles and doctrines, hostile to all good government, and civil subordination, have a direct tendency to inflame the minds, and poison the felicity, of a loyal, a well-affected, a free, and a most happy people ; of such it is our fervent prayer, that the malevolent designs may be frustrated by the wisdom of a good Providence, and our own loyal and spirited exertions. Considering this nefarious outrage as a signal for all good men to rally round the constitution, thus attempted to be violated in the person of its first magistrate, we devote with true patriotism our hearts, our hands, our property, and all we hold valuable as members of society, to the preservation of that glorious fabric ; and what we deem its best security, the safety of your majesty's life, and the maintenance of that dignity and respect justly annexed to your great office. And in this noble

purpose, Sire, it is our pride, and our comfort, to think that we speak not as individuals, but utter the unanimous sense of that large and respectable community, the metropolis of this part of the united kingdoms, whom we have the honour to represent."

From this period, till the arrival of his royal highness Monsieur le Comte d'Artois, at the palace of Holyrood House, there seems little worthy of remark; and it appears almost superfluous to notice, that the exiled French prince was received with every demonstration of respect for his rank, and consideration for the misfortunes of his family. With this circumstance the year 1796 opened; and in the month of March following, at a general meeting of the county of Edinburgh, a committee was appointed to meet, with the lord provost and magistrates, for the purpose of establishing a weekly market in Edinburgh, or its vicinity, for the sale of all sorts of grain and flour. Proper regulations were made for the conduct of this market, and the dues and fees were moderate, in order to encourage farmers and dealers, to give the new market a preference, in the disposal and purchase of the first necessaries of life.

The war, into which the nation had been plunged by the levelling principles and desolating projects of the French régicides, had already called forth the most unparalleled exertions on the part of the government; but the enemy having threatened Britain with an hostile invasion, it became the bounden duty of men of virtue and property to take, with the executive, such measures as should repel any attack from without, and commotion from within the realm. Accordingly, in the month of February, 1797, at a meeting of heritors of the county of Edinburgh, with the duke of Buccleugh in the chair, some important and salutary resolutions were adopted; for example:—

"That, from the preparation avowed by the enemy, of invading this kingdom, it is the duty of every loyal subject to exert and arm himself in defence of his king and country.

"That, to prevent the various calamities and distress, which any such attempt must produce in this country, his majesty's lieutenants for the said county, do invite all persons from the age of 16 to 50 years; to enrol their names as volunteers, to be embodied, clothed, and trained to arms, under the authority and in the terms of the volunteer act.

"That, his grace the duke of Buccleugh, having signified his readiness to head and command any such persons as already have tendered, or may yet tender their services,—all persons are requested to give in their names immediately at the council chamber; or to any of the magistrates or deputy lieutenants of the city or county, at such place or rendezvous, as each deputy shall appoint in his own district, specifying their name, age, and place of abode, to be formed into battalions." This regularly raised corps, was, however, distinct from the assemblage of a few gentlemen, who met in 1794, to perfect themselves in the military exercise, and from whom originated a volunteer corps, which, in 1795, was seven hundred strong.

Here we may observe, that when the royal Edinburgh volunteers were formed, they marched in procession to St. Andrew's Church, when a very elegant and public-spirited discourse, was preached by the rev. Dr. Baird, chaplain to the corps, and principal of the University of Edinburgh, from Isaiah 41. v. vi. "They helped every one his neighbour, and every one said to his brother be of good courage." The rev. principal began with taking a view of courage, as a religious, a moral, and a political virtue, and then pointed out the nature and advantage of beneficence. He took a summary view of the French constitution, and pointed out the miseries it had entailed upon that unhappy nation. He contrasted it with the excellence of the British constitution, as established at the period of the revolution, and paid many handsome compliments to the public spirit of the royal Edinburgh volunteers, who had stood forth with so much alacrity for its defence. The collection at the church door amounted to £67.

On the 16th of October, 1797, the news arrived at Edinburgh, of the victory of admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, on the 11th of the same month; and the public rejoicings were of course augmented by national pride. For a victory so glorious, and so important, gained by a Scotsman, could not fail to exalt the nation to which he belonged.

Upon the arrival of the news of admiral Nelson's victory off the Nile, in November, 1798, the following address was transmitted to the duke of Portland, and by him presented to the king :

“ To the king's most excellent majesty. The humble address of the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Edinburgh.

“ May it please your majesty,—We your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the lord provost, magistrates, council, and community of the city of Edinburgh, humbly offer our heartfelt congratulations, on the late most signal and important victory with which the Almighty has blessed your majesty's arms, under the conduct of your illustrious admiral, sir Horatio Nelson. While so many other states have yielded to the destructive and insulting ambition of France, we look with respect and gratitude to our sovereign, who in times the most alarming, has stood firm to preserve the independence, the freedom, the happiness, and the honour of Britain, and we rejoice with your faithful subjects, in this new and glorious encouragement which your majesty has received, to persevere in so great and so good a cause. In this cause, we cordially pledge our lives and fortunes for your majesty's support, and we shall be happy to show, that we are not unworthy to be fellow-citizens and brothers of those brave men, who upon this, and upon former occasions, have exerted themselves so nobly for their king and their country.

“ We intreat your majesty to accept our most sincere profession of loyalty to your person and government, and our

earnest wishes that your reign may be long and prosperous.—  
Signed by our appointment, and in our presence, and the seal  
of the city affixed thereto, 12th October, 1798.

“ JAMES STIRLING, Provost.”

On the 1st of January, 1799, the volunteers, artillery, and infantry of Edinburgh, marched to St. Andrew's Church, where the rev. Dr. Moodie preached an eloquent and animated discourse, from the 6th verse of the 123d Psalm, “ Pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love thee.” A liberal collection was afterwards made at the door for the relief of the indigent poor, and the destitute sick. Nor was this to be a solitary act of patriotic virtue. The magistrates and town-council, in the same month, came to the resolution of building a new church, and a committee was appointed to fix on a convenient spot for its erection. Local occurrences of trials for misdemeanours, accidents, and deaths, fill up our history from January till March; but in this month, we find the Edinburgh light dragoons, reviewed at Musselburgh, and exhibiting in their appearance and discipline, all the qualities of regular veteran troops. And in the following month, some little stir was occasioned in the city, by a Mr. Fitzsimmons, an episcopal clergyman, aiding four French prisoners in their escape from the Castle to Dunkirk, on board of a cartel, that sailed from Leith roads. When Fitzsimmons was tried before the high court of justiciary, in July following, he was found guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, for the space of three months. At this period, Monsieur Comte d'Artois, with his suite, set off for England; but before his royal highness quitted the Scottish capital, he addressed a courteous letter to the lord provost and magistrates, thanking them for the attentions which he had received, during his residence at Holyrood-house.

When the important news of the surrender of the Dutch fleet was received, the city of Edinburgh was equally forward with



the metropolis of the empire, in demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to the House of Brunswick, and to the constitution of Great Britain ; this was manifested as well by the citizens, as by the volunteers and military in the Castle. Among the incidental news of this year, we have to notice the great celebrity which the Assembly Rooms had acquired, from the judicious management of their directors, and the fine taste displayed in the selection and execution of the music: Nor is it out of place to record, that the directors of the Bank of Scotland, with their usual spirit and liberality, lent at this time the sum of £20,000 to the city of Edinburgh, to enable the magistrates to execute without delay, the Wet Docks at Leith.

So great was the distress which prevailed among the lower classes of society in 1800, that one of the first acts of the magistrates of Edinburgh this year, was to provide a fund for supplying the poor with food and fuel at reduced prices. And to this charitable resolution, we trace the establishment of public kitchens in Edinburgh, where nearly 8000 quarts of broth, and as many rolls of excellent bread, were distributed weekly, making on an average, a substantial meal for 16,000 individuals, including children. Though the lord provost and magistrates had taken every measure, which human policy or sympathy could dictate, to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, yet the lower orders in and about the city, manifested strong dispositions to riot and disturbance ; but by the timely interference of the civil and military authorities, little mischief was done.

The Union of Ireland with the crown of Great Britain, was cause of joy to the city of Edinburgh, and in the early part of 1801, this was testified in as public a manner as possible, though, from the circumstances of the times, expensive rejoicings were dispensed with. Having hitherto abstained from noticing the adoption of the Vaccine Inoculation in Scotland, it is fit we should here mention the progress which this part of medical practice had made in Edinburgh, where all ranks vied in its adoption, with the hope that that dreadful

malady, the small-pox, might thereby be totally extirpated. About this time, a benevolent institution was opened in Tiviot Row, for the employment of the destitute and industrious poor, under the name of the House of Industry.

We had occasion to notice, in its chronological order, the loan of £20,000 by the Bank of Scotland to the magistrates of Edinburgh, for the purpose of constructing the Docks and Harbour of Leith. On the 14th of May, the foundation stone was laid by Robert Dundas, esq. of Melville, deputy grand master of masons; an immense concourse of the brethren and inhabitants of Leith and Edinburgh attended to witness the ceremony. In a glass vessel, placed in a cavity of the stone, were deposited all the present current coins in this country, with a number of beautiful medals of the first character of the present age, which were previously enclosed in chrystal; and above the vessel were placed two plates, signifying when, for what purpose, and by whom the Harbour of Leith was constructed.

When the glorious news arrived at Edinburgh, of the victories of the British troops in Egypt, a sad gloom was cast over the inhabitants, by the tidings of Abercrombie's death; and the tribute which was paid to the gallant general's memory, was very impressive; for on the evening of the 3d of June, the whole brigade of volunteers marched to Bruntsfield Links, where each corps formed a separate square, and after facing inwards the whole rested on their arms, and remained in that position, while the *general orders* issued by his Royal Highness the commander in chief were read to each corps, and battalion, by its commanding officer. The battalions and corps afterwards shouldered arms, reduced their squares, formed line, unmuffled drums, fixed bayonets, and marched off by sub-divisions from their right, in quick time.

The 4th of June, the birth-day of our venerable sovereign, who now entered upon his 64th year, was celebrated by above 2000 defenders of their country, drawn out on the

occasion ; and if on the 2d the crowd of spectators, who joined those brave men in paying the tribute of respect, affection, and gratitude, to the memory of a man and an officer, “ upon whose like we shall not soon look again,” presented a scene both solemn and impressive, the *coup d’œil* of the 4th was pleasing and animating to every friend of the constitution. Nor can we omit mentioning in this place, the public spirit and charity of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, in raising in all the churches and chapels, a most liberal contribution for the relief of the families of such brave men as had fallen in Egypt. On the 7th of September, a smart shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at Edinburgh, Leith, and the vicinity. Though its duration was but two or three seconds, and it was not accompanied by any previous noise, or by any circumstances which usually precede that phenomenon, it shook buildings in the direction from north to south ; and so extensive a shock had not been felt in Scotland since the earthquake of Lisbon.

The arrival of the news of peace in October spread great joy over Edinburgh. The populace actually took the horses from the mail coach, and having hoisted the British colours over the French, and mounted a banner on the box as an emblem of plenty, they dragged the coach with repeated shouts, down to the lord provost’s villa, of Comely Bank, and afterwards for several hours through the principal streets, though it rained incessantly the whole time. At noon the volunteers and military of the castle fired a *feu de joie*, and the guns of the garrison were also fired. The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening ; and what rendered this spectacle more remarkable, was its succeeding an illumination of nature, that had on the preceding night dazzled the eyes of the people of Edinburgh ; we allude to a magnificent aurora borealis, the convulsions of which were extremely vivid, luminous, and rapid. In the following month the French prisoners in Edinburgh castle were marched down to Leith, where they were embarked for their native country.

The mail arrived on the 1st of April, 1802, with the important information that the definitive treaty of peace was signed; the populace, in testimony of their joy, seized the coach, took out the horses, and dragged it to various parts of the city. The brigade of volunteers assembled at noon in the meadows, and thence marched to Princes Street, where, after the great guns from the Castle had fired a salute, they were directed to fire a *feu-de-joie*, as was done on signing the preliminaries. In the evening the city was illuminated, for the proper regulations of which the magistrates issued a proclamation to the following effect :

" *Whereas* Peace being now established between the British empire and the other nations with whom she was at war, and the minds of all being elated with the joyful event, the lord provost and magistrates recommend to the inhabitants to illuminate the front windows of their houses, from half-past seven till ten o'clock this evening; and they further recommend to all ranks peace and good order, and prohibit the breaking of windows under the severest punishment."

About the middle of the year 1803, a petition was signed by the provost and council of Edinburgh, to be presented to the house of commons, for leave to bring in a bill for enlarging the city police, and extending the royalty over the lands of Belvue, and certain lands to the east and west; for purchasing houses and grounds for enlarging York Place; and for various other public purposes of improvement and ornament. A petition was likewise framed for a new copper coinage, the want of which was felt as a serious inconvenience.

Early in May, the first, or royal regiment of Edinburgh volunteers, were disembodied. They paraded at twelve o'clock on their usual ground in the meadows, whence they marched to Heriot's Green, the place where they first paraded, and received their colours eight years before. Here they formed a hollow square four deep, when the lord advocate, second lieutenant colonel, (colonel Aytoun being necessarily absent), read

lord Hobart's circular letter, conveying to them his majesty's thanks ; also the thanks of the two houses of parliament. He also read a resolution of the town-council of Edinburgh, expressing in the strongest and most handsome terms, the thanks of the community to the whole of the volunteers of this city ; and a very flattering letter from his excellency lieutenant-colonel Vyse. After the lieutenant-colonel had addressed them, the regiment was marched to the Parliament Square, where being formed, the colours were delivered to the magistrates, who lodged them in the council chamber, and the corps was dismissed.

At the levee on the 19th, the right honourable the lord provost of Edinburgh, presented to the king the congratulatory address of the city of Edinburgh, on the restoration of the blessings of peace, which was most graciously received, and his lordship had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

At an extraordinary meeting of the town council, it was unanimously resolved, that a subscription should be opened, for erecting in the city a statue of the right honourable Henry Dundas, as a tribute of public gratitude for his long and eminent services. A number of persons met on the 29th in Merchant's Hall, complaining of the defective state of the police, and agreed to several resolutions for improving the present system.

At a meeting of the provost, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, held in December, a letter was read from the honourable lord viscount Melville, announcing his elevation to the peerage, and thanking them for the honours repeatedly conferred upon him in choosing him for their representative. A letter was voted to him in reply, congratulating him upon his newly acquired-honour.

In March, 1803, we find the intended scheme for a new police within the city of Edinburgh and neighbourhood in great forwardness, and likely to receive the authority of the legislature. The members of the college of justice, had agreed to

wave their privileges, in order to forward this important object; and the magistrates, by giving up part of the town's revenue, had done all in their power to procure for the city a regular and complete system of police, the want of which had been long a matter of regret. The provisions of the bill intended to be brought into parliament were numerous; among them clauses were made for the better cleansing, lighting, and watching the city and suburbs, to prevent begging, to apprehend vagrants, to regulate all kinds of vehicles, and, in short, every thing connected with good government.

About this time a renewal of the war with France being anticipated, the lord provost published a notice, stating, that application had been made to him, by many of the gentlemen who belonged to the late first regiment of royal Edinburgh volunteers, and by other respectable citizens, expressing their earnest desire to make an offer of their services to government, in the present critical situation of public affairs. His lordship, in consequence, requested the attendance of such gentlemen as concurred in those sentiments, in the new church aisle, in order to consider the proper measures that should be taken. Shortly afterwards, we find a military spirit pervading all ranks of the community: the Edinburgh royal highland volunteer regiment, was completed to the full establishment of 500 men, besides non-commissioned officers, in ten days after the acceptance of their offer of service. This was the first volunteer regiment of the above strength in Scotland, and was commanded by colonel Alexander M'Gregor Murray, and officered from the highland gentlemen resident in Edinburgh.

On the 5th of July, a loyal address by the lord provost, magistrates, and council of the city of Edinburgh, of the strongest assurances of continued affection, and attachment to his majesty's person and government; of indignation at the proceedings of the French government since the conclusion of peace; and of zeal and readiness to come forward in the present critical state of affairs, in defence of their king and country,

was transmitted by the lord advocate, and presented by lord Fellam to his majesty.

On the 15th September, the town-council unanimously voted a piece of plate to the value of fifty guineas, and the thanks of the council to Thomas Henderson, esq. lord dean of guild of this city, for his meritorious services in behalf of the community.

The 28th of February, 1803, was distinguished by one of the most violent hurricanes ever remembered at Edinburgh; the mischief occasioned by it was very general in the country and the city.

In June, the magistrates of Edinburgh received a letter from thirty-six persons, stating themselves to be prisoners of war in the citadel of Valenciennes, and as they were in the utmost want, and being natives of the city or neighbourhood, they requested the magistrates to set on foot a subscription for their relief. This was accordingly done, and in a few weeks about £150 was collected, and a remittance of three guineas was made to each person; its safe conveyance, was testified by an answer, thanking the magistrates most gratefully for such a liberal supply.

The great victory of lord Nelson on the 21st of October, 1803, was celebrated at Edinburgh on the 9th of November, with every demonstration of joy. The guns from the castle were fired, as well as those from the battery and shipping in the roads. On the 11th, the different volunteer corps fired a *feu de joie* on Leith Walk; his excellency the commander in chief, rode along the line, and afterwards to York House, where the troops passed and saluted him. The right honourable the lord justice Clerk, marched his regiment into St. Andrew's Square, where, in an animated speech, he congratulated them on the victory, and condoled with them on the lamented loss of the hero under whose auspices it was achieved. In the evening, the city, by order of the magistrates, was most brilliantly

illuminated. Thursday, the 5th of December, being the day appointed by his majesty for a general thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the brilliant success of the British arms, the churches of Edinburgh were fully attended, and most of the inhabitants appeared in mourning. Several excellent and appropriate discourses were delivered, and the collections for the benefit of the families of those who fell in the action of Trafalgar, were uncommonly liberal. The aggregate subscriptions at Edinburgh on the occasion of this memorable victory, amounted on the 1st of April, 1806, to above £9000, and those for lord Nelson's Monument to near £1200. The liberality of individuals was highly conspicuous: many noblemen subscribed £100 each; the like sum was remitted to the treasurer, by Thomas Coutts, esq. banker, in London, towards the erection of the monument.

In June, a grand dinner was given by the lord provost and magistrates, to a number of the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh, on account of the acquittal of lord Melville. They also gave two guineas to the prisoners in the Tolbooth to drink his lordship's health; and letters of congratulation were sent to him from all quarters, upon the honourable termination of his trial.

October the 21st, being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar, the foundation stone of lord Nelson's monument, was laid on the Calton Hill, by W. Coulter, esq. provost, and several of the gentlemen of the committee.

In the early part of 1808, a meeting of clergymen was held to consider what measures they should adopt to obtain an increase of their salaries. A great number of their livings had not been augmented for more than one hundred years, and some of them were little more than £30 a year; a list was produced of above eighty parishes under £100. The hardship of this case being so obvious, it was expected that government would grant some relief, as soon as a proper



representation was made ; especially as the general assembly had entered into their views.

October the 21st, a heavy gale was experienced at Edinburgh from the south-west. In addition to the mischief usually occasioned here by high winds, such as blowing down chimney pots, &c. the large temporary building, erected on the north end of the mound, for the purpose of exhibiting the panorama of the battle of Trafalgar, was blown down, and the painting totally destroyed ; this was a remarkable coincidence, it being the anniversary of the day on which the hero of Trafalgar ended his career of glory.

In pursuance of an act of parliament, passed in the last session, a national institution for promoting vaccination was established in April, 1809, under the management of a board, consisting of several members.

The 25th of October, being the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the throne of these realms, and the day in which he entered into the fiftieth year of his reign, the magistrates of Edinburgh gave public notice, that the jubilee would be celebrated in the city. Accordingly, the morning was ushered in by the ringing of the bells of the city and of Leith, from eight to ten o'clock. The lord provost, magistrates, and council at eight o'clock proceeded in carriages to the Assembly Rooms, Leith, where they joined the masonic procession, in order to lay the foundation of the military works, which out of regard to our beloved monarch, were to be denominated king George the third's bastion, and military works, for the defence of the dock, harbour, and town of Leith. After the stone was laid, a royal salute was fired from the dock, and returned by his majesty's ships in the roads of Leith. This ceremony being performed, the procession returned to the Assembly Rooms. On this occasion, all the noblemen and gentry in and about the city and neighbourhood of Leith, together with the office bearers of the grand lodge, breakfasted with the lord provost and magistrates in the Assembly Rooms at Leith. At twelve

o'clock the great guns of the castle were fired, and those of his majesty ships in the roads. The volunteers were drawn out in line in Princes' street, to fire a *feu de joie*; and at two o'clock, sermons suitable to the occasion, were preached in all the churches and chapels in the city and vicinity, when collections were made at the doors, for the relief of debtors in the gaols of Edinburgh and Canongate. An address was soon afterwards voted to his majesty, by the lord provost and magistrates, congratulating him on his having filled the throne fifty years, which was most graciously received.

In August, 1812, owing to an extraordinary rise in the price of oatmeal, a crowd of people assembled in Cowgate and the Grassmarket, for the purpose of intercepting the supplies on their way to market. Several carts were accordingly seized, and their contents distributed among the people; after which the mob proceeded to the Dalkeith road, where they seized several more carts, and retailed the meal at two shillings per peck, and gave the money to the drivers. The shops also of the victual dealers and bakers, in Nicholson's Street, and places adjoining, being threatened by the populace, were very prudently shut up. In the evening, the houses of several meal-sellers in different parts of the town were attacked, and the windows broke; at Leith also there was a considerable tumult.

As a necessary precaution, a party of soldiers was ordered out from the castle, and the following judicious proclamation was issued.—“By order of the right honorable the lord provost and magistrates of Edinburgh. The inhabitants are enjoined to avoid all riotous proceedings in the present circumstances, as any tumults that may be excited, can have no other effect, than to deter persons who have provisions, from bringing them into town, and thus to increase the scarcity. The lord provost and magistrates assure the inhabitants, that they will use all the means in their power, to relieve them from their present distresses. At the same time, as the magistrates

have every reason to know that a scarcity of grain exists throughout the country, they give the inhabitants this public notice, of their determination to make use of the powers vested in them to repress any tumultuous proceedings, and preserve the peace of the city." Council Chamber, 18th of August, 1812.

The conduct of the magistrates on this trying occasion, was highly praiseworthy. A meeting of the principal inhabitants took place in the Parliament House, on the 21st of August, when it was agreed to open a subscription for the relief of the poor, and a considerable sum was collected, the distribution of which was intrusted to a committee. The money was given weekly, according to the number in a family, by the elders of the different kirk session. On the 25th of August, there was a numerous meeting of the noblemen, freeholders, justices of peace, commissioners of supply, and heritors of the county of Edinburgh, in the Parliament House, when several resolutions were entered into, to alleviate the distresses of the poorer class of the people.

On the last night of the year 1812, being the season devoted to innocent festivity, the streets of Edinburgh were disgraced by a series of riots, outrage, and robberies, hitherto without an example here. During almost the whole of the night, after 11 o'clock, a gang of fierce banditti, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, infested some of the leading streets of the metropolis, and knocked down, robbed, and otherwise most wantonly abused almost every person who had the misfortune to fall in their way.

On the morning of November the 6th, 1813, the guns from the castle were fired, and the bells of the city rung in honour of the victories obtained in Germany, and on this occasion, the city was brilliantly illuminated. Several devices in variegated lamps were exhibited, in the Royal Exchange, Parliament House, Bank of Scotland, Custom House, the new Club Room, St. Andrew's Square, and the lord provost's house, Charlotte

Square, &c. ; but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, their brilliancy was much obscured. A variety of transparencies appeared in different parts of the city, which in general were well executed, and had a fine effect. The Northampton and Antrim militia, and first regiment of royal Edinburgh volunteers met in the Assembly rooms, George Street, and went off in different directions, their bands playing a variety of tunes the whole time.

On the evening of the 15th of April, 1814, a general illumination took place again in Edinburgh, in celebration of the surrender of Paris to the allies, and the prospect of happiness and peace by the new order of things about to be established in France. On this occasion, a grand triumphal arch was thrown across the High Street, with two side arches over the pavement. The whole arrangement was tastefully decorated with shrubs ; surmounting the main arch was a crown, ornamented with lamps ; under all the three were variegated lamps hung in elegant festoons. Fronting the south, on the right side, appeared in large characters, the name of Wellington, and Blucher on the left ; fronting the north, were, on one side, these words, *Moscow Burnt*, and on the other, *Paris Saved*. Above the name of Wellington were the feathers of the prince of Wales, neatly cut out, and surmounted with the royal standard of Great Britain and Ireland. On the other side, several fleur-de-lis, surmounted with the royal white standard of France, with this inscription, *Britain's Exertions crowned with Success, Trade, Commerce, and Agriculture now flourish*. A great quantity of coals and some tar barrels were, with much labour, conveyed to the top of Arthur's seat, and blazed during the evening with sublime effect. The white cockade was universally worn by all ranks of people, both in Edinburgh and Leith.

On the 2nd of May, the magistrates and council of Edinburgh voted an address to the Prince Regent, on the happy situation of public affairs, and they likewise agreed to address

his royal highness Monsieur le Compte d'Artois, who resided in Edinburgh for some years, on his restoration to his rights in his native country.

July the 1st, a numerous and respectable meeting of the city of Edinburgh was held in Corre's rooms, when it was unanimously resolved to petition parliament against the slave trade. Petitions were afterwards transmitted to London, and presented to both houses of parliament.

The important intelligence of the glorious and decisive battle of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, 1815, and in which the Scots Greys were so conspicuously engaged, was brought express from London to Edinburgh, by sir John Majoribanks, the lord provost, who reached the city on Saturday, the 24th of June, about eleven o'clock. The news was received by all ranks with great satisfaction, and the thanks of the town-council were the next council-day voted to his lordship for his great attention, in affording so promptly to his fellow-citizens the accounts of this splendid event.

The battle of Waterloo will ever form an interesting epoch in the annals of Europe, and would have been considered a point at which to terminate the present History, had not the event of our late sovereign's death, after a reign of unparalleled continuance, imposed upon us the necessity of adverting to a new reign. George III. died at Windsor, at about half-past eight o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, the 29th of January, 1820, in the eighty-second year of his age, and the sixtieth of his reign. Intelligence of his decease arrived at Edinburgh on the Wednesday following, and on Thursday, the 3rd of February, George IV. was proclaimed in various parts of the city.

## PART II.

## ECCLESIASTICAL TRANSACTIONS.

## CHAPTER I.

*From the earliest Period to the Capture of James VI. by Earl Gowry.*

HAVING taken a brief review of the Civil and Political Transactions relative to the City of Edinburgh, it now remains to give a Sketch of its Ecclesiastical and Literary History.

From an early period to the Reformation, Scotland lay under the dominion of the papal hierarchy, and the extreme ignorance of mankind in the early ages of Christianity, with the supposed sanctity of the clergy, who possessed the only learning of the times, together with the exuberant confidence which was reposed in them, gave rise to the many errors and corruptions which were introduced into the church; so that Christianity, as then professed, instead of being a rational and divine system of religion, was a complication of doctrines absurd in their foundation, and equally pernicious in their consequences.

The first idea of Reformation seems to have originated with Martin Luther, in Germany, in revenge of the affront cast upon the order to which he belonged, by transferring an advantageous species of religious traffic, from the Augustin, to the Dominican friars. In the course of his disputations against the sale of indulgences, his knowledge in the Scriptures became more extensive, and his ideas more enlarged; and he had the honour of being the first who planned the destruction of the Romish hierarchy, and of freeing the minds of men from that ignorance by which they had been so long

enslaved. Among other causes of the rapid progress of the reformation, may be enumerated the flattering of the vanity of mankind, by appealing to their judgments to detect falsehood; the indulging it still farther by permitting the laity to read the Scriptures, which formerly were held too sacred for their perusal; the austerity of the lives of the first reformers, so opposite to the licentious manners of the popish clergy; and the just indignation which would naturally arise in the minds of the people against those indolent drones, for having so craftily possessed themselves of a large portion of the wealth of the kingdoms in which they resided.

The art of printing, likewise, which was attended with the peculiar felicity both of exciting and gratifying an universal thirst for knowledge; the address of the reformers in representing popery as impious and damnable; and inflaming the passions against images, crucifixes, garments, and relics, which formerly promoted reverence and awe, contributed greatly to the progress of the reformation. Thus, the stream of popular opinion being diverted into a channel diametrically opposite to its former course, swelled into a torrent that shook to its foundation the mighty fabric of the papal hierarchy, which had been reared by the labour and superstition of ages. To these may be added, the peculiar causes which assisted the reformation in Scotland. As the church and state mutually supported each other, so the Reformation favoured the turbulence of the Scottish nobles, by humbling the royal cause; and at the same time flattered the vanity of the multitude, by reducing the power of both the mitre and the crown. The public declaimers also, in their harangues, dwelt with enthusiasm on the just and popular topic, that the prince and the peasant would be equally acceptable with the Deity, who is no respecter of persons. The ill-judged severity of government against the leaders of the Reformation, with the courage and constancy which they displayed under their persecutions and sufferings; the imprudent conduct of Mary; the stern temper and licen-

tious behaviour of cardinal Beaton, and the ambition of the earl of Murray, all tended to promote the reformation. This nobleman proposed to himself the regency of Scotland, which, under a long minority, perhaps suggested to him still more aspiring objects ; but, above all, the nobles anticipated, and afterwards realized, the possession of the large and ample revenues of the papal church.

From the paucity of authentic documents in the early Scotch ecclesiastical history, we are at a loss for information, by what positive means the reformation in Scotland originally begun. We find, however, that as early as the reign of James IV. the powers of the papal pontiff were resisted ; and pope Julius, who then filled the papal chair, complains of the king thus : " James alone, of all the Christian princes, by quarrelling with his brother-in-law (Henry VIII. of England), had hitherto hindered that most pious monarch from asserting with arms the rights of the holy see." But James, who well knew that all the vicars of Christ were not infallible, and was likewise acquainted with the selfish (however pretended) motives of the leaguers against France, absolutely refused to side with the Roman pontiff, and declared that league to be illegal, for which cause Julius immediately issued his bull of excommunication ; and James falling at the battle of Flowden Field, burial was denied to his corpse, until license and the consent of the pope were obtained, which were granted by Leo X, on the 9th November, 1513.

This pontiff, who succeeded Julius, was as ambitious and covetous as any of his predecessors. He had attempted, in imitation of some of them, to have both these passions gratified to the full, by engaging all the European sovereigns in a general confederacy against the Turks, whose late victories, particularly in Egypt, which they had subdued about this time, he sedulously represented as preparatory to the destruction of Christianity.

But though he was not successful in inspiring the princes



of Europe with his fears, which they attributed to their just source, yet none of them dared openly testify their dissent to so holy an intention ; therefore many of them united in the confederacy, for fear of giving umbrage to the pope. Leo and the college of cardinals having succeeded so far, entertained mighty hopes of not only stopping the progress of the Ottoman arms, but of recovering the Holy Land from the possession of the Infidels. But they were mistaken : the era of crusades was past. In vain did they preach up, in every country of Europe, salvation to those who engaged in them, and in vain did they scatter the most plenary indulgencies. Their sermons made few converts. Printing had introduced learning ; and superstition was rapidly on the decline. Their pardons were so far from producing the immense sums the council of Latran expected, that their validity began to be questioned, and in time even denied. Such were the causes, it is said, that gave rise to the reformation on the continent, which, in the sequel, not only freed other nations, from priestly tyranny, but produced that excellent constitution which made Britain the terror of tyrants, the perserver of the liberties of mankind, and the admiration of the world.

Anno Domini, 1532, King James fixed a college of justice in his capital, consisting of fourteen senators, half spiritual, and half temporal, with a president, who was always to be of the church. At their first meetings, the lords of session devised many excellent plans for the equal administration of justice ; but their after conduct did not answer this beginning ; for (says Buchanan), " seeing in Scotland there are almost no laws, but the decrees of parliament, and many of these too were temporary expedients, and that these judges with all their interest hindered the enacting of new ones," the estates of all the subjects were committed to the pleasure of fifteen men, whose will was the law. It had a further effect : for as the half of the bench were churchmen, it was their endeavour to retard the reformation, which before had made a

rapid progress in Germany, and was on the verge of being countenanced by the secular arm of England, and had many friends in Scotland.

The papal authority was now on the point of being abrogated in England ; pope Clement sent ambassadors to Scotland to prevent king James from attempting the same dangerous encroachments. His holiness had reason to be content with the success of his embassy ; for not only the king, but the three estates (who were then sitting at Edinburgh), acknowledged their submission to the holy see, and promised to continue their due obedience, and by a salutary exertion of the law, prevent the growth of heresy.

Accordingly, in the year of our Lord 1534, we find a melancholy proof of their determination to keep their word, by the burning of Andrew Straton and Norman Gourlay, at Edinburgh, August 27th, for Lutheranism ; the sheriff of Linlithgow, James Borthwick, and others, were likewise condemned on the same account, and many fled to England under this cruel persecution. And, further, to gratify the pope, now Paul III. (Clement VII. having died during these transactions), it was ordained, in a parliament held during the summer at Edinburgh, that the ancient worship should be preserved, the church continued in all its immunities, and heretics punished with all rigour.

Henry VIII. of England, having completed the total overthrow of the papal hierarchy in his dominions, and as a finishing blow seized the precious shrine of Thomas-à-Becket, burnt his bones, and unsainted him, at which the pope became exceedingly enraged, and instantly published his terrible bull of excommunication against him, which he sent to Scotland and other European states.

This last act of Henry gave great offence to the devotees of the papal church in Scotland, and greatly incensed the well beneficed clergy, as they dreaded the influence of his example. Many invectives were published against him of so severe a nature, that James was obliged to interpose his authority and

punish their authors. Being in some degree checked in this way of showing their resentment, they spent their rage on the favourers of the new opinions. Thus several were burnt for heresy during this year ; and when cardinal Beaton succeeded to the see of St. Andrews, a still greater persecution ensued. But the argument by fire was far from stopping the progress of the new doctrines, which many embraced from a conviction of their truth ; and there were not a few in the kingdom who asserted, from temporal motives, that the papal authority ought to be abolished, monasteries suppressed, and the church of Scotland regulated after the manner of that of England. The new proselytes pretended to no doctrines unwarranted by the Scriptures, which being now printed in the vulgar tongue, every one might judge for himself. Nor was the English Bible read alone : the controversial writings of Luther, Melancthon, and Æcalampadius were in the hands of many, who perused them with avidity. Many also of the inferior papal clergy and friars had imbibed the tenets of the reformed, and sealed their testimony at the stake.

By the ministry of John Knox and his colleagues, these doctrines were subsequently more widely diffused. This celebrated reformer came to Edinburgh, Anno Domini, 1555, where he delivered his discourses in private, to those who favoured the Reformation ; he declaimed with great energy against all temporising, and expatiated upon the impiety of ever being present at the solemnization of the mass. The hand of power was raised against him, and he was obliged to leave the kingdom with great precipitancy ; so deeply, however, had the spirit of reformation taken root by the doctrines which he had propagated, that even the powerful engines raised against it, could not prevent its spreading. The effects were manifested by the extreme abhorrence which was now very generally entertained against that idol, the mass. The learned employed their pens in ridiculing the rites and ceremonies of the papal church, and the lower orders of the people expressed

their indignation, by demolishing the images in St. Giles's Church, which so highly incensed the ruling powers, and particularly the queen-regent and the archbishop of St. Andrews, that at his instigation, she addressed the following letter to the town council of the city.

"Provest, Baillies, and Counsale of Edinburgh, we greit you weill. Forsamekle as wee are informit, that ther is certane odeous Ballots and Rymes, laitlie sett furth be sum ewill inclinitt personis of zoure Toun, quha hes als swa tane down divers images, and contempnandlie brokin the samyn, quhilk is ane thing werray sclanderous to the pepile, and contrarious to the Ordinance and Statutes of Haly Kirk. And it is gewin us to understand, that the Makaris of the said misorder ar all indwellaris and Inhabitaris of zoure said Toun; quhairfor wee charge you that incontinent efter the sicht heirof, ze diligentlie inquire forth and seik for thair Names, and delyyer thame in Writ to our Deir Cusing the Archbishop of Sanct Androis, to be usit conforme to the Statutis of the Kirk; assuring you gif ze do nocht zoure extreme devoir thairin to bring the samyn to lycht, that ze sal be na uther wayis estemit be us, more as favoraris and Mainteinaris of sic Personis, and sall underly the samyn ponishment that they aucht to sustene in cause we get knowlege heirof by you."

"Subscrivit with oure hand and under oure signet, at Aberdene the 21 day of September 1556."

The inhabitants still continued to display so strong an aversion to popish ceremonies, as fully to prognosticate the downfall of papacy. On the approach of the feast of St. Giles, (the 1st of September), he being the tutelar Saint of Edinburgh, the priests and monks, according to annual custom, made great preparation for celebrating his anniversary; and fearing the new converts might disturb their proceedings, they humbly entreated the queen regent to honour the solemnity with her presence; with which request she complied, and a splendid pageant was prepared, whereon the statue of St. Giles

was to be placed, and thus carried in triumph through the city. But certain pious reformers the night preceding, stole the image of St. Giles, and committed him to the North Loch, at that time the unhallowed place where those convicted of adultery and fornication, were plunged, as a punishment for their sins.

On the following day, all things being ready, both regulars and seculars repaired in great state to the shrine of St. Giles, to decorate and fetch the image to grace the solemn procession, but receiving information of the ignominious fate of their idol, they resolved that St. Giles should not lose the honour of a triumph; a small statue was therefore borrowed for the occasion from the Grey-friars, which the mob in derision designated the young St. Giles; the procession, attended by immense numbers of priests and monks with bands of music, paraded peaceably through the chief streets of Edinburgh; but the queen-regent having, towards the conclusion of the fete, withdrawn herself and suit, the mob dismounted young St. Giles from his elevated throne, tore him to pieces, and dispersed his attendants.

The proselytes to the reformed doctrines increasing, they distinguished themselves by the name of the *Congregation*, binding themselves to the mutual defence and support of each other, in propagating their religious tenets; and it appears to have been their leading principle, to exert themselves against those objects which had hitherto been set apart for the purpose of idolatrous worship: down with them, was the reformers watch-word; and the stately cathedral, the venerable church, and the splendid monastery, were all, in a short time, overthrown, by their infuriated zeal. The magistrates of Edinburgh, however, used every endeavour to check this devastating spirit, but without effect. Several of the religious houses in Perth having been destroyed about this period, the queen-regent addressed a letter to the magistrates of Edinburgh, therein requesting them to use all due diligence in preserving

the peace of the city, to which they paid becoming attention, which so pleased the queen-regent, that she addressed to them the following letter of thanks :

“ Counsaile of Edinburg, we greit sow weill,

“ Forsamekle as we understand be ane writing of our cousing the Lord Seytonis soure provest, the gude will and mynd ze beir to us, in assisting him at this trubleds Tyme, in setting fordwart of oure service quhairof we thank zow heartlie ; praying zow to continew thair intill, as ze and ilk ane of zow sall fynd us willing for defence of zoure Liberties of soure said Toun, or in ony uthir case as ze sall happin till have ado with us, as we find zow applicabill in setting fordwart of oure service at this tyme and sa fair ze weill.

“ At Strivling the Twentie sixt May 1559.

“ MARIA R.”

Upon the lords of the congregation approaching Edinburgh, about the year 1559, the council sent deputies to them entreating them to spare their churches and religious houses, that the protestant worship might be exercised in the former, and the latter be converted into reformed seminaries. They also ordered all the gates of the city to be shut, except those of the Netherbow and Westport, which were strongly guarded. And upon the queen regent's entering Edinburgh, it was agreed between her and the lords of the congregation, that each party should exercise, unmolested, their separate religions, till the tenth of the ensuing month of January. Dr. Robertson, in his history of this treaty, not having observed his usual accuracy, we shall state the passage as appears recorded both in Knox and Spottiswood, first giving Dr. Robertson's account ; he says, “ on the other hand, the queen agreed to give no molestation to the preachers or professors of the protestant religion ; *to allow no other form of religion but the reformed,* and to permit the free and public exercise of it all over the

kingdom." By the accounts of Knox and Spottiswood we find, "Item, the town of Edinburgh shall, without compulsion, use and chuse what religion and manner thereof they please to the said day; so that every man may have freedom to use his own conscience to the day aforesaid. Item, the queen's grace shall not interpose her authority to molest or trouble the preachers of the congregation, nor their ministry, *(to them that please to use the same)*, to the said tenth day of January within written; and that every man in particular live in the mean time according to his own conscience."

The queen-regent having introduced some French troops into Leith, expelled several of the inhabitants in order to accommodate them, and began to fortify the town; the lords of the congregation considered her to have thereby infringed the late treaty, and requested her to desist from carrying on the fortifications; but upon finding their intreaties ineffectual, they marched to Edinburgh, where they assembled in the Tolbooth; and the opinions of Knox and Willox, their preachers, being obtained, concerning the obedience due to sovereigns tyrannically exerting their power; they issued an ordinance, with the unanimous concurrence of all present, dated 23rd October, 1559, to suspend the queen dowager from the regency, for mal-administration, by introducing foreign forces to enslave the nation, and other grievances therein mentioned. On the day following, they formally required the town of Leith to surrender; but no regard being paid to their summons, they attacked the fortifications, the town council of Edinburgh having furnished two thousand merks towards promoting and carrying into effect the enterprise.

The mode of attack proposed, was by escalade: for that purpose scaling ladders were prepared in St. Giles's church; which so irritated the ministers, that they foolishly prognosticated ill success to the enterprise; this so greatly intimidated the reformers, that on their arrival at Leith, the garrison sallying out, they fled, and were pursued without

making the least resistance, as far as the suburbs of the city. The queen's forces killed all they met with, not sparing either age or sex, and made themselves masters of all their ordnance and other military apparatus.

The alarm having spread to the city, numbers of the inhabitants rushed out to the assistance of the flying army; but on a false alarm being given, that the enemy were at their backs, to cut off their retreat to the town, they also fled in such haste, that the horse, in order to recover the gates, rode over those on foot, which encreased the confusion of the day.

The panic within the city was now so great, that it was with the greatest difficulty the fugitives were prevailed on to remain, in order, if possible, to preserve the city from becoming a prey to the enemy; their fears, however, increasing, and there being likewise a division in their councils, they left Edinburgh on the sixth day after their fatal miscarriage, leaving their unhappy protestant brethren and friends, the Edinburghers, to shift for themselves. The queen-regent returning to the city, conferred many of the best houses on the French soldiery, as a reward for their great services; while the unhappy proprietors were forced to conceal themselves for the security of their persons.

The lords of the congregation, with their forces, finding themselves in a place of safety, by a treaty with Elizabeth, called to their aid a body of English forces, in order to reduce the town of Leith; and the council of Edinburgh gave the sum of sixteen hundred pounds, scottish money, towards this desirable undertaking, being one month's pay for four hundred subsidiary troops; after various assaults and skirmishes, the French forces were compelled to surrender the fortifications of Leith, and to abandon the kingdom; and the lords of the privy council issued a precept to the magistrates of Edinburgh, in the the month of July, Anno Domini, 1560, to demolish these fortifications, that they might not afterwards



be a receptacle for harbouring the enemies and invaders of Scotland.

By the death of the queen-regent, and the expulsion of the French troops, the lords of the congregation were left masters of the kingdom. In the treaty between these lords, and the ambassadors from Francis and Mary, by which they had agreed that the French should evacuate Scotland, it was stipulated that a parliament should be held in the month of August following, and that the same should be deemed as lawful in all respects, as if it were ordained by the express commandment of their majesties. Pursuant to this article, a parliament was assembled at Edinburgh; all the members who favoured the doctrines of the reformation attended, as well as several prelates and lords who still adhered to the catholic religion. Objections were started as to the legality of the meeting, on account of no commissioner appearing to represent the sovereign; but they were over-ruled, and the parliament proceeded to abolish the papal jurisdiction, to rescind the acts made in favour of popery, to establish the confession of faith, and to impose the same penalties on the professors of the old religion, which had before been inflicted on themselves. Francis and Mary received the intelligence of these proceedings with that indignation which might naturally have been expected. Far from ratifying them, they spurned the messenger who carried the resolutions, which they deemed the convention to have adopted in contempt of their authority.

The council of Edinburgh also enacted, that the public markets of the city should no longer be held on Sunday, as was then the custom; and that no shops or taverns should be open or goods sold during divine service.

The first reformers appear to have entertained some whimsical ideas of analogy, between popery, or as they termed it idolatry, and fornication, both of which they regarded with the utmost abhorrence. To repress iniquities which they deemed so odious, the magistrates of Edinburgh assumed to

themselves both legislative and executive authority, and exerted in the most tyrannical manner, those powers which they had so illegally arrogated. They issued a proclamation, commanding all idolators, (i. e. papists), fornicators, and adulterers, to depart from the town; subjecting them to be defamed, by "setting them on the market-cross, there to remain for the space of six hours; and for the second offence, to be carried through the town in a cart, to be burnt on the cheek and banished; and for the third fault to be punished with death." In execution of this law, they ordered the deacon of the fleshers to be carted for adultery. The corporations resenting the indignity put upon their order, assembled in a tumultuous manner, broke open the gaol, and liberated the prisoner. The magistrates applied to the lords of the privy-council, for their assistance in punishing the rioters: and numbers of craftsmen were sent prisoners to the castle. But the deacons, upon professing their abhorrence of the late tumult, and making earnest and humble supplication, were acquitted of any concern in the riot, and obtained the release of their brethren.

Queen Mary by no means relished this association of persons in the proclamation, "papists and whoremongers." She had lately arrived in Scotland (A. D. 1561), and the manner of her reception tended not to alleviate the grief she felt on leaving France; the state of Scotland was unsuitable to the elegance of her taste, and the splendour of the court which she had recently left. If the manners of the people were deficient in elegance, they were now more so in complaisance. They even objected to their sovereign's enjoying that tolerance in religious matters to which the meanest subject is entitled. On the Sunday after her arrival, the mob raised a tumult at the palace, and it was with difficulty they were restrained from interrupting divine service, nay, even from hanging the priest who officiated: and the magistrates of Edinburgh most illiberally renewed their edict for banishing idolators and whoremongers from the city, within forty-eight hours from the date

of the proclamation. The queen addressed a letter to the town council, complaining of an edict so disgraceful and injurious to those of her religion ; this letter produced an effect very different from what she intended ; the council again renewed the proclamation, with the additional severity of commanding, under very severe penalties, those persons to depart from the town within twenty-four hours ; but the council was equally pusillanimous and insolent ; for when the queen, who was highly enraged at the contemptuous behaviour of the magistrates, sent an order to the council to deprive them of their offices, and elect others in their place, they very submissively obeyed her commands. The queen at the same time issued a proclamation, granting liberty to all good and faithful subjects to repair to or remain in Edinburgh at their pleasure, which gave occasion to Knox to make this pleasant observation : “ and so murderers, adulterers, thieves, whores, drunkards, idolaters, and all malefactors, get protection under the queen’s wings, under colour that they were of her religion, and so got the devil freedom again ; whereas before, he durst not have been seen in daylight upon the common streets.”

A. D. 1563. To repress popery and fornication, a variety of new punishments, in addition to those mentioned, were invented. The iron rod, already stretched forth to crush carnal impurities, was twisted into new shapes, and loaded with additional weight to give it a smarter sting ; to ducking in filthy and stagnant pools and bogs, was added confinement for a month to a diet of bread and water in the most dismal cells of a dungeon in the Tron house ; yet, with all their detestation of uncleanness they seem not to have been ignorant of the maxim, “ that all things are lawful to the saints ;” for it stands on record, that the earl of Arran enjoyed his mistress peaceably ; but when the marquis d’Elbeuf and the earl of Bothwell, in a drunken frolic, paid her a visit, addresses were presented to the queen, and tumults in the streets were headed by the protestant lords to repress the

horrid impiety : and further to shew their abhorrence to popery, the figure of St. Giles was cut out from the city standard, and a thistle substituted in its place.

It appears that the town-council were guilty of the grossest absurdities in their acts for the suppression of vice ; for they now decreed, that unless burghesses daughters were at their marriage *reputed pure virgins*, their husbands should not enjoy the freedom of the city, to which, in virtue of such marriage, they would otherwise have been entitled ; and most of the punishments enacted by the council against fornication, popery, &c. received, by gradual steps, the sanction of the legislature. The sovereign, indeed, endeavoured to stop the execution of most of these ridiculous, and, in some cases, sanguinary penalties : yet we find, that the archbishop of St. Andrew's was imprisoned in Edinburgh castle, for saying and hearing mass ; that a popish priest, a man of title and family, arrayed in his sacerdotal robes, was placed two days in the pillory, at the cross of Edinburgh, and pelted with such severity by the mob, as to endanger his life ; that several priests of the catholic church were punished by exile, and otherwise ; and one absolutely hung, for daring to profess the tenets of the papal church.

Scotland being freed from the shackles of papal usurpation, was well nigh subjected to a more formidable tyranny under the presbyterians ; she preserved her independence and freedom but with difficulty ; and to this struggle, between the civil and ecclesiastical states, most of the troubles which distracted the nation for nearly one hundred years, may be attributed. If the pope claimed in religious matters a supremacy over temporal sovereigns, the presbyterian declared his absolute independence, prudently choosing a head placed at a convenient distance. If during the most arbitrary sway of the papal hierarchy, it was held impious to summon a churchman before a lay tribunal, the reformed presbyterian maintained, that in point of doctrine, he was liable only to the

cognizance of a spiritual court ; and even if treason was uttered from the pulpit, the party offending ought, in the first place, to be tried by the presbytery ; and that neither king nor council could decide upon it in the first instance.

A. D. 1582. William earl of Gowry, in conjunction with other lords, having seized the king at his house at Ruthven, the pulpit resounded with applauses for the holy deed ; an act of assembly was passed, declaring the conspirators “ to have done good and acceptable service to God, their sovereign, and the country, and threatening with ecclesiastical censures, those who by word or deed should oppose the good cause.

## CHAPTER II.

*From the Captivity of James, to his Accession to the English Throne.*

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THE lords soon afterwards brought the king to Edinburgh. The solemnity of his reception was characteristic of the manners of the times ; he was met by the reformed ministers of the city, and the whole procession passed in solemn order through the streets. The captivity of James soon spread over all Europe, and Henry III. of France dispatched an ambassador to Edinburgh, with instructions to exert his utmost endeavours to restore the king to his freedom and independence. When the ministers of the city understood the purpose of the embassy, they declaimed against the messenger, and the errand he came on, with equal scurrility ; one of the ambassadors, La Motte, a knight of the Holy Ghost, displayed on his shoulder a white cross, the emblem of his order ; this the ministers denominated “ the badge of Anti-Christ,” and himself, “ the ambassador of the bloody murderer,” (meaning the duke of Guise); the railings of the clergy, and the insults of the populace, so disgusted La Motte, and La Meneville, his companion in the embassy, that they solicited, and earnestly urged their dismissal.

The king, vexed at this contemptuous treatment, and willing to show respect to the ambassadors, desired the magistrates of Edinburgh to entertain them ; a day being fixed for the banquet, they were publicly invited ; the reformed ministers highly provoked at this presumed mark of respect, resolved to use their endeavours to disappoint it. Accordingly, on the Sunday preceding, they ordained a fast to be observed, on the very day the magistrates had chosen for the entertainment ; and in order to detain the people in the church, three

of their most popular preachers successively mounted the pulpit, and thence thundered curses on the ambassadors, and all who dared to entertain them ; ecclesiastical censures were likewise denounced against the magistrates for contemning the orders of the church.

The ministers of Edinburgh, having from the beginning justified the *raid* of Ruthven (so the king's confinement by Gowry was called), one of them being summoned before the privy-council, refused to acknowledge himself to have been guilty of any offence ; also, one of the ministers of St. Andrew's, being cited on the same account, declined the jurisdiction of the king and council, and exclaimed in his wrath, that " the king perverted the laws both of God and man." A parliament being held at Edinburgh, the authority of the king, and of the estates of parliament, in all cases, and over every order, spiritual and temporal, was confirmed. These statutes, however, were not enacted without great opposition from the reformed clergy : in consequence thereof, they deputed one of their number to wait upon the king, and entreat, that no act concerning the church should be passed, until they were heard ; this boldness was recompensed by the earl of Arran, then the provost of the city, who immediately committed him unheard, a prisoner to the castle of Blackness, upon which the ministers of Edinburgh, dreading the same fate, precipitately left the city, and fled to England. One of them more daring than the rest, previous to his flight, repaired to the cross ; where while the heralds, according to the custom, were promulgating the statutes, he solemnly took instruments in the hands of a notary, declaring the church's dissent from these acts, and protesting that no obedience was due to them : and the absent ministers addressed a letter to the kirk-session and town-council, reviling the measures of the court in the most opprobrious terms, and declaring " the acts made in the late parliament, repugnant to the word of God *and doctrine oftentimes preached by them.*" The kirk-session and town-council, by the king's command,

returned an answer, expressing their detestation of the treasonable doctrines contained in their letter, and rejecting as pastors those who had deserted their flocks.

A. D. 1585. The exiled ministers returned ; but the chastisement they had experienced for their recent behaviour had not, as yet, taught them discretion : they still insisted that the late acts, which established the king's authority in spiritual matters, and prohibited the clergy from meddling in state affairs, and from railing and slandering in the pulpit against the king, should be repealed. Among the reproaches which they used against the monarch for his refusal to abrogate these laws, one of them from his pulpit in Edinburgh observed, "That captain James (the name by which they designated the earl of Arran), with his lady Jesebel, and William Stéwart, were taken to be the persecutors of the church ; but that now it was seen to be the king himself ; against whom he denounced the curse that fell on Jeroboam, that he should die childless, and be the last of his race."

Such was the virulence of hatred or height of contempt which they entertained for their sovereign, that when he commanded them to pray for his mother, whom the rigorous policy of Elizabeth had condemned to death, but one clergyman at Leith, with the king's own chaplain, complied therewith. The king, although much dissatisfied at this proceeding, was willing to allow the ministers at Edinburgh, particularly, an opportunity of amending their fault, and appointed another day when prayers should be said for his mother ; and in order to prevent the cavilling of the ecclesiastics, he had scrupulously chosen the form of prayer to be used on the occasion ; it contained no other petition than charity would prefer for the worst of enemies : "That it might please God to illuminate Mary with the light of his truth, and save her from the apparent danger with which she was threatened." The king, fearing he might be exposed to the insult of a refusal in his



own presence, commanded the bishop of St. Andrew's to preach before him on that day, being on the 3d of February. On the king's arrival at the church, he found the pulpit occupied by a young man of the name of John Cowper, who had not at that time even received holy orders, but whom the ministers of Edinburgh had instigated to mount the pulpit in order to preclude the prelate's officiating. The king, feeling his power and dignity thus insulted, called to Cowper from his seat, and observed to him, " That the place he occupied was destined for another ; yet if he would obey the charge given by remembering his mother in prayer, he might proceed to divine service." Cowper replied, that, " he would do as the spirit of God should direct him ;" this reply sufficiently indicated his purpose. He was commanded to leave the pulpit ; and, as he seemed unwilling to obey, the captain of the guard was directed to remove him from the situation, upon which he exclaimed, " That this day would be a witness against the king in the great day of the Lord ;" and further, as he was slowly descending from the pulpit, he denounced a woe upon the inhabitants of Edinburgh for suffering him to be so ignominiously treated.

The benefices of Edinburgh, although of small stipends, were the best livings in the gift of the church ; the four ministers thereof, in 1588, receiving only, the first 600 merks, the second 500, the third 380, and the fourth 60 ; yet small as the income appears, the most eminent and popular preachers of the time were appointed to the pastoral charge of Edinburgh ; unlike the first propagators of christianity, their poverty exposed them to no contempt, and they indulged the most refined species of pride, in an austerity, which appeared to set at naught the opulence and splendour of the papal church. They condemned the luxuries of life as criminal, rejected its comforts as contemptible ; and abhorring the external ceremonies of religious pomp and worship, they acquired a reputation for sanctity, which enabled them to exercise among the people an influence and

power, which was carefully directed towards the attainment of their own ends.

A. D. 1592. Fresh causes of controversy between the king and the church were now daily arising. James had been induced, although contrary to his own inclination, to establish the presbyterian form of church government, and to introduce a salvo in explanation of the act of 1584, establishing the authority of the king in spiritual matters, and prohibiting the clergy from taking any part in state affairs. By this salvo the privileges warranted by the word of God were reserved to the clergy. Such able casuists were not at any loss in explaining, as they pleased, so vague a reservation; still, however, the church was not satisfied, and both parties either felt, or affected to feel, mutual fears and jealousies. The popish lords now formed a conspiracy to establish again the catholic religion; and in order to carry their intention into execution, they resolved to assist the Spanish forces in the invasion of England; this transaction soon coming to the knowledge of the ecclesiastics, James was urged by them with furious zeal to prosecute the conspirators, as they were then deemed; but the easy temper of the king would not permit it. This lenity excited great discontent, and became, as usual, the subject of violent declamation from the pulpit.—They now turned their attention towards Bothwell, as he was not known to belong to the popish faction, and encouraged him in his treasonable attempts upon the king; even the money which had been collected for the relief of the distressed protestants in Geneva, was applied by the ministers to raise men for his assistance.

In our brief history it would be too tedious and trifling to relate the many disputes between the king and the church respecting the pardon granted to the popish lords. They evinced the low ebb to which royal authority was reduced: this will be best explained in the words of the king, which he addressed to the committee of the clergy upon grievances. “ There could

be no agreement so long as the marches of the two jurisdictions were not distinguished."

The clergy upon the pardon and return of the popish lords, immediately sounded the tocsin of alarm over all the kingdom, and called a convocation of the most eminent of their number to Edinburgh, where they were ordered to reside, and watch over the church, under the name of the *standing council of the church*, and were vested with its *supreme authority*; when the violent declamations of Black, a minister of St. Andrew's, brought the rupture between the king and the church to a crisis, which had nearly accomplished the destruction of the metropolis, or of the sovereign.

Among other violent harangues from the pulpit, Black affirmed, that the king had permitted the return of the popish lords, and thereby detected the treachery of his own heart: that all kings were the devil's children: that satan had the guidance of the court: that queen Elizabeth was an atheist: that the lords of session were a set of miscreants and bribers: and that the nobility were enemies to the church, false, godless, and degenerate. Being summoned before the privy council, to answer for his treasonable discourses, the clergy opposed the shield of spiritual jurisdiction, to protect him from the royal vengeance; and Black himself openly disavowed the authority of the privy council; the *standing council of the church*, which still continued at Edinburgh, sent a solemn instrument disavowing the council's authority, to all the presbyteries in Scotland for their signatures, and recommended to all the ministers of the reformed church, both in their public and private devotions, to commit the *good cause* to God; and to employ their credit, and exert their labours, among their respective flocks, towards its maintenance and support.

The king, incensed at these proceedings, tending so directly to lessen his supreme authority, issued a proclamation, requiring the commissioners of the church to depart from Edinburgh, within twenty-four hours; upon this they assembled

and resolved, "that since they were convened by the warrant of Christ, they should obey God rather than man," and continue together, notwithstanding any charge that might be given them. The articles of accusation made against the minister Black being fully proved, the king did not proceed to pass judgment, being desirous that the commissioners of the church should of themselves pronounce some slight censure, or inflict some trifling punishment on him with which the king declared he would be contented. In reply to this temporizing lenity, the commissioners observed, "that a punishment could not be inflicted where no cognition had preceded; for, as to the trial taken, neither was it done by the proper judges, nor was that equity observed which ought to have been; witnesses that were under the censures of the church, and ill affected to Mr. Black, having been admitted to depone against him." In vain did his majesty seek to remove all objections to the trial; every thing which candour and impartiality could devise was offered by the king, and rejected by the reformed clergy, who imagined themselves to be the injured party; and declared, that since they saw "the faithful pastors of the church reviled and pursued, they could not abstain from opposing these proceedings with the spiritual armours given them by God." They accordingly ordained a fast to be kept the Sunday following, with solemn prayers to God to avert the impending judgments.

The king, in defence of himself and his measures, was now obliged to publish a declaration to his people, exculpating himself from the calumnies of the ministers, and again ordered the commissioners of the church together, with twenty-four of the burgesses who had become odious and suspected by the court, on account of their attachment to the ministers, to depart from Edinburgh within the space of six hours. Fears and jealousies were kept alive by rumours, which, whatever might have been their foundation, added fuel to the flame of discord, then too prevalent, and tended to widen the breach

between the king and his subjects. It was artfully propagated that strong guards had been appointed, in order to defend the ministers against the violence which was dreaded from the king and his adherents; this was deemed by James as a contrivance of the ministers to bring an odium on, and incense the people against him. It was again rumoured, that the king's measures were directed by the popish lords, who had been secretly admitted into his presence. Further; the apprehensions of the ministers were heightened by designing men, who addressed an anonymous letter to Robert Bruce, one of their body, cautioning them to look to themselves; for Huxley (their great enemy), who was late with the king the night preceding, had advised the above-named charge of appointing guards over their houses and persons. Persuaded of the truth of this intelligence and sincerity of the advice therein contained, the letter was communicated to Walter Balcanquell, whose turn it was to preach on that day; he believing it to be genuine, acquainted the people of the great danger they were in, and gave them a long detail of the treacherous forms (as he called them), of the court against them; and in the most opprobrious terms, bitterly inveighed against the president, comptroller, and advocate, as the chief instruments of their sufferings and danger; then addressing himself to the nobility present, reminded them of the sincere attachment and great zeal shown by their predecessors, in planting the true religion of Christ, and giving it their most zealous support; at the same time exhorting them to shew the like courage and constancy in its defence. Having finished his discourse, he earnestly intreated the nobility and gentry to meet him and his brother ministers after sermon, in the little Tolbooth Church, and assist them with their advice in their present critical situation.

The request of the preacher was immediately attended to; and besides the lords and gentlemen who had met on this occasion, a vast number of citizens also repaired to the meeting.

to whom Robert Bruce, one of the ministers, declared the great danger the church was in by the return of the popish lords, which, he said, had been also represented to the king; but, instead of redress, one of their brethren was questioned concerning his preaching; and now the best of their people were charged to leave the town, whereby they had reason to suspect worse practices to follow. He, therefore, solemnly entreated them to intercede with the king, that they might be permitted to serve God without any molestation.

Pursuant to this, a petition was drawn up for the purpose of being presented to the king as early as possible, signed by all present, and six persons were nominated for that purpose, viz. two noblemen, two gentlemen, and two ministers. On the day the petition was to be presented, the king came to the court of session, then sitting in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh; where, being in an upper apartment, the six persons with the petition were admitted to an audience: when Bruce, the minister, acquainted him, "that they were sent by the noblemen and barons, convened in the little church, to beseech the danger threatened to religion. The king answered, "what dangers see you?"—Bruce replied, "Our best affected people that tender religion, are discharged the town; the lady Huntly, a professed papist, is maintained at court, and it is suspected that her husband is not far off." The king made no answer to this speech, but asked hastily, who they were that dared to convene against his proclamation? lord Lindsay, one of the deputed lords, in a vehement manner, replied, "that they dared do more than that, and would not suffer religion to be overturned." Numbers of people rudely crowding into the room at this juncture, the king became alarmed, and without making any reply, withdrew to the lower room, where the judges were assembled, ordering the doors to be shut behind him. The deputed persons being returned to the church, declared to the assembly that they were not heard, neither was

there a hope of receiving a favourable answer, as long as such counsellors remained about the king; therefore, some other course must speedily be adopted. Lord Lindsay immediately answered, "no course but one; let us stay together that are here, and promise to take one part, and advertise our friends and the favourers of religion to come to us; for it shall now be either theirs or ours." This speech of Lindsays occasioned a great clamour and noise, and the tumult increasing, some cried to arms; others, bring out Haman, in allusion to a discourse of a minister who had entertained the populace with the story of Haman, &c. while they were waiting the return of the deputies; others cried out, "the sword of the Lord and Gideon," and so great was the fury of the multitude, that had they not been restrained by that worthy citizen, John Watts, the deacon convener (who, foreseeing the consequences, had assembled the crafts, or city incorporations), they would undoubtedly have forced the door, and probably destroyed the king and all that were with him.

Sir Alexander Hume, the provost, though much indisposed and in bed, on hearing of the insurrection, hastened to the Tolbooth, and prevailed on the infuriated multitude to lay down their arms, and return to their respective habitations, and soothed them by the promises of the king to receive their petitions when presented in a regular manner. The clergy became alarmed at the greatness of the tumult, and also used their endeavours in order to pacify them; which, after some trouble, by the efforts of the provost, deacon, and themselves, they accomplished, and the king returned without molestation to his palace.

The nobility, barons, and ministers, again assembled in the course of the afternoon, when the terms of the petition were adjusted after a short deliberation; and lord Forbes, the laird of Bargeny, and Robert Pollock, were appointed to present it to their sovereign. The king understanding that the committee was at the gates of the palace, sent lord Ochiltree to

tamper with the laird of Bargeny not to present the petition ; and having prevailed with him, the rest of the committee also declined to present it, their principal having failed to concur with them.

Early on the next morning, the king and privy council departed from the city to the palace of Linlithgow, and on the the same day, a proclamation was published at Edinburgh, setting forth, that on account of the late treasonable uproar, in which a number of citizens, instigated by the ministers, had taken arms to deprive the king and council of their lives, his majesty deemed Edinburgh an unfit seat of residence for the court, or for the administration of justice : he, therefore, required the college of justice, the inferior judges, and the nobility and barons, to retire from Edinburgh, and prohibited them from returning without his express licence.

This proclamation, together with the court's sudden departure from Edinburgh, filled the citizens with dismay, and they soon became fully sensible of the folly into which they had inadvertently been led, by some of the most violent of the ministers. In this dangerous situation of affairs, the common council, in the utmost distraction, not knowing how to act, at last judged it the safest way quietly to wait the king's resolution in respect to the city ; but the ministers resolved, that the contest should be maintained, and that the nobility and barons should not be dispersed by the royal proclamation ; but that others should be called upon to assemble in the city in aid of the *good cause*. The citizens, however, when called upon for the purpose of forming this grand association, excused themselves from entering further into rebellion against their sovereign : by which resolution, they greatly retarded the intended association of the ministers, &c.

The clergy, in order to preserve the minds of the people in a proper tone, ordained a fast on the occasion, and sermons of preparation were ordered to be preached that same afternoon. In the mean time, a letter was dispatched by the mi-



Accordingly, the king arrived at Leith on the 31st of December, and made a solemn entry into Edinburgh on the following day, when the keys of the city were delivered to one of his officers, and the care and charge of it was committed to the earl of Marr, with the lords Seaton and Ochiltree, all the citizens being strictly enjoined to keep within their houses; the streets were lined with a double file of soldiers, between whom the king and his train rode to the Tolbooth. The parliament was already assembled, before whom, the magistrates now attended, and were ordered to declare what they had to say in defence of the town; having prostrated themselves before the king, the provost, Alexander Hume, after a short speech, delivered to the court a written paper, wherein they utterly disclaimed all fore-knowledge of the tumult; declared their resolution to continue in the most diligent search for discovering its authors, that they might be brought to condign punishment; professed the most loyal attachment to the king; made offers, that none of the seditious ministers should be allowed to return to their charges, or others be admitted to the pastoral office within the city, but with his majesty's approbation; and that in the election of their magistrates, they should present to his majesty, and his lords of council and session leets, of the persons they meant to choose, that his majesty and their lordships might approve or reject at pleasure. The earnest supplications of the magistrates, and the warm intercessions of some nobles in behalf of the city, were urged in vain; the convention of the estates declared the late tumult to be high treason, and that the city itself should be subjected to all the penalties of that crime, if the magistrates did not discover the authors, and inflict on them exemplary punishment: nay, it was even proposed, that the city should be raised to the foundation, and a pillar erected on the place, as a lasting monument of its treasons.

As James's severity against Edinburgh appeared to have been dictated rather by policy than inclination, the interposition

of Elizabeth in favour of the city afforded a favourable pretext for abating his rigour ; still, however, it was resolved to prosecute the city criminally, and for that purpose the town council, as its representatives, were ordered to enter themselves in ward in the town of Perth, by the first of February—there to remain in custody until either acquitted or cast by law. Upon their petition, however, the term for their appearance was prorogued to the first of March ; but before this period had arrived, James had so far relented, that only thirteen instead of the whole of the town council were required to appear ; namely, two bailiffs, the dean of Guild, treasurer, four of the principal deacons, four of the councillors, and one of the town clerks, who being called on the fifth day of the said month, produced a commission under the town seal, signed by the town clerks ; upon the reading of which, they were asked if all named in the commission were present ? being answered they were, exclusive of William Maul, who had received his majesty's letter of dispensation ; but this appearing to be dated on the 11th January, a time preceding the answer to their petition, wherein it was expressly ordained that the said thirteen citizens should appear, it was declared void and of no effect ; and it was decided, that for not complying with the said ordinance, one of the thirteen being absent, the town was denounced, the inhabitants declared rebels, and the city revenues sequestered to the king's use. For fifteen days the city remained in a state of anarchy and confusion ; but at the intercession of many of the nobility, and upon the supplication of the magistrates and town council, and their offer to submit themselves entirely to the king's mercy, he restored the community to their forfeiture, exacting however the following conditions, besides those already offered : that the houses which had been possessed by the ministers should be delivered up to the king, and the ministers afterwards live dispersed through the different quarters of the city, each in his respective parish ; that the town council house should be appointed for accommo-

dating the court of exchequer ; that the town should become bound for the safety of the lords of session in their persons and estates, against any attempts of the burgesses, under a penalty of forty thousand marks ; and, finally, that the town should pay a fine of twenty thousand marks to his majesty in four separate monthly payments, beginning on the first day of April following.

The city having thus happily settled all disputes with their sovereign, the king granted them an acquittance and discharge ; and not long after, it appears that his majesty's resentment against the clergy began to abate, and he permitted the degraded ministers of Edinburgh to return, and resume their former pastoral offices.

## CHAPTER III.



*From the Accession of James VI. to the Throne of England to  
the Restoration of Charles II.*



FROM James's accession to the throne of England, Edinburgh remained for a period of thirty-five years in a quiet state, unchequered by any memorable event relative to church affairs. But this state of tranquillity gave place to very different scenes ; for it was the fortune of Edinburgh to give birth to those proceedings, which ended in the destruction of the king and overthrow of the constitution.

The disputes which sprang up in this island upon the introduction of a new set of religious doctrines, were speedily checked in England by the rough hand of Henry, whose singular felicity it was to alter the church, without overturning the state. In Scotland it was far otherwise ; for there with the doctrine of the reformation, republican principles were almost universally adopted ; and a perpetual struggle between episcopacy and presbytery was maintained almost until the Union. The furious zeal of the presbyterian clergy had given James many advantages over them ; and, as he possessed some sagacity, he failed not to make use of them to the accomplishment of his favourite object ; the bishops and abbots were still allowed to retain their seats in the great council of the nation ; and in the noon-tide of royal power, he had even established his supremacy over the church. After much in-

triguing, and anxious attention to the critical moment of advantage, he introduced those important points, "kneeling at the sacrament, administration of private communion, and of private baptism, confirmation, and the observing of Christmas and Easter holidays;" what remained towards the complete establishment of episcopacy, but an introduction of the liturgy? This James had often meditated; but it was left to his less prudent successor to make the attempt.

Charles I. being resolved to accomplish what James had not been able to fulfil (the introduction of the liturgy into the church of Scotland), ordered a liturgy, or service book, and one of the canons to be prepared for the use of the Scottish church, which being done, Charles, without further ceremony, issued a proclamation for the due observance of them throughout Scotland; this impolitic act being done without the privity of the secret council or general approbation of the clergy, they were regarded as foreign impositions devised by archbishop Laud, and forced upon the nation by the sole authority of the king, which occasioned great murmurings and many commotions amongst the people.

This new service book however was ordered to be read for the first time on Easter-day at Edinburgh; but the people, not being prepared for its reception, the time was prolonged to the twenty-third of July, A. D. 1637, being the day appointed for its first reading in Saint Giles's church; in the morning of that day, the usual prayers were read by Patrick Henderson, the common reader; which were no sooner ended, than Henderson thus addressed the auditors, by way of farewell, "Adieu, good people; for I think this is the last time of my reading prayers in this place;" which address occasioned a great murmuring in the congregation. The time being arrived for the forenoon service to commence, there were assembled on this extraordinary occasion, the lord chancellor, lords of the privy council, lords of session, bishops, magistrates of Edinburgh, and a vast

multitude of people of all sorts. Among this multitude not a murmur was heard, until Mr. James Hannay, dean of Edinburgh, arrayed in his surplice, opened his service book; instantly a tumult arose, accompanied by clapping of hands, execrations, and violent exclamations—*Out* (cried an old woman); *out, thou false thief, dost thou say the mass at my lugg?* The noise and confusion was now so great that it was impossible to proceed. Dr. Lindsay, bishop of Edinburgh, in hopes to appease the tumult, ascended the pulpit, and reminded the people of the sanctity of the place; but this instead of calming, appeared to enrage them to act with a greater degree of violence; and a furious woman threw a stool with such force at the bishop's head, that had it not been averted by a friendly hand, would probably have silenced the bishop for ever. The archbishop of St. Andrews, with the lord chancellor, in vain attempted to quell the uproar at this time both within and without the church; stones were thrown in at the windows, with violent rapping against the doors with sticks and other missile weapons, which, added to the general confusion. The magistrates of Edinburgh descending from their seats, by flattery, menaces, and force, succeeded in clearing the church of the most unruly of the people. The audience being afterwards dismissed, the bishop was attacked by the rabble, and had well nigh fallen a sacrifice to the popular fury, but was rescued by a superior force. In the adjoining church the liturgy was received with less uproar, but not without obvious marks of disapprobation: in the church of the Greyfriars the uproar was so great that the service was given up altogether; but the minister of the college church being more wary than his brethren, would not commence the service until he learned the reception the liturgy met with in the other churches, when he wisely preferred the old extempore form, notwithstanding his engagement to the contrary.

Between the morning and the afternoon service a meeting of the privy council was held, at which the lord provost and

magistrates assisted; and as they engaged to exert their utmost endeavours to maintain decorum, the use of the liturgy was again attempted in the afternoon, and it was read in some of the churches without much disturbance; still, however, an unruly multitude rambled through the streets, and pelted with stones the bishop of Edinburgh, and the lord privy seal, who was in the coach with him, and though driven at full gallop, his lordship's servants were obliged to repel the fury of the assailants with their drawn swords. This memorable day was afterwards distinguished in Edinburgh by the appellation of *Stoney Sunday*.

Next morning a meeting of the privy council was held, at which the magistrates of Edinburgh attended, and expressed their detestation of the late uproar, and their desire to seize the ringleaders and bring them to punishment. To encourage the ministers to read the liturgy, they voluntarily engaged, as far as possible, to indemnify the clergy, if in the execution of their duty they should suffer any harm from the outrage of the populace. They also addressed two submissive letters to archbishop Laud, expressing their contrition for the tumult, and their alacrity to concur in any measure for establishing the service book.

No future day being immediately appointed for the reading of the liturgy, and the summer session being ended, together with the approach of harvest, it became requisite for the generality of the people to superintend their country affairs, in consequence thereof no disturbance happened for some time, and the late tumult was supposed to have entirely subsided. But two of the ministers of Edinburgh, who had been suspended for not reading the service book on the 23d July, began to practise upon the people. Loud murmurs against the liturgy were echoed throughout the city, and when they reflected that the late opposition had arisen from the very dogs of the populace, the story of Balaam's ass occurring to their imagination, made them admire the finger of the Lord, as

opening the mouths of the simple to testify against such gross superstition. A petition from the magistrates and inhabitants, as well as from the suspended ministers, was presented to the privy council, praying that the use of the liturgy might not be insisted on. And the harvest being now mostly over, a great concourse of all ranks flocked into Edinburgh, and manifested such a spirit of sedition, that there was reason to apprehend an immediate insurrection.

As the privy council had been summoned in order to treat of ecclesiastic affairs, to appease the people, a royal proclamation was issued, discharging the privy council, at that time, from proceeding on the affairs of the church; and the multitude were required to disperse and repair peaceably to their own dwellings. This part of the proclamation however was of little avail. On the following day, the bishop of Galloway being on his way to the council, he was assailed by the populace with hooting and execrations; they opposed him in his passage to the chamber where the council was sitting, and after much difficulty, having got to the chamber, instead of finding a secure asylum, he was besieged by a lawless rabble. The lords of the privy council in this dilemma sent to the magistrates for support, who themselves stood as much in need of assistance, and were unable to succour them; for the disorderly mob not only beset the privy counsellors, and patrolled the streets in great numbers, but they had also surrounded the town council chamber where the magistrates were sitting in deliberation, and became so audacious, that they even thronged into the assembly and vowed its immediate destruction, unless a petition was instantly subscribed against the service book.

The earl of Traquair, lord treasurer, and lord Wigton, thinking the condition of the magistrates more desperate than their own, resolved to venture out and try whether the lord treasurer could not by his authority and persuasion prevail on the people to disperse and go home; if not, then to proceed to the assistance of the magistrates, and hold council with them



on the present juncture of affairs ; but the rabble assailed them with such wild outcries as predicted more forcible outrage : on all quarters there were resounded—“ *God defend those who will defend God's cause ; and God confound the service book and all its maintainers.*” Instantly the mob assaulted the treasurer, pulled off his hat and cloak, broke in pieces the white rod which he bore as the badge of his office, threw him down in the street, and had he not instantly been raised by his attendants, who conveyed him back to the privy council, he would undoubtedly have been trodden to death. As for the magistrates, as well as the lords of the privy council, they remained besieged in their separate chambers, until by the interposition of some popular lords they were rescued from the fury of the mob.

The tumult being something appeased in the afternoon, a proclamation was issued, discharging all public convocations and also private meetings tending to sedition ; but it met with so little respect, that public deputies from the people the next morning presented two petitions, one in the name of the men, women, children, and servants, inhabitants of Edinburgh, against the service book ; another in behalf of the nobility, gentry, ministers, and burgesses against both the service book and the book of canons. In order to repress these tumultuous proceedings, Charles again had recourse to the feeble authority of a proclamation ; but his orders, which hitherto were treated with heedless contempt, now met with direct disobedience. He experienced, for the first time, an act of deliberate rebellion, and that by persons of high rank : for when he published a proclamation at Stirling, pardoning past offences, and enjoining peaceable behaviour, it was encountered by the earl of Hume, lord Lindsay, and great numbers of inferior rank, by a public protestation, in which, after setting forth their grievances, they protested that they should not be liable to any penalties or forfeitures for disobeying any orders or proclamations in favour of the liturgy, or the book of canons,

and that they should not be answerable for any consequences which might happen, upon enforcing these innovations. Whenever the king's proclamation was published, it was met by this counter-protest, and a regular combination was formed to oppose the established government; the great multitude of people who had assembled at Edinburgh, disposed themselves into different classes, according to their rank in life; these classes were denominated tables, and from each of these respective tables commissioners were elected, who composed a general table, which revised the deliberations of the inferior ones, and issued orders that every where met with implicit obedience.

Among other weighty matters which the tables deliberated upon, they resolved to frame a solemn league and covenant, which covenant consisted of a renunciation of popery, expressed in all that virulence of invective, which was calculated to inflame the minds of the people, who did not, probably, understand the nature of what they were renouncing, yet could comprehend the infamy of the epithets applied to the object renounced. This was followed by a bond, obliging the subscribers to resist all religious innovations, and to defend each other against every opposition whatever, and all this for the glory of God, and the advantage of their king and country; the whole concluding with invoking the most tremendous imprecations upon such as should desert the covenant. The people being assembled in the Grey Friar's Churchyard, the covenant was solemnly read aloud; all ranks and conditions, all ages and sects, flocked to subscribe it. Charles, not a little alarmed at a combination so general and so violent, appointed the marquiss of Hamilton his high commissioner, with ample powers to treat with the covenanters; but no sooner did the leaders of the covenant hear of the king's peaceable intentions, than they exerted their ingenuity to prevent an accommodation. The pulpits rung with the insidiousness of Charles's designs. It was recommended to the people to avoid treaties as snares

laid for their destruction : all the terrors were held out to them of incurring the guilt of perjury, if they should abate one iota of their covenanted engagements. And lest the pulpit should not convey these exhortations fast enough, inflammatory resolutions, to the same tendency, were with infinite dispatch circulated all over the kingdom. By this time there were upwards of sixty thousand people tumultuously assembled at Edinburgh ; the commissioner thinking it neither safe nor honourable to reside there, took up his abode at Dalkeith ; but being entreated by deputies sent from the city of Edinburgh to reside at Holyrood-house, he agreed so to do, on the deputies becoming bound for the peaceable behaviour of the citizens : this being agreed to, he set out from Dalkeith, accompanied by the lords of the privy-council, and such of the nobility and gentry as were well affected to his cause. About half way he was met by the whole body of nobility and gentry covenanters, who had assembled at Edinburgh on horseback, and behind them the ministers and commonalty on foot, making an ostentatious display of their power and numbers. As he rode on, one of the ministers offered to entertain his grace with a speech, but he being well acquainted with the nature of their harangues, politely declined the compliment.

The commissioner then opened to the covenanters his main propositions, which were, “ first, to be informed what they expected from the king in satisfaction for their complaints ; second, that on their part they should return to their obedience and renounce the covenant.” To which they replied, “ that all they demanded from the king, was his calling a general assembly and parliament : that, as to what was desired of them, it was absurd to require people to return to their obedience who had never departed from it ; and, as for renouncing the covenant, they would sooner renounce their baptism, than abate one syllable of it.” They even invited the commissioner himself to subscribe to it, informing him, “ with what peace and comfort it had filled the hearts of all God’s people ; what

resolutions and beginnings of reformation of manners, were sensibly perceived in all parts of the nation ; how great glory the Lord had received thereby ; and what confidence they had, that God would make Scotland a blessed kingdom."

In the mean time, zeal against the liturgy rose to an unexampled height ; and the covenanters hearing, that on the Sunday following it was to be read before the commissioner, at Holyrood-house, they sent him notice, that if it should be used there any more, the clergyman who officiated should certainly be put to death.

It was in vain to treat with, and not very safe to reside among, people in such a frame of mind. The commissioner returned to London ; made another fruitless journey to Edinburgh with new concessions ; went back again to London ; and again returned with concessions the most ample and satisfactory which could be given to their repeated and rising demands : these were rejected in such a manner, as evidently to show that the covenanters would admit of no satisfaction ; and that they aimed at nothing less than engrossing the whole power of the nation, by the destruction of royal authority.

Charles perceiving the dangerous tendency of such a band of union as the covenant, without the sanction of public authority, and expressly contrary to the law of the land, wished to substitute in its place a band of union, which, while it consisted of the same violent renunciation of popery with the other, at the same time expressed more duty and loyalty to the king. He accordingly prepared a covenant, nearly the same with that subscribed by the late king, A. D. 1580, and afterwards by all ranks of the people ; this he required to be subscribed ; but as the covenanters perceived it was meant to weaken and divide them, they resolved that no obedience should be paid to it. He at the same time, by his royal proclamation, discharged the use of the service book, book of canons, and high commission, and rescinded all deeds whatever that had been made for establishing them. He also discharged the urging of the five

articles of Perth (though he really had not the power within himself so to do, they being established both by general assembly and by the Parliament), and at the same time indicted a general assembly and parliament.

The indictment, however, of a general assembly and parliament, could not fail to be agreeable to the covenanters, although they churlishly forbore to acknowledge their satisfaction. They now set about modelling the election of members for the ensuing assembly in such a manner, that not any but the most rigid of their party should be chosen; they perceived in their clergy a spirit of moderation beginning to gleam, by no means suitable to their designs. The clergy of Glasgow, in a body, had written a solemn letter of thanks to the commissioner, on the king's proclamation discharging the service book, &c., and the interested leaders of the covenant plainly saw that all their misrepresentations would not avail, without the influence of an undue election. Before the establishment of prelacy, the laick and ecclesiastical members in the general assembly were nearly equal; but James VI. apprehensive of zeal in the laity, had deprived them of their seats; these, *the tables*, who assumed to themselves a supreme power, restored. They also issued an edict, ordaining, that from every parish a lay elder, as well as the minister, should attend the presbytery, and give his voice in the election, both of the commissioners and ministers, who should be deputed to the assembly. Thus the number of ministers and elders composing a presbytery being equal, as it was not customary for the ministers, named as candidates, to claim a vote, the election by that means fell entirely into the hands of the laity. *The tables* fell upon another device, which rendered the election a mere farce, and showed how little an assembly, chosen by the unrestrained suffrages of the electors, would have answered their purpose. They themselves nominated all the members for the ensuing assembly; and in their private instructions, they ordained, that the commissioner of the shire should on the day before the election, administer

an oath to the elders, that they should vote for none to be members of assembly, but such as were already nominated by *the tables*. If after all these precautions, any malignant member should happen to be introduced, they had an easy way of setting him aside, and this was by libelling him before the assembly as guilty of some offence, no matter how void of truth, or even of probability ; for by their constitutions, if any member was accused before the ecclesiastical courts, he could not claim a vote until he had cleared himself of the accusation.

They accordingly rid themselves of the prelates in a very summary manner. They accused the two archbishops, and the whole of the bishops of Scotland, as guilty, each of them respectively, of excessive drinking, whoring, gaming, profanation of the sabbath, contempt of public ordinances, and family worship, mocking at preaching, prayer, and spiritual conference ; as also of bribery, simony, dishonesty, perjury, oppression, adultery, and incest. For the better publication of this libel, it was read in all the churches of Edinburgh, immediately after the communion ; and the day being far spent, the thanksgivings and prayers usual after that religious ordinance, were omitted, to make way for this pious proclamation. Yet so conscious were they of the infamy of the accusation, that when the assembly was held, they did not even attempt to prove the libel.

That no device might be omitted for practising upon the passions of the lower orders, the covenanters called to their aid a *prophetess*, who was a clergyman's daughter of the name of Mitchelson ; this woman being subject to hysterical disorders, and being also tainted with the religious prejudices of the times, she used to pour forth wild incoherent rhapsodies, which as they were accompanied with hysterical gestures and violent contortions of feature, produced the more sensible effect upon the spectators, who were lost in astonishment, while they deemed her frantic appearance and exclamations the immediate impulse of supernatural influence. The covenant was her per-

petual theme, and its leaders paid her the most profound veneration : the true genuine covenant, she said, was ratified in heaven ; but the king's covenant was an invention of satan, and all its adherents should be confounded. When she spoke of Christ, she usually called him the covenanting Jesus. Rollock, then minister of the College Church, being desired by the spectators to pray with her, answered, " that he durst not ; for it would be ill manners in him to speak while his master, Christ, was speaking in her." She spoke but at times, and frequently had intermissions of days and weeks, and when she felt the *presentiment* of an approaching impulse, the joyful news was sounded abroad : nobility, gentry, clergy, in short, all ranks flew with eagerness to learn her inspirations. Thousands, whom the crowded house could not receive, clung about the walls, striving to hear the least whisper of the holy sound. Her ravings were deemed the operations of the holy spirit ; her prophecies the oracles of truth ; and each went away animated with enthusiastic fervour, and rivetted in his principles, by this immediate declaration of heaven in their behalf.

On the 21st of November, the assembly met at Glasgow, agreeably to the royal proclamation ; but the commissioner perceiving the manner in which the covenanters were carrying on the business, and knowing the resolutions they had formed, dissolved the assembly ; the covenanters foreseeing this step, their moderator addressed his grace in a well-written speech, which he had ready for the occasion, entreating him not to leave them. But he required the moderator to say prayers, and dismiss the assembly ; this not being complied with, he retired, the court continuing to sit, notwithstanding the commissioner had pronounced it dissolved. In one hour, all the acts of assembly, passed since the accession of James to the throne of England, were declared null and void, although many of them had been confirmed by parliament. Afterwards, the whole of the bishops were deprived and excommunicated ; episcopacy, the articles of Perth, the canons and the liturgy

were abolished, and every one ordered to subscribe to the covenant under pain of excommunication.

The covenanters now found that there would soon be a necessity of having recourse to arms, in order to support themselves against the king ; a meeting of the different estates was therefore held at Edinburgh, and being resolved to act *conscientiously*, the opinions of eminent lawyers and divines were taken, concerning the legality of entering into a defensive war, as it was named by the covenanters. The answer, of course, was delivered in the affirmative, and sir Thomas Hope, although he held the office of his majesty's advocate, was not ashamed to assist at this consultation, and to concur in the resolution.

War being unanimously agreed on, Lesley was appointed general, and operations commenced on the 21st of March, A. D. 1639, by an attack upon Edinburgh castle, which (as it had been provided by its prudent governor with no more than a peace establishment of men, and was utterly destitute of provisions), surrendered at the first summons. Their next enterprize was an attack upon the House of Dalkeith, which then belonged to the crown ; being a place of inconsiderable strength, it also presently surrendered ; it was well furnished with military stores, which were immediately removed for the purpose of supplying Edinburgh Castle. Those who had conducted the military operations, flushed with success, determined that a fortification should be erected at Leith. The work was began, and carried on with infinite alacrity ; not only the labourers, but an incredible number of volunteers, nobility, gentry, and even ladies themselves, surmounting the delicacy of their sex, put their hand to the work, happy, if at any expense, they could promote so pious a cause.

The covenanters displayed their sagacity, in making the most ample preparations for the ensuing contest. Not trusting alone to their own vigour and unanimity, they dispatched their emissaries to London, for the purpose of engaging the nonconformists in their cause ; and knowing the disgust which France



had conceived against Charles, for having declared his resolutions to oppose her making conquest of the Low Countries, they applied to cardinal Richlieu, who secretly lent them assistance ; but the chief difficulty they had to encounter, lay in raising money : to provide this necessary sinew of war, various expedients were resorted to during the contention ; by one of them, they prevailed on a merchant of the name of Dick, who had amassed a degree of wealth not usually acquired by commerce, to lend them £20,000 sterling, and flattering his vanity, by making him lord provost of Edinburgh, they so drained him of all his property, that in the end, he literally died in poverty. They next ordained every person to bring in his plate to the receiver general, for which he was to receive a bond on one of the parties embarked in the cause. This proposal was not immediately relished ; but the pulpits being set to work, and the women entering keenly into the measure, it was adopted. The committee of estates next proceeded to impose an excise on sundry species of goods, but the citizens learning their design, rose tumultuously, surrounded the house where they sat, and compelled them to discharge the tax ; yet so easily was the mob practised upon by the ministers, that by their persuasion, they at the next meeting of the estates allowed it to be imposed, without making any resistance. But the estates fell upon another expedient for replenishing their purses, on which they valued themselves highly ; when any person was suspected of malignity, or in other words, attachment to the royal cause, he was immediately called before them, and ordered to lend them one or two hundred pounds sterling, or more, according to his supposed ability ; if he scrupled, the proportion was immediately doubled ; or if he professed want of money, some of the collectors, who were always at hand, offered to lend him the sum, payable against the next term, with interest. This, they said, was a notable device for reaching malignants.

It will be necessary here to add, that these several expedients for raising money were not all invented and executed at

once, recourse being had to them when all others had failed. The borrowing of Dick's money took place, A. D. 1639 ; the bringing in of the silver plate, in 1640 ; and that of imposing an excise, in January, 1645.

Charles having collected a force of twenty ships of war, with 5000 land forces on board, under the command of the marquis of Hamilton, he was instructed to enter the Forth, and reduce Edinburgh and Leith to obedience, and by making what impression he could on these parts, to prevent new levies from being made, or succours of any sort being sent to the Scots' army, then on its march for England. The fleet accordingly arrived in the Forth, but remained in a state of total inaction ; until the sudden peace, which Charles patched up with the Scots, made him recall this warlike pageant. By an article in this treaty, it was stipulated, that the garrisons should be restored to the king ; Edinburgh Castle was accordingly delivered to the marquis of Hamilton ; but the Covenanters justly suspecting that no lasting peace would flow from so inconsiderate a treaty, still continued in a warlike posture.

A. D. 1641, Charles made a journey to Edinburgh, with a desire to settle the peace with Scotland. There he resigned almost every branch of his prerogative, in so much, that he hardly retained more than the empty name of royalty ; every species of preferment in wealth, title, and office, he bestowed on those whose fidelity to him was suspected, or whose enmity was avowed. The marquis of Hamilton was created a duke ; but while the patent was passing the seals, he left Edinburgh, on pretence that the court had plotted his assassination. The earl of Argyle, his apparent rival, and head of the Covenanters, was created a marquis ; yet, on pretence of a similar danger, he likewise absented himself. The general who conducted the army against Charles into England, was created earl of Leven, and governor of Edinburgh Castle ; and the moderator of the general assembly, who with illegal violence, had abolished episcopacy, was rewarded with the revenues of the

chapel royal. As for his steady friends, they were dismissed from all their employments, or passed by in total neglect. In this manner the king lost all his friends, without gaining his enemies.

Upon the breaking out of the civil wars in England, a new covenant was drawn up at Edinburgh, in the name of all ranks of the people of Scotland, England, and Ireland, in which the subscribers bound themselves to the mutual defence of each other, against all opponents whatever, to abolish popery and prelacy, and to reform the church of England, according to the word of God, and example of the purest churches; and an army of twenty thousand men, conducted by the earl of Leven, entered England on behalf of the parliament.

The court of high commission having decreed the death of the king, the Scottish court of parliament passed an ordinance, repeating their disapprobation of the bloody measures which had been pursued against him, and proclaiming his son Charles king of Great Britain: but at the same time declaring, before he should be admitted to the exercise of the royal authority, he should be obliged to subscribe the solemn league and covenant, and indeed to give security for his good behaviour; but he did not owe this declaration in his behalf, so much to any favour they entertained for his person, or for monarchy, as to the enmity which they entertained against the *Independents*, and the indignation they felt, at seeing their covenant despised and rejected by the English. For when the committee of estates learned, that his majesty had not closed with them in the proposals which they had sent to him at the Hague, for the security of religion; out of forty members which sat in the committee, eighteen voted that no more addresses should be sent to the king. A violent remonstrance by the western counties, then in arms, was presented to the estates against their treating with the king; and when he arrived in Scotland, in consequence of an after agreement with the estates, the great apostle of the covenant received him with a public harangue;

in which he told the king, that if he did not persist in the covenant, "*Actum est de rege, et re regia.*"

In the mean time, Montrose having received a commission from the king, appointing him captain-general in Scotland, landed in the north with about 500 foreigners, gallantly attempting to seat the king on his native throne, on more reasonable terms than were proposed to him by the rigid covenanters. But he suffered a total overthrow; and disguising himself in the habit of a peasant, he entrusted himself to a perfidious friend, who betrayed him; and he was carried a prisoner to Edinburgh, and finally executed.

The English parliament, foreseeing that the treaty between the king and the Scots would probably terminate in an accommodation, sent into Scotland an army of 16,000 men, under the command of Cromwell, in order to sow divisions among them; the army crossed the Tweed on the 22nd of July, and marching by Haddington, towards Edinburgh, they encamped near the Pentland Hills, within a few miles of the city. The Scottish army, under the command of Lesley was drawn up at Corstorphine; whence the chancellor, who was with them, wrote to the magistrates of Edinburgh for a supply of provisions; requesting them at the same time "to ply the Lord and his throne, with strong prayers and supplications in their behalf," without whose help they were entirely ruined. The Scottish army afterwards entrenched themselves in a fortified camp, between Edinburgh and Leith; and Cromwell, having endeavoured in vain to provoke them to battle, and having suffered in several skirmishes, returned to Dunbar.

The subscription of the covenant being warmly urged upon Charles, and, indeed, made an indispensable preliminary by his subjects, to their paying him allegiance; and the king seeing no other way of recovering his dominions, at last consented to it, but with exceeding reluctance. Accordingly he sailed for Scotland, but before he was suffered to set his foot on shore, he was waited on by a deputation of the clergy, who enacted

his subscription to the national, and to the solemn league and covenant ; and at the same time fortified his mind with many zealous exhortations to persevere in it. The covenant being subscribed to, he was permitted to land ; but all his friends who had attended on him from Holland, and who shared with him the varieties of his fortune, as being *malignants* and profane persons, were debarred from his presence ; and the clergy would permit none but their own creatures to be near him. They next extorted from him a declaration, in which, among other things, “ he gave thanks for the merciful dispensations of Providence, by which he was recovered out of the snare of evil councils. That he detested and abhorred popery, prelacy, and schism, and was resolved not to countenance, *nor even tolerate* them in any part of his dominions ; and that he was determined in life, or even unto death, to prosecute the ends of the covenant, &c.”

Not contented with the contumelies they had heaped upon their sovereign, they prepared for him a scene of still greater indignity ; nothing now would satisfy the clergy, but that the king should do public penance before the whole land. The event of the battle of Dunbar, however, saved him from this mortifying disgrace ; and they now found it necessary to treat him with somewhat more discretion ; lest, by urging him to extremity, he might be inclined to leave them entirely, and join the *malignants* ; therefore, the penance which they had ordained for him, was changed into the ceremony of his coronation.

## CHAPTER IV.

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*From the Restoration of Charles II. to the Accession of James VII.*



CHARLES being now restored to the throne of his ancestors, the loyalists, so long depressed, gave full scope to their passion for monarchy, by an ample increase of the power and prerogative of the crown. The city of Edinburgh as a testimony of her loyalty, sent the king £1000.

Charles, on his accession, had written to the presbytery of Edinburgh, assuring them of his determination to support the church government, as by law established; but in this he acted with his usual duplicity; for the complaisant parliament, which met soon after, rescinded at one stroke the whole of the acts passed since A. D. 1633, those in favor of presbytery being of the number; episcopacy was tacitly re-established, and a royal proclamation which followed, left the king's intentions on this point no longer doubtful.

The Scots had ever entertained a violent aversion to episcopacy. Charles had but just recovered from the effects of it, when his subjects received him from Breda; the security of the presbyterian religion was stipulated as a preliminary article, to their paying him allegiance; and at his coronation, he bound himself by the most solemn oath to preserve it, which was repeated at the restoration. The presbyterians could not restrain their indignation against the complicated perfidy which revoked the laws establishing their religion; which substituted a detested liturgy, for the simplicity of their own worship; which even debarred them from their own communion, and enforced, by heavy pecuniary mulcts, a rigid attendance on the established church.

The zeal of the royalists, overcoming their prudence, they embraced every opportunity of displaying the triumph of their party. The presbyterians had also been always averse to the observing of particular days, which they deemed highly superstitious, perhaps even impious; and when required to observe the birth-day, they answered thus: "That they kept with strictness the holy christian sabbath; that they would keep no other holy-day; that for the most cogent reasons, they did not observe Christmas nor Easter; and, that they could not do for their *king*, what had not been required of them to do for their *Saviour*." The privy council, besides insisting on the keeping the birth-day, enforced the rigid keeping of Lent, and extended the *meagre days* to every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday throughout the year, on which days, no person dared to eat flesh without warrant from the privy council. The seeds of mutual jealousy being thus sown, they sprung up to a rancour which disgraces the era in which they took place.

The episcopal religion was so generally disagreeable, that nearly one half of the clergy of Scotland were deprived of their benefices for not conforming to it; many of them were so determined, that on no account whatever would they take the oath of allegiance, but preferred deprivation and banishment, the certain consequences of their refusal. Enormous fines were imposed on account of non-attendance on the established worship, and on other absurd pretexts; insomuch, that in the course of one session of parliament, £85,000 sterling was drawn from the subject, by those tyrannical exactions; and arbitrary imprisonment was carried to that height, that several instances occurred, of gentlemen of family and fortune, having upon vague suspicion of being disaffected, been detained in prison for a period of five years.

But none of these acts of tyranny so greatly exasperated the people, as the strict prohibition of every meeting for the purpose of religious worship, excepting that by law established; these meetings were denominated *conventicles*,

and all who assisted at them were made liable to fines, imprisonment, and corporeal punishment, at the discretion of the privy council ; and to aggravate the sufferings of the people, military force was employed in the execution of these tyrannous proceedings.

Irritated by such manifold oppression, the western shires, which had been the principal sufferers, rose in arms, surprising and disarming a small party of the king's forces at Dumfries, and thence they marched towards Edinburgh ; still, however, they professed submission to the king, only requiring the re-establishment of the presbyterian religion, and of their former ministers. The privy-council were extremely alert in their endeavours to suppress this insurrection ; general Dalzell was sent to oppose them, and the city of Edinburgh was put into a posture of defence ; however, the insurgents were speedily routed, with the loss of fifty killed, and one hundred and thirty taken prisoners ; the remainder were suffered to escape.

About forty of these people snffered on the scaffold, some of whom had been previously tortured, and the limbs of several were set up in various parts of the kingdom ; many of the sufferers were transported to a degree of enthusiasm, which elevated them beyond every power of external circumstance. " Farewell," (says one of them in his dying moments), " farewell sun, moon, and stars ; farewell world and time ; farewell weak and frail body ; welcome eternity ; welcome saints and angels ; welcome Saviour of the world ; and welcome God, the judge of all."

To reconcile the people to episcopacy, a scheme of *comprehension* was proposed : by which it was intended, that the authority of the bishops should be diminished, and the most obnoxious parts of episcopal church government abolished. But the presbyterian, puffed up with his own ideal sanctity, rejected communion with a different sect. Another measure was then adopted by the government, which was expected to give satisfaction to those of both persuasions. In the



vacant churches, they admitted such of the expelled preachers as had conducted themselves with some degree of moderation, and bestowed on them a small salary, of about twenty guineas a year ; requiring of them no submission to the established religion, and permitting them to exercise the presbyterian form of worship in their congregations ; at the same time, a scanty living was provided for such of the expelled preachers, as could not find vacant churches for their admission ; upon condition, that in the mean time, they should refrain from preaching in public.

These indulgences were at first accepted very graciously : but the minds of the people were again irritated, by several of the most extravagant of the presbyterian clergy, who had been banished for their outrages ; from their places of retreat in Holland, they found means to disperse in this country a number of inflammatory publications, which enraged the people against measures that had before afforded great satisfaction. Indeed, the populace themselves did not relish the discourses of their re-instated preachers, as they observed, "*that the salt of their doctrine had lost its savour.*" The government considering, that all pretences for holding conventicles were removed by the indulgences, these meetings were prohibited under very heavy penalties, the hearers being subjected to pecuniary fines, and the preacher, (of the field conventicle), to death itself. The magistrates of royal boroughs were at the same time compelled to give bond, that no conventicles should be held within their jurisdiction ; and the penalties named in the bonds were rigorously enacted, especially from the magistrates of Edinburgh.

The late indulgences had wrought no solid or lasting influence upon the people, and the attempt of a desperate fanatic, heightened the displeasure of the court against them. As his grace, archbishop Sharp, of St. Andrews, was waiting in his coach at the head of Blackfriars' Wynd for the bishop of Orkney, who was at the moment stepping into it, a

pistol was discharged at the archbishop, by one Mitchell, a presbyterian preacher, which missed him, but wounded the bishop of Orkney in the groin, and broke his arm ; Mitchell escaped for that time, but about six years afterwards, the archbishop recognized him as he was eyeing him narrowly, and had him apprehended. On him there was found a pistol loaded with three balls, which no doubt was intended for the destruction of the obnoxious primate : after various deliberations, Mitchell was sentenced to be executed, and suffered accordingly, though promise of pardon had been held out to him by an act of the privy council ; but several of the lords positively swore no such promise had been made to him. The records of the privy council, however, remain to this hour, the incontestible monument of their perfidy.

In proportion as the covenanters betrayed their disaffection, new methods were devised for enlarging the power of the crown, and new rigours were exercised over the people. Among others, a statute was passed, declaring that the settling of every thing, which respected the external government of the church, was a branch of the royal prerogative. That whatever related to ecclesiastical affairs and persons, was to be regulated by such directions as the king should send to his privy council, and that these being published by them should have the force of laws. Nothing could be more absurd than this enactment ; the king and parliament well knew the great body of the people were strongly attached to one particular mode of religion, and that by this statute the king might legally have re-established the catholic religion had he thought proper, and probably would have done it had he supposed it practicable.

The popular preachers took every occasion to inflame the passions of the people, and to provoke them to throw off their allegiance ; every instance of compliance, with every act of submission to the established government, was represented as impious. The payment of cess, or any species of subsidy was

deemed illegal and sinful, and even termed "a consummate and crimson wickedness, the cry whereof reached heaven;" and to be guilty of celebrating the birth-day, was nothing less than "blasphemy against the spirit of God."

Besides inculcating resistance to the established government, they called to their aid the doctrine of assassination, which they denominated "*The execution of righteous judgement by private men*," a doctrine which, afterwards in the most solemn manner and in the utmost latitude, they adopted and avowed. The first person of any note who fell a sacrifice to this doctrine, was the archbishop of St. Andrew's, yet his murder does not appear to have been at that time premeditated. Hackston of Rathillet, a gentleman of Fifeshire, with eight farmers of that county, armed, being in pursuit of one Carmichael, who had rendered himself extremely obnoxious to the presbyterians by his rigorous assiduity in harassing those who attended conventicles, unfortunately met his grace instead of Carmichael (who being put on his guard, kept out of their way); these fanatics exclaimed with gloomy rapture, "He is delivered into our hands," and instantly resolved on his death. The archbishop seeing himself pursued by armed men, ordered his coachman to drive with full speed, and as he was gaining ground on the assassins, they discharged their pieces at the coach, in which the primate with his daughter were seated. Neither of them, however, were hurt; but one of the gang who happened to be well mounted, getting before the coach, struck the postillion to the ground with his broad sword, and cut the traces of the coach; the other ruffians being come up, poured their shot upon the bishop, and tearing him with brutal ferocity from the arms of his daughter, dragged him from the coach, and being pierced with redoubled wounds, he expired in her view; the party then made their escape, glorying in the deed they had committed.

From breaches of the law, the fanatical party proceeded to renounce, with much formality, all submission to the government, and chose the anniversary of the restoration as

the most proper day for commencing their operations. Accordingly, about eighty of them assembled at Rutherglen, where they extinguished the bonfire lighted for the solemnization of the birthday; after which they proceeded to burn several acts of parliament, together with acts of the privy council, chiefly those establishing prelacy, not forgetting also to express the same mark of contempt and indignation for the *act of indulgence*. Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards known by the title of lord of Dundee, was dispatched by the privy council to seize on and disperse the party, as well as to prevent all field conventicles. On arriving at the spot, he found the rabble had increased to a great degree, to whom one of the field preachers was making an harangue. Graham, on opening his commission, found himself instructed, that in case he met with resistance, he should fight the enemy, however great their number might be. He attacked the party accordingly; but the superiority of their numbers being immense, he was soon repulsed with considerable loss on his side, and his own horse shot under him, on which he retreated to Glasgow, where expecting to be in his turn attacked, he barricaded the streets. On the next day a skirmish took place, but the insurgents were repulsed; Graham then abandoned the city and returned to Edinburgh.

Flushed with this partial success, the disaffected increased daily. The privy council were also on the alert, and called out the militia of those counties who they knew were well affected; the landed gentlemen on horseback, with all their followers, were also required to be in attendance, together with the train bands of Edinburgh, who joined the royal army, and an express was sent off to London for a body of English forces; the castles of Edinburgh and Sterling were supplied with military stores and fortified; the duke of Monmouth was sent to Scotland with four troops of horse, and invested with the supreme command.

Upon the 19th of June, the duke joined the army, and on

the 22d came up with the insurgents, who were about three times their number; the opposing armies were drawn up on the opposite banks of the Clyde: the pass of Bothwell Bridge was strongly barricaded and guarded by three thousand of the covenanters. The duke dispatched a troop of dragoons with eighty musqueteers and four field pieces to force the bridge and defeat the party. As the duke approached, the rebel army beat a parley, and sent one of their party with a preacher to express their demands, which were, "that they should be allowed the free exercise of their religion, and that a new parliament and general assembly, unfettered by any oaths, should be called for settling the affairs both of church and state." The duke received them with civility, but told them "he could listen to no terms until they should lay down their arms;" upon which the conference broke up. During the parley the duke had, unobserved by the enemy, planted four field pieces opposite to the bridge, which now began to play; some hundred of the opposing enemy were killed, and the rest being but ill supplied with ammunition, retreated to the main body of the army; the passage of the bridge being effected, the duke with his army formed upon the opposite banks. The artillery was now moved to the centre of the foot guards, on the first discharge of which, the enemies horse were thrown into confusion, and instantly a total rout took place; about seven hundred were killed in the pursuit, and a great number were made prisoners; these were sent to Edinburgh, where two of the preachers were hanged, and those who would engage to live peaceably under the government were dismissed, while many were so obstinate and perverse as to refuse this mark of favour, and about two hundred and fifty were banished, but unfortunately perished by shipwreck in the voyage. In behalf of those who had the good fortune to escape from the battle of Bothwell Bridge, an act of indemnity was proclaimed, and Lauderdale embracing the opportunity to screen himself, procured the pardon to be extended to all those who

had advised any thing contrary to law, or had been guilty of malversation in public office. Upon this great and signal victory gained over the infatuated covenanters, the city of Edinburgh presented the freedom of the burgh to the duke of Monmouth in a gold box.

In order if possible to remove from the covenanters future occasions of offence, they were indulged in the liberty of attending house-conventicles, for the purpose of hearing their own ministers; these indulgences, however, were insufficient to soften the spirit of such zealots as the covenanters. Indeed, it does not appear that indulgence was what they wanted; to extirpate, or in the enterprise be extirpated, seems to have been the object which they had in view. This being their principle, it was immaterial to them whether the government proceeded with lenity or rigour. Accordingly, within a twelvemonth from the battle of Bothwell Bridge, Cargill and Cameron, two furious fanatical preachers, drew up a declaration, which they published at Sanquhar, assisted by a small body of armed men, wherein they renounced their allegiance to the king, and solemnly declared war against him as a tyrant and usurper. Cargill shortly afterwards, before a numerous field conventicle to whom he was preaching, excommunicated the king, the duke of York, and chief officers of state, using these words:—“ I, being a minister of Jesus Christ, and having authority and power from him, do, in his name and by his spirit, excommunicate, cast out of the true church, and deliver up to Satan, Charles the Second, &c. &c.”

A party of cavalry were sent out to apprehend the authors of this treasonable declaration, who still continued in arms, and whose numbers were now increased to one hundred and fifty. The regular forces, consisting of about half that number, met them at a place called *Air's Moss*; Hackston of Rathillet, who commanded the rebels, drew up his party on the edge of the morass, thereby providing for a safe retreat, as the king's forces being cavalry, would be impeded by the morass if they

attempted to follow in case of a defeat. A battle commenced, in which the rebels were defeated with considerable slaughter; Cameron, the seditious preacher, was killed, and Hackston, with thirteen others, were taken prisoners. Hackston was tried before the court of justiciary at Edinburgh; not only his present offence, but also those he had before committed were brought against him: he was found guilty, condemned, and executed on the same day, and his quarters put up in the chief cities in the kingdom. During his trial, he expressly denied the king's authority and that of the court of justiciary. Several of his followers were also tried and convicted; these were offered their lives if they would say "God save the king;" but (to use their own words), "they chuse rather to endure all torture, and embrace death in its most terrible aspect, than to offer the tyrant and his accomplices any acknowledgement."

An act was now passed, declaring the divine, indefeasible, hereditary right of kings; and another, by which all persons in office, ecclesiastical, civil, or military, were obliged to take a test, acknowledging the king's supremacy, professing the protestant religion as contained in the confession of faith, and binding themselves from ever making any change or alteration therein, renouncing the covenant, and professing the doctrine of passive obedience. This test appears to have been a mass of absurdity and contradiction; many that were zealously attached to the crown, refused to take it without an explanation. Accordingly when Argyle took it, he added an explanation, which within itself was perfectly innocent; however, a charge was made against him for high treason, and a jury of his own rank was found infamous enough to convict, and a court to condemn him. The king suspended execution of the sentence, and Argyle for this time escaped; but afterwards, upon his subsequent rebellion, suffered upon the same iniquitous judgment. All who took this test were absolved from their former offences, but those who would not comply were persecuted with the greatest severity.

These oppressions, co-operating with their fanatical dispositions, led them to profess principles and resolutions, which any regular government would be justified in suppressing, even by the severest measures. A numerous society of these people were accustomed to meet periodically, and keep minutes of their proceedings. They published a declaration, entitled "The apologetical declaration and admonitory vindication of the true presbyterians of the church of Scotland, especially anent, (i. e.), concerning intelligencers and informers." It bore this motto, "Let king Jesus reign, and all his enemies be scattered." In this declaration they disavowed the authority of Charles Stuart (so they designated the king), declared war against him, and plainly spoke out their resolution to murder the lords of justiciary, all officers and soldiers in the army or militia, all possessed of any office, civil or military, all bishops and curates, all who should seize or apprehend them, and, finally, all who should inform or give testimony against them in any court of justice. "If any of these persons," saith the declaration, "should stretch forth their hands against us to the shedding of our blood, while we are maintaining the cause and interest of Christ against his enemies, in the defence of our covenanted reformation."

This threatening manifesto excited the deeper alarm, as two soldiers of the life guards, who had been exceedingly active in making discoveries of the conventicles, were found murdered at Livingstone, within a few nights after its publication, which called forth on behalf of the king an oath of abjuration, and a body of troops were sent into the parish, authorized to call before them the inhabitants of that and the five adjoining parishes, and interrogate them upon the aforesaid declaration; those who owned it, or justified its principles, were instantly to be executed by martial law, and those who refused to answer, were immediately to be brought before a jury of fifteen men, and the sentence pronounced against them was to be followed by immediate execution.



In Edinburgh, the officers of the king's troops, and even the common soldiers, were ordered to go through the city, but more particularly the Calton, a quarter of the city where none but the lowest mechanics resided, and put the oath of abjuration; but after the violent alarm which the apologetical declaration had raised was subsided, those who refused the oath, or declined to answer the questions put to them, were generally subjected to nothing but imprisonment, and at the death of the king, the severities of the government were for some time much abated.

## CHAPTER V.

*From the Accession of James VII. A. D. 1685, to the final Establishment of the Presbyterian Religion.*

ON the accession of James VII. to the throne, the citizens of Edinburgh presented a loyal address, and were so delighted with the affectionate letter which James addressed to them in return, that they ordered a box of curious workmanship to be made for the purpose of containing it.

Soon after a parliament was held at Edinburgh, which seemed to glory in the solemnity with which it made a surrender of the people's liberties into the hands of their sovereign; and among other statutes which were then framed, was one declaring, that to embrace the covenant, or write in its defence, or acknowledge it to be obligatory, should be considered treason. And on the other hand, every person was commanded to take the test, under a pecuniary penalty, at the discretion of the privy council.

A. D. 1686. The public attendance upon mass, by the chief officers of state, about this time, excited a great tumult in Edinburgh; a mob insulted the chancellor's lady, and other persons of distinction, when returning from their chapel: this affront was resented with great severity. A journeyman baker was ordered to be publicly whipped through the Canon-gate for being concerned in the riot; but the mob rose and rescued the culprit from the executioner, and continued all night in the greatest ferment and uproar. The king's foot guards, and soldiers from the castle, were brought to assist the town-guard in quelling the disturbance; they fired on the mob, and killed two men and a woman. On the following day several were whipped through the city; the privy council were so alarmed

at the threats of the populace, that they appointed a double file of musqueteers and pikemen in order to prevent the rescue of those who were sentenced to punishment. An information was at the same time laid against a drummer, by two papists, for saying, "he could find in his heart to run his sword through *them*," and although he declared that he meant the rabble, not the papists, he was condemned and shot. And a fencing master for approving of the late tumult, and drinking confusion to the papists, although he at the same time drank the king's health, was hung at the cross.

The press now groaned under that restriction which was imposed on every species of liberty; no books were allowed to be printed without the consent of the chancellor; and no paragraphs were allowed to be inserted in the newspapers, without a license from the bishop of Edinburgh, or some member of the privy council; and various persons were imprisoned for publishing, or selling books reflecting on popery, while those in its favour were published with impunity. So great was the partiality, at this juncture, in behalf of this religion, that a popish printer's press and effects, which were seized for rent by his landlord, were rescued, and the printer himself protected in the abbey; and such was the zeal for making proselytes to this religion, that a popish college in the abbey printed their rules, *and invited all children to be educated there gratis.*

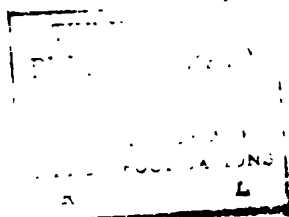
The effects of these, and similar proceedings, by which the constitution was totally annihilated, were conspicuous in Edinburgh; and no sooner was it known that the prince of Orange had landed, and that the regular troops were withdrawn to reinforce the English army, than the presbyterians, and other friends to the revolution, flocked to Edinburgh from all quarters, and great severities were exercised against papists, episcopals, and all who were friends to the unhappy and exiled family, of whatever denomination. The earl of Perth, chancellor, fled from Edinburgh; and the government fell into the

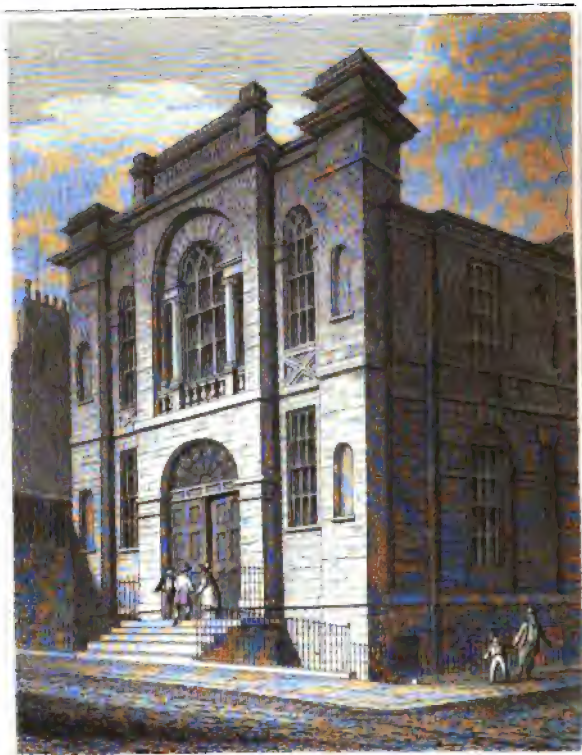
hands of the revolutionists. A mob arose, drums were beat through the city, and the inhabitants assembled in great multitudes. They proceeded to demolish the chapel of Holyrood House, but were opposed by a party of about one hundred men, who were stationed in the abbey, and who adhered to the fallen fortunes of James : the mob pressing forward were fired upon by this party ; about twelve were killed, and above thirty were wounded, upon which they retreated for the present, but quickly returned with a warrant, which they had obtained from some lords of the privy council. They were now headed by the magistrates, town-guard, trained bands, and heralds at arms, who required Wallace, the head of this little band, to surrender ; and upon his refusal, another skirmish ensued, in which Wallace's party were defeated, some being killed, and the rest made prisoners ; this being accomplished, there remained nothing more to resist their fury. The abbey church and private chapel were robbed, and despoiled of their ornaments ; the college of the jesuits almost pulled into pieces ; and the houses of those who professed the Roman catholic religion were plundered. The cellars of the earl of Perth became a notable prey to them ; and wine conspiring with bigotry and zeal, inflamed their fury to so high a pitch, that no boundary could be set to their violence. So vacillating was the conduct of the town-council of Edinburgh, that no sooner were they informed of the arrival of the prince of Orange, than they offered their services to him by an address ; therein complaining of the hellish attempts of Romish incendiaries, and of the just grievances they all had suffered, in relation to conscience, liberty, and property.

After the chancellor's flight, the marquis of Athole, the next officer of state, who declared decidedly in favour of the prince of Orange, assumed to himself, pro tempore, the reins of government ; but upon his going to London, the college of justice armed themselves, and preserved tranquillity in the city.

March 14, A. D. 1689, a convention of estates was held at Edinburgh, which declared, that king James having assumed the regal power without taking the oath required by law, and altered the constitution of the kingdom by an exertion of arbitrary power, forfeited his right to the crown, which they settled upon William and Mary; and presented to them a list of grievances to be redressed; among other acts, they deprived several ministers in Edinburgh of their churches, because they declined to pray for the newly appointed sovereigns. The meeting of the estates was converted into a parliament, prelacy was abolished, and the presbyterian form of church government was established in its place, viz: by kirk sessions, presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies; the nature and extent of these ramifications of the church being so well known, precludes us from entering more fully into particulars concerning them.

FINIS.





*Engraved by J. H. P. for the Rev. J. H. P. and the Rev. J. H. P. 1830*

**ALBANY STREET CHAPEL.**

## ALBANY STREET CHAPEL.

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THIS handsome erection is situated at the south-east junction of Albany Street with Broughton Street. The principal entrance is from the east ; this front is ornamented with a projecting centre, and a small tower on each side.

The centre contains a large window, divided into three lights by two Ionic pillars : immediately under this window is the entrance, which is ascended to by a flight of steps ; a large folding door opens to the vestibule, whence a staircase on either side leads in a circular direction to the gallery ; at the foot of the stairs, a door conducts to the body of the building, by a slight descent through sloping passages. The galleries occupy three sides of the chapel, and the pulpit, &c. the fourth ; they are supported by eight pillars, three on each side, and the remaining two are directly opposite to the pulpit, which is at the western extremity of the chapel. The east end is of a circular form, occasioned partly by the direction of the gallery stairs. The pulpit is remarkably handsome, and the whole interior is fitted up in a neat and commodious manner. The building is from a design by Mr. David Skae, and was executed in 1816, by Messrs. Peddie and Lumsden ; it is calculated to contain about 1200 people ; the congregation are independants, under the pastoral care of Mr. Pyne.

The independants are a very numerous party both in Scotland and England, and are principally distinguished for denying all subordination to each other among their clergy ; they maintain, that every separate church or particular congregation has in itself, radically and essentially every thing necessary for its own government, and that it has all ecclesias-

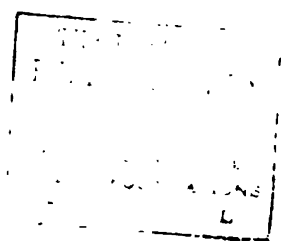


#### ALBANY STREET CHAPEL.

tical power and jurisdiction, and is not at all subject to other churches.

The independants are said to have sprung originally from a congregation of Brownists, than whom, they are more moderate in their sentiments, and the order of their discipline. The Brownists allowed all ranks and descriptions of men promiscuously to teach in public, and to perform the other pastoral functions ; whereas the independants have their ministers, for the most part, regularly educated, and chosen by the congregations over which they preside ; nor is any person among them permitted to speak in public, before he has submitted to a proper examination of his character and talents.

Rapin has asserted, that the independants abhorred monarchy and approved only of a republican government ; but though this might be true with regard to several persons among them in common with those of other sects, it does not appear from their public writings that republican principles formed their distinguishing characteristic ; and it is evident from their confessions of faith, that they differ from the rest of the reformed churches, in no material point excepting that of church government.





THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BRIGHTON, AS APPEARING IN 1850.

# ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

Brighton Street.

## ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

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THIS elegant suit of rooms is contained in an erection of no less elegant exterior appearance, situated about the middle of George Street, in the New Town. The arcade and pediment which have recently been attached to its centre, have contributed greatly to the improvement of the building, though it is matter of surprise, that such an encroachment upon the public way should have been permitted, as the projection is still more offensive than that of St. Andrew's Church, which has been so repeatedly censured. The interior arrangement is admirably suited to the several purposes of the establishment, and contains a ball room, said to be equalled by none in the kingdom, excepting one in the city of Bath ; its length is 92 feet, by 42 wide, being 40 feet in height. The supping room, which is on the ground floor, is of the same dimensions though not so lofty, to this are attached six rooms about 18 feet square, two halls, each 32 feet long and 18 in breadth, with roomy cellars and kitchen. The rest of the building is occupied by a tea room, two card rooms, retiring rooms, waiting rooms, and apartments for accommodating the musicians ; there is likewise a saloon, lighted by a cupola 22 feet in diameter, which is ornamented by a screen of columns. At each end of the building is a covered way for the entrance of carriages, and the other for chairs, and at the back is a spacious piece of ground for their reception.

The assemblies were formerly held in the new Assembly Close, the first of them known in Edinburgh having been in the year 1710, from which period till 1746, their management continued in private hands ; but in this year Messrs. Gavin Hamilton and James Stirling, merchants, took the house in

#### ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

which assemblies had been previously held, with the design of applying the profits that might arise, to charitable purposes, and Mr. Hugh Clerk agreed to discharge gratuitously the duties of treasurer. They applied to the lords of session, and to several persons of rank for their patronage and countenance, who having agreed to become directors, met on the 20th May, and made the following regulations : *First*, That all things relating to the management of the assembly (dancing excepted), be under the direction of seven gentlemen, to meet occasionally to treat of the affairs of the assembly. *Second*, That the management of dancing and things relating thereto, be under the inspection of seven directoresses (ladies of distinction), alternately to act by agreement amongst themselves ; and the lady, on her night of management, to be distinguished by a golden badge, whereon is engraven a pelican feeding her young, with the motto Charity ; and on the reverse, the figure of a woman, representing Charity leaning on a shield, charged with the arms of Edinburgh, and a child reclining on her knee ; the motto, Edinburgh."

The admission to the old Assembly House was latterly half-a-crown, and the profits were divided between the Royal Infirmary and the Charity workhouse. The price is now five shillings. There are stated periods for the ordinary assemblies, and extraordinary ones occur upon great public events, or when a peer has been elected, and upon these occasions, according to Maitland, " the beauty of the ladies, their address, and performances, are probably no where to be out done."

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## 4 ASSEMBLY ROOMS, OR EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LEITH.

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THOUGH till of late years there were few, if any, buildings in Leith which were deserving of attention, this town can now boast of many handsome structures, among them the Exchange Buildings may be considered the principal. They are much superior to those of the same name at Edinburgh, and occupy a very extensive range of frontage in Constitution Street, at the east end of Bernard's Street. They contain an assembly room of large dimensions, a coffee room, a sale room, a subscription library, and reading room. These buildings are in the Grecian style of architecture; the centre has a projection with a pediment, supported by four Ionic columns; the expense of the building was about £16,000.

An erection of this description in a mercantile town like Leith, appears absolutely necessary for the accommodation of merchants, and other local purposes, but became more needful as the commerce of the town increased. It is obvious, that the situation of Leith upon the immediate banks of the Forth, is more commodious for trade than that of Edinburgh, at the distance of two miles from the river; of this the inhabitants of the latter were so sensible, that they used various expedients to restrain the people of Leith from carrying on trade; and in order to exclude them utterly from every branch of commerce, the citizens of Edinburgh purchased from Logan of Restalrig, the superior, an exclusive privilege of carrying on every species of traffic in Leith, of keeping warehouses there, and inns for the reception and entertainment of stran-



#### ASSEMBLY ROOMS, LEITH.

gers ; and to complete their oppression, the town council in 1483 prohibited, under severe penalties, the citizens of Edinburgh from taking into partnership any inhabitant of Leith.—The people of this oppressed town, however, obtained favour with Mary of Lorraine, queen-regent, who resided frequently among them ; and after they had purchased from Logan at the price of £3000 scots, the superiority of their town, it was erected into a borough of barony ; but upon the queen-regent's death, Francis and Mary, in violation of the private rights of the people of Leith, sold the superiority of their town to the community of Edinburgh, to whom it has since been confirmed by grants from successive sovereigns, and it is now the sea-port town of Edinburgh.

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**THE BANK OF SCOTLAND.**

1890-1891. 1892-1893. 1894-1895. 1896-1897. 1898-1899. 1900-1901. 1902-1903. 1904-1905. 1906-1907. 1908-1909. 1910-1911. 1912-1913. 1914-1915. 1916-1917. 1918-1919. 1920-1921. 1922-1923. 1924-1925. 1926-1927. 1928-1929. 1930-1931. 1932-1933. 1934-1935. 1936-1937. 1938-1939. 1940-1941. 1942-1943. 1944-1945. 1946-1947. 1948-1949. 1950-1951. 1952-1953. 1954-1955. 1956-1957. 1958-1959. 1960-1961. 1962-1963. 1964-1965. 1966-1967. 1968-1969. 1970-1971. 1972-1973. 1974-1975. 1976-1977. 1978-1979. 1980-1981. 1982-1983. 1984-1985. 1986-1987. 1988-1989. 1990-1991. 1992-1993. 1994-1995. 1996-1997. 1998-1999. 2000-2001. 2002-2003. 2004-2005. 2006-2007. 2008-2009. 2010-2011. 2012-2013. 2014-2015. 2016-2017. 2018-2019. 2020-2021. 2022-2023. 2024-2025. 2026-2027. 2028-2029. 2030-2031. 2032-2033. 2034-2035. 2036-2037. 2038-2039. 2040-2041. 2042-2043. 2044-2045. 2046-2047. 2048-2049. 2050-2051. 2052-2053. 2054-2055. 2056-2057. 2058-2059. 2060-2061. 2062-2063. 2064-2065. 2066-2067. 2068-2069. 2070-2071. 2072-2073. 2074-2075. 2076-2077. 2078-2079. 2080-2081. 2082-2083. 2084-2085. 2086-2087. 2088-2089. 2090-2091. 2092-2093. 2094-2095. 2096-2097. 2098-2099. 2100-2101. 2102-2103. 2104-2105. 2106-2107. 2108-2109. 2110-2111. 2112-2113. 2114-2115. 2116-2117. 2118-2119. 2120-2121. 2122-2123. 2124-2125. 2126-2127. 2128-2129. 2130-2131. 2132-2133. 2134-2135. 2136-2137. 2138-2139. 2140-2141. 2142-2143. 2144-2145. 2146-2147. 2148-2149. 2150-2151. 2152-2153. 2154-2155. 2156-2157. 2158-2159. 2160-2161. 2162-2163. 2164-2165. 2166-2167. 2168-2169. 2170-2171. 2172-2173. 2174-2175. 2176-2177. 2178-2179. 2180-2181. 2182-2183. 2184-2185. 2186-2187. 2188-2189. 2190-2191. 2192-2193. 2194-2195. 2196-2197. 2198-2199. 2200-2201. 2202-2203. 2204-2205. 2206-2207. 2208-2209. 2210-2211. 2212-2213. 2214-2215. 2216-2217. 2218-2219. 2220-2221. 2222-2223. 2224-2225. 2226-2227. 2228-2229. 2230-2231. 2232-2233. 2234-2235. 2236-2237. 2238-2239. 2240-2241. 2242-2243. 2244-2245. 2246-2247. 2248-2249. 2250-2251. 2252-2253. 2254-2255. 2256-2257. 2258-2259. 2260-2261. 2262-2263. 2264-2265. 2266-2267. 2268-2269. 2270-2271. 2272-2273. 2274-2275. 2276-2277. 2278-2279. 2280-2281. 2282-2283. 2284-2285. 2286-2287. 2288-2289. 2290-2291. 2292-2293. 2294-2295. 2296-2297. 2298-2299. 2300-2301. 2302-2303. 2304-2305. 2306-2307. 2308-2309. 2310-2311. 2312-2313. 2314-2315. 2316-2317. 2318-2319. 2320-2321. 2322-2323. 2324-2325. 2326-2327. 2328-2329. 2330-2331. 2332-2333. 2334-2335. 2336-2337. 2338-2339. 2340-2341. 2342-2343. 2344-2345. 2346-2347. 2348-2349. 2350-2351. 2352-2353. 2354-2355. 2356-2357. 2358-2359. 2360-2361. 2362-2363. 2364-2365. 2366-2367. 2368-2369. 2370-2371. 2372-2373. 2374-2375. 2376-2377. 2378-2379. 2380-2381. 2382-2383. 2384-2385. 2386-2387. 2388-2389. 2390-2391. 2392-2393. 2394-2395. 2396-2397. 2398-2399. 2400-2401. 2402-2403. 2404-2405. 2406-2407. 2408-2409. 2410-2411. 2412-2413. 2414-2415. 2416-2417. 2418-2419. 2420-2421. 2422-2423. 2424-2425. 2426-2427. 2428-2429. 2430-2431. 2432-2433. 2434-2435. 2436-2437. 2438-2439. 2440-2441. 2442-2443. 2444-2445. 2446-2447. 2448-2449. 2450-2451. 2452-2453. 2454-2455. 2456-2457. 2458-2459. 2460-2461. 2462-2463. 2464-2465. 2466-2467. 2468-2469. 2470-2471. 2472-2473. 2474-2475. 2476-2477. 2478-2479. 2480-2481. 2482-2483. 2484-2485. 2486-2487. 2488-2489. 2490-2491. 2492-2493. 2494-2495. 2496-2497. 2498-2499. 2500-2501. 2502-2503. 2504-2505. 2506-2507. 2508-2509. 2510-2511. 2512-2513. 2514-2515. 2516-2517. 2518-2519. 2520-2521. 2522-2523. 2524-2525. 2526-2527. 2528-2529. 2530-2531. 2532-2533. 2534-2535. 2536-2537. 2538-2539. 2540-2541. 2542-2543. 2544-2545. 2546-2547. 2548-2549. 2550-2551. 2552-2553. 2554-2555. 2556-2557. 2558-2559. 2560-2561. 2562-2563. 2564-2565. 2566-2567. 2568-2569. 2570-2571. 2572-2573. 2574-2575. 2576-2577. 2578-2579. 2580-2581. 2582-2583. 2584-2585. 2586-2587. 2588-2589. 2590-2591. 2592-2593. 2594-2595. 2596-2597. 2598-2599. 2600-2601. 2602-2603. 2604-2605. 2606-2607. 2608-2609. 2610-2611. 2612-2613. 2614-2615. 2616-2617. 2618-2619. 2620-2621. 2622-2623. 2624-2625. 2626-2627. 2628-2629. 2630-2631. 2632-2633. 26

## BANK OF SCOTLAND.

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THE Bank is situated at the south end of the Mound, and at the northern extremity of Bank-street, which diverges from the High-street a little above St. Giles's. It has a fine effect when viewed from the High-street, presenting an elegant front of the Corinthian order, a range of pilasters decorate the second story, and over the door is a large venetian window. The arms of the Bank appear on the front of the building, finely executed in stone; on a field azure, is a saltier argent between four bazants, all within a bordure of the second; the crest is a cornucopia; on the dexter side is the figure of plenty, holding a cornucopia inverted, and on the sinister, one of justice, both figures large as life—the motto is “*Tanto uberior.*” The centre of the roof is ornamented by a small dome. The lobby is large, and the teller's room is an apartment about 50 feet in length. A curtain wall with a stone ballustrade rises behind the building half way from the foundation, and is intended to conceal the defects which have been occasioned by the extreme declivity of the northern part of the site.

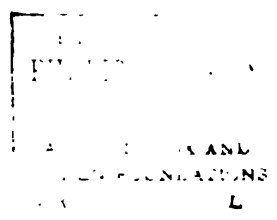
The Bank of Scotland dates its origin from the year 1695, when by act of parliament the company was constituted, and permitted to raise a joint stock of £1,200,000 Scots or £100,000 sterling. The management of their affairs was entrusted to a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors. The largest share which one could hold was £20,000 Scots, and the smallest £1000. To be a director required £3000; the sum £6000 could warrant any one being chosen a deputy-governor; and the governor must have been possessed of £8000. Every £1000 conferred a vote in the election of these office-bearers.

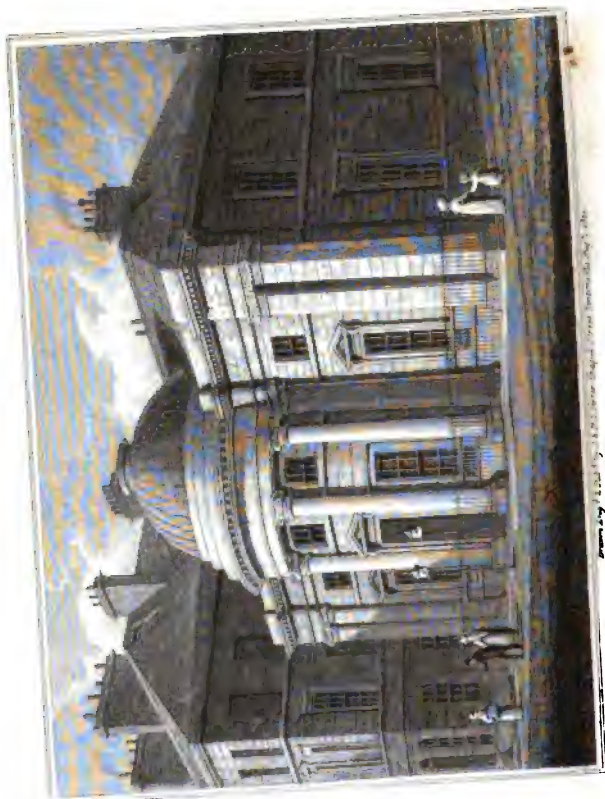
#### BANK OF SCOTLAND.

In 1774, an act was obtained from parliament, authorizing the company to double the original sum of stock, which was therefore raised to £2,400,000 Scots, or £200,000 sterling. In pursuance of this act, it was now requisite for governors, directors, and electors, to have double their former sums in the Bank ; those who held shares were allowed to fill up a part of the new capital answering to their old sums, and the deficiency was to be supplied by the highest bidders among the former proprietors, none of them being permitted to exceed £40,000 sterling.

The Bank was thrown into circumstances of great embarrassment by the Royal Bank, soon after the establishment of the latter. They bought up as many notes of the Bank of Scotland as they could obtain, and made extensive demands for immediate payment. The expedient to which this Bank resorted in these straits was the issuing of small notes, which were payable on demand, or at six months after being presented, the former being in value £5, the other £5 : 2 : 6. This practice they commenced on the 9th of November 1730, and on the 12th of December 1732, they adopted a similar plan with their £1 notes—a plan, which from its being followed by other banking companies through Scotland, occasioned a great scarcity of silver in the country, and generated many abuses in the business of Banking. These, however, were done away by an act of parliament in 1765, by which all optional clauses were expunged, and twenty shillings fixed as the lowest sum for promissory notes payable to the bearer.

The Bank of Scotland at one time transacted its business in the Old Bank Close, Lawn-market. The present house was erected not long since by the company at an expence of £75,000, the whole or most of which was defrayed by the unclaimed property in their possession. The stock at present is said to amount to more than a million sterling.





Leith Bank, Glasgow, Scotland, 1845.

LEITH BANK.

## BANK OF LEITH.

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This edifice though of small dimensions has a neat and elegant appearance. It stands in St. Bernard's Street, and consists of two floors; a handsome dome rises from the north front, over a projection ornamented with four Ionic columns; three pilasters of the same order on each side decorate the building. This establishment was founded in the year 1805: besides the Leith Banking Company, a branch of the Commercial Banking Company, and of the British Linen Company, are established here.

The Commercial Banking Company of Scotland was founded in 1810, by a number of merchants and others, and is managed by ordinary and extraordinary directors in the same manner as the other public banking houses in Edinburgh. The capital of the company is three millions sterling, and they have agents not only at Leith, but in all the principal provincial towns. All these banks issue promissary notes for various sums not under £1 sterling, payable on demand in cash or Bank of England notes.

The British Linen Company's Bank was established by charter on the 5th of July, 1746, with a view to encourage the linen manufactory, so important in Scotland. The capital of the Company is £500,000, and the business is managed by a governor, deputy governor, and directors. The qualification required for a governor is, that he must have at least £1000 sterling in the stock of the company; a deputy governor must have £500; and a director £300. Proprietors of the stock to the amount of £200 have a vote, those who possess £500 have two votes, and those who have £1000 stock, have four



#### BANK OF LEITH.

votes. To the erection of this Bank, in a great measure, is owing the flourishing state of the linen trade in Scotland : Maitland, in his History of Edinburgh, has given an interesting account of this branch of commerce, and has described very distinctly what constitutes the superiority of the Scottish linens, having done which, he says " we may safely conclude that our home manufacture of linen will do double or treble the service to the consumer, that the Dutch Hollands will or possibly can do. From thence it is evident, that £5 laid out in Scottish linens will go as great length in wear as 10 or £15 laid out on Dutch Hollands."

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## BLACK FRIARS' WYND.

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**BLACK FRIARS' WYND** is one of the steep ascents leading from the Cowgate to the High Street, and was formerly in the possession of a monastery of dominican or black friars, founded by Alexander II. in the year 1230 ; this religious house was so liberally endowed by its founder and other succeeding monarchs, that the monks are reported to have lived in a very plentiful and splendid manner. In the year 1285, it was destroyed by fire, and scarcely rebuilt at the general dissolution of monasteries, when the reformation of religion took place in Scotland. The black friars' monastery was remarkable for a provincial synod held in its church in 1512, by cardinal Bagiment, the pope's auccio, to which he summoned all beneficed persons in Scotland, who were to bring with them the yearly amount of their respective benefices, upon oath of which he made a rental called Bagiment's roll, which became a standard for taxing the Scottish ecclesiastics at the court of Rome. " Queen Mary, by her letters patent of the 16th of March, 1562, granted to the Edinburghers this monastery with its appurtenances, on the site whereof to erect an hospital for their aged poor ; but they conceiving it to be disadvantageous for such a purpose, obtained a grant of James VI. in the year 1566, indemnifying them for not building in this place, and empowering them to erect an hospital at the Trinity College in Leith Wynd, with a licence to dispose of the Black Friars and its appurtenances in feu, and the profits arising thereby to be appropriated to the maintenance of the hospital at the Trinity College." Accordingly the gardens of the monastery were let for a premium of sixty merks and eleven merks of yearly rent, whereby it appears that

#### BLACK FRIARS' WYND.

the gardens extended along the eastern part of the town was to the Cowgate part, and the place denominated the high school yard was the cemetery belonging to the convent. The revenues of this house were so considerable, that their roll contained no less than 300 articles of their rents, and the charters and deeds belonging to their estates were 390.

On the right hand extremity of the accompanying plate, are seen some remains of a wall belonging to the ancient palace of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, and on the left is the entrance to an episcopal chapel ; the High Street appears through the end of the Wynd.

In the reign of James I. flourished William St. Clair, who married Margaret Douglas, countess of Buchan ; this lady was equalled, in state and magnificence, by none, excepting the queen's majesty, she being served by seventy-five gentlewomen, fifty-three of whom were noblemen's daughters ; they were attired in velvet and silk, and adorned with chains of gold and other appendages ; she was attended in her travels by two hundred gentlemen on horseback, and when needful, with eighty lighted torches. Her lodging at Edinburgh was at the foot of Black Friars' Wynd, probably within the archbishop's palace.

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## THE BLIND ASYLUM.

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THE BLIND ASYLUM, which stands in Nicholson Street, is a building of rather mean appearance, and scarcely to be distinguished from the adjoining dwelling-houses but by an inscription which runs along the front below the windows of the upper story. The rev. Dr. Johnstone, of North Leith, has the merit of projecting this benevolent and useful institution, which is in a great measure supported by voluntary contributions. The otherwise helpless objects who are admitted into it are taught those branches of industry that best suit their strength and working abilities, such as the manufactory of mattresses and cushions, of wool, hair, and straw baskets, with all sorts of wicker work, mats of every kind, hair gloves for invalids, nets, cord and twine. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the produce of their labours must contribute, in a great degree, to the means of their subsistence.

In 1816 there were twenty-seven males lodged in the house, besides fourteen blind women who were employed here, and lodged out of the Asylum.

It will be a source of much gratification to every benevolent mind to contemplate the advantages which have been derived from this institution; several of the blind who have received instruction in different branches of manufacture, have left the Asylum, and are now engaged in business on their own account; some of them have acquired a competency by their labour, and others are engaged in spreading the benefits of the parent institution. Among these, Dennis Macqueer, an Irish-



#### **BLIND ASYLUM.**

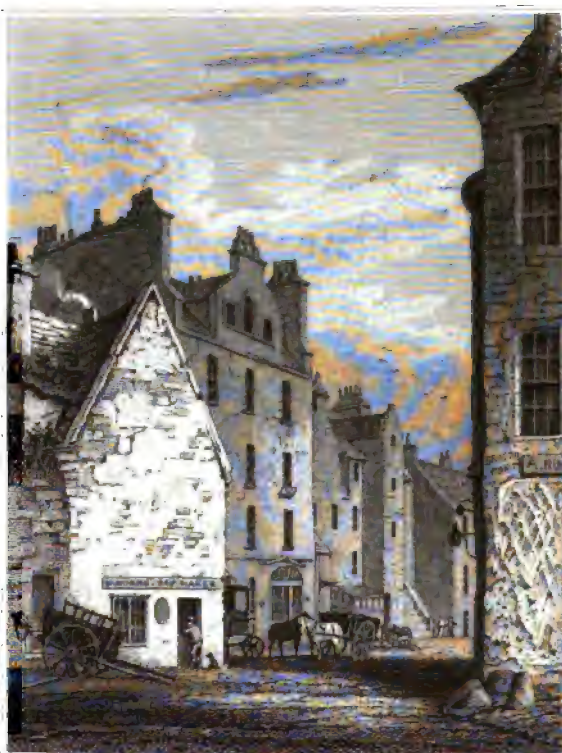
man, may be given as an example ; this man, after being employed here in various manufactures, returned to his native country, and established in Belfast a similar school ; he instructed fifteen blind persons, each of whom could earn one shilling a day, while his own daily labour was half a crown.

THE  
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*Drawn, Engr'd & Pub'd by J. B. H. Turner, Chief of the Staff, Somerset Regt., 1845.*

# BRISTO PORT.

## BRISTOW PORT.

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THIS entrance to the city, according to a charter in the archives of Edinburgh, appears to have been anciently called the Gallow's Gate; probably from its being the street leading to the place of execution: it is now denominated Bristow Port, from the suburbs of this name. Owing to a change of local circumstances this Port has frequently varied its appellation; for at its first erection, about the year 1515, it was from its vicinity to the monastery of Grey Friars, called the Grey Friars' Port; and upon the erection of the Society of Brewers, who settled in its immediate neighbourhood, it acquired the name of the Society Port.

The situation of the city of Edinburgh (observes Maitland), who has given a very particular account of its walls and gates, "plainly shews that its origin is owing to the castle; and by its standing in St. Cuthbert's parish, which still surrounds it on all sides, it appears that this parish was the ancient precinct of the Castle; for those who at first settled in this place undoubtedly did it with a view of protection from that fortress, since there were many places in the neighbourhood much more convenient to be built upon in respect to both the advantages of situation and commerce; so that this town appears for many ages to have been mean and of little note, nor does it seem to have been inhabited or frequented by persons of distinction." In process of time the city increasing, it became a great sufferer by the numerous attacks of enemies, who frequently sacked and burnt it, as it lay open and defenceless; for the avoiding of which, king James II. of Scotland granted to the inhabitants the following charter:

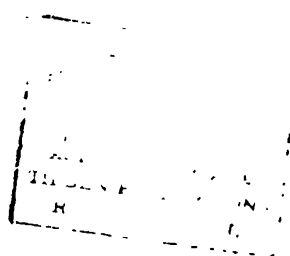
#### BRISTOW PORT.

“ James by the grace of God, king of Scottis, till all and sundry our leiges and sudictis to quhais knowlege yir our letres sall come greting.

“ Foralsmykle as we ar informit be our well belovettis the provest and communitie of Edynburgh, yat yai dreid the evil and skeith of our ennemies of England, we have in favour of yame, and for the zele and affectionne that we have to the provest and communitie of our said burgh, and fore the commoune proffit, grauntit to thaim full licence and leiff to foase, bulwark, wall, toure; turate, and uther wais to strength our forsaid burgh, in quhat maner of wise or degre, that beis seme maste spedefull to thaim.

“ Given under our grete seale at Stryvelyn, the last day of Aprill; and of our regne, the thretene yhere, anno 1450.”

Bristow Port was one of the nine gates which formerly existed in the Town wall, but like the rest of them has long since been taken down; part of the wall in which the gate was inserted may still be seen, and some old buildings are yet standing that were probably coeval with it. The gate stood at the end of Candlemaker Row, a street leading directly to the Grass Market, and it opened a way to the south-eastern suburbs of the city.





**CALTON HILL.**

*From the top of the hill, looking down the city towards the castle.*

## THE CALTON HILL.

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In this view, which was taken from the bottom of Halkerton's Wynd, the Calton Hill is exhibited to the greatest advantage. The attention is first attracted by lady Glenorchy's Chapel and the Trinity College Church, which are situated in the vale below; part of the former is seen in shade on the left hand extremity of the print, and the latter appears a principal object in the centre; these are well contrasted with the adjacent hill and with each other. The one is a plain modern structure, and the other an ancient and massive pile. Upon the hill on the left hand is seen Hume's Monument rising above the walls of the burying ground; further to the right the top of the Observatory just appears: near the centre the tower-like structure, appropriated to the governor of the prison, is elevated on the verge of a dark and perpendicular rock; this is part of the new prison buildings, the walls and turrets of which extend to the north and east, and terminate in the latter direction by the spacious though unadorned buildings of Bridewell. On the side of the prison we have a view of Nelson's Monument in the distance, upon which is raised a flag towering above every other object. Its site is another precipitous rock, stretching apparently towards the eastern extremity of Bridewell. These buildings form a group of objects possessing much beauty and interest, and when taken in connection with the elevated appearance, and many natural recommendations of the place on which they are situated, as well as with the surrounding scenery, certainly afford a most enchanting view.

The Calton-hill has been greatly improved of late by the

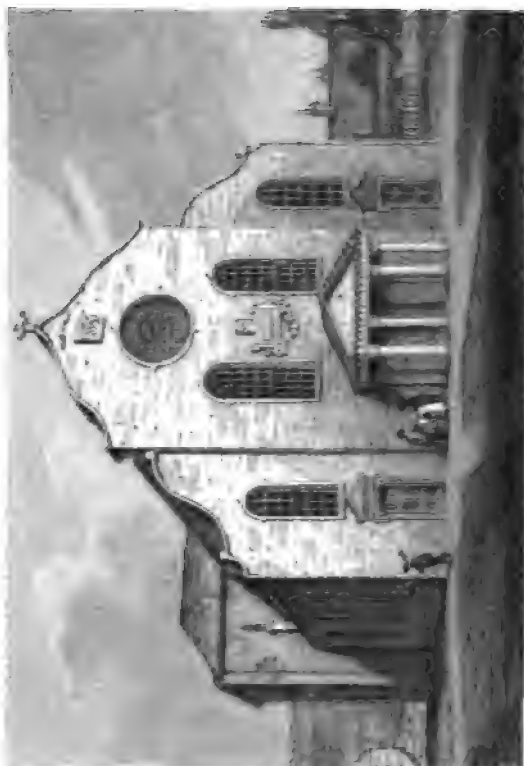


#### THE CALTON HILL.

judicious and tasteful manner in which it has been laid out in walks, and is now a favourite resort of the inhabitants, as it presents the most agreeable diversity of prospects, particularly impressive to one who for the first time enjoys a sight of the metropolis of Scotland. It must, however, strike every person with wonder, that there should not have been a better selection of buildings upon this hill. A Bridewell and Prison do not suggest the most pleasing ideas to the spectator, even though he should in this case appreciate their external aspect, and the benefit which accrues to the health of their inhabitants from the excellence of the situation. This dislike will more especially be produced, after the new approach by the Regent bridge is finished; and should the plan of placing a statue of Wellington on the east side of the Hill be persisted in, rather than that of raising a triumphal arch, which would contribute so greatly to the grandeur and beauty of this part of the town, this incongruity of objects will be still increased.

From the summit of Calton Hill, Edinburgh appears spread beneath like a map with the town of Leith in its vicinity. Eastward along the southern side of the Frith of Forth, is seen Mussleburgh and other small towns. The isle of May, the high hill at the junction of the Frith, with the German ocean, and the Bass rock, are all conspicuous from this elevation.

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*Donated by W. B. Adair, A. M., New England Tour, November, 1883.*

**CANYON GATE CHURCH.**

## CANONGATE CHURCH.

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THIS Church, which is in the form of a cross, is situated in a recess of the Canongate, adjoining the jail ; it is rather a dull structure, though its front, as seen in the annexed view, is somewhat ornamented. Over the door, in this part of the building, there is a pediment supported by four pillars, forming a portico. On the point of the roof is a deer's head, with a cross between its horns, being an emblem of an absurd legend respecting David I. who was said to have been saved from the assaults of a stag, by the falling of a cross from Heaven. There is a large burying-ground to the north of the Church.

In ancient times the inhabitants of the Canongate parish met, for religious services, in the abbey church of Holy-rood : but James VII. converting that place to other purposes, they were obliged to repair to lady Yester's church ; but the inconvenience of these circumstances was not long felt, as the erection of a new church was soon after commenced.

About the year 1649, one Thomas Moodie had bequeathed, for the founding of a church in some part of the city, a large sum of money, which not having been applied to its intended object, had, in the course of twenty years, necessarily increased very much. The town-council, to whom this money had been entrusted, were now called upon to fulfil the pious intentions of the donor. A piece of ground was accordingly purchased for a church and church-yard, and the erection of the former began in the year 1688, and was completed at the expense of £2400 sterling.

In the cemetery attached to the Church there are several monuments in honour of departed genius and excellence. There is one to the memory of George Drummond, esq. six times provost of Edinburgh ; another to the celebrated Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations* ; but the most remarkable is

CANONGATE CHURCH.

that of Ferguson, the poet. This consists of a simple stone, placed perpendicularly. On one side are the words, "By special grant of the managers to Robert Burns, who erected this stone, this burial-place is to remain for ever sacred to the memory of Robert Ferguson;" and, on the other side, is this inscription: "Here lies Robert Ferguson, poet, born September 5, 1751; died October 16, 1774.

"No sculptured marble here, nor pompous lay,  
No storied urn, nor animated bust;  
This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way,  
To pour her sorrows o'er her poet's dust!"

Over this monument has been placed a tribute to Burns himself, with this inscription:—To the memory of Robert Burns, the Airshire bard—

"O Robbie Burns, the man, the brither,  
And art thou gone, and gone for ever;  
And hast thou cross'd that unknown river,  
Life's dreary bound,  
Like thee where shall we find anither,  
The world around?

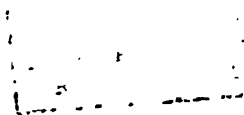
"Go to your sculptur'd tombs, ye great!  
In a' the tinsel trash of state;  
But, by thy honest turf I'll wait,  
Thou man of worth:  
And weep the sweetest poet's fate,  
E'er liv'd on earth."

Latterly the following additional inscriptions have also been placed on this tomb:—

"*Dignum laudi virum, Musa vetuit mori.*"

"Let Genius proudly, while to Fame she turns,  
Twine Currie's laurels with the wreath of Burns."

The Church of Canongate was lately repaired at an expense of £2000 sterling.





Painted by J. M. W. Turner, 1844. The original painting is in the collection of the National Gallery, London.

**CANONGATE TOLBOOTH.**

## CANONGATE TOLBOOTH.

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THIS building consists of a prison and court-room. In the former there are nine apartments, to which the access is by a dark and narrow stair. The rooms, however, are tolerably neat and clean, and as well aired as the nature of the situation will admit. The building is as old as the time of James VI. by whose order it was constructed, as would appear by the inscription on its front,—“J. R. 6. Justitia et Pietas validæ sunt principis arces.” The prison-department is now employed for the incarceration of those debtors who are of the better ranks of life; and they are supported here by their creditors. The establishment is regulated by suitable laws, and is under the superintendence of a person who is called the captain, and who sells malt-liquors for the use of the prisoners, no spirits being allowed to be sold or drunk in the house. He has, besides this, a salary, which at one time was raised by a contribution from each prisoner, but is now stated, and paid by the town. The Prison, viewed from the street, presents a tower surmounted by a small spire; upon the angles of the tower are two turrets, and from its centre a clock projects over the street. The entrance is by a flight of steps immediately over a round-headed gateway, which is a common thoroughfare to the back of the Canongate.

The Canongate, situated at the eastern or lower end of the city, is about half a mile in length, and terminated on one hand by the High Street, and on the other by Holyrood-house. We read of its existence so early as the time of David I. who added it to Edinburgh, and conferred on its inhabitants the same privileges as were enjoyed by those of that city. It de-



#### CANONGATE TOLBOOTH.

rives its name from the Canons of Holyrood-house. Various privileges were granted to its inhabitants by the successors of David, who gave them the Common-Moor lying between Broughtar and Pilsigg, the annuities payable at the exchequer by the burgh, together with all the liberties and immunities belonging to a burgh of regality. The burgesses were permitted to sell bread, ale, and other staple commodities ; to have bakers and other tradesmen to supply the market, and carry on commerce ; to elect annually two or three baillies, with a proper number of officers for the administration of justice within the burgh ; and to hold courts, both civil and criminal, the fines arising from which to be employed in the service of the town. In the independent enjoyment of these privileges the inhabitants continued till the Reformation, when the magistrates of Edinburgh bought the superiority of Canongate from the earl of Roxburgh. This was confirmed by a charter of Charles I.

This regality, in subordination to Edinburgh, is now governed by a baron-baillie, elected by the common council of Edinburgh. He appoints persons in that district to be his substitutes, who are called resident-baillies, and who hold courts for petty-offences, and for the discussion of civil causes.

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*From the Top of the Bell Tower, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, 1860.*

**CHARLOTTETOWN SQUARE.**

## CHARLOTTE SQUARE.

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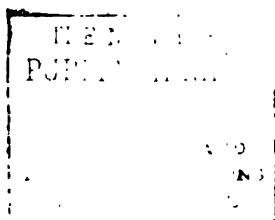
THE improvements and the additions which have been made in the city of Edinburgh within the last half century, have been matters of very general admiration ; for previously, the city occupied the same space of ground which it had done for several centuries. The present generation, however, has witnessed not only great alterations in the ancient city, but the erection of an entirely new town, so superior to the former, that no comparison can be admitted.

The magistrates and the trustees appointed by parliament for the improvement of Edinburgh, procured an act in 1767 for the extension of the royalty over the fields towards the north, and plans were immediately advertised for, and every measure taken to secure the uniformity of the New Town which was now projected ; from among the plans sent in, that of Mr. James Craig was selected, and finally adopted. The work was commenced without delay, and the buildings proceeded so rapidly, that in 1778 St. Andrew's Square, and the streets connected with it, were nearly finished. The plan provided by Mr. Craig terminating on the north by Queen Street and on the south by Princes Street being completed, Mr. Robert Adam produced a design for the extension of the town westward, which was realized by the erection of Charlotte Square, a specimen of the architecture of which appears in the accompanying plate. This Square is considered the handsomest in the New Town ; and its beauty would have been much enhanced had St. George's Church been raised according to the plan laid down by Mr. Adam. It has been observed, that he designed the Church and the Square as a corresponding whole ; and the

#### CHARLOTTE SQUARE.

deviation from his plan by erecting the Church as it now stands, has entirely defeated the unity of his intention ; but notwithstanding the justness of this criticism, the Square presents altogether a most imposing example of architectural magnificence. On the north and west it commands most delightful prospects over lands richly varied, ornamented by noble mansions, and bounded by the water of Leith, which may be seen (by referring to the plate) through the opening afforded by Charlotte Street.

In proof of the rapid refinement which has taken place among the principal inhabitants of Edinburgh, and, consequently, of the necessity of an entirely new mode of building for their convenience, it may be observed, that in 1763 people of fashion lived in houses which twenty years afterwards were inhabited by tradesmen, or people in humble and ordinary life. The house of the lord justice clerk, Tinewald, was possessed by a French teacher ; lord president Craigie's house by a rousing wife, or dealer in old furniture ; and lord Drummond's house was deserted by a charwoman as unsuitable and incommôdious.





From the MSS. by H. H. Stone at Chapel Street, Providence, R.I., 1848.

# CHARITY WORKHOUSE.

## CHARITY WORKHOUSE.

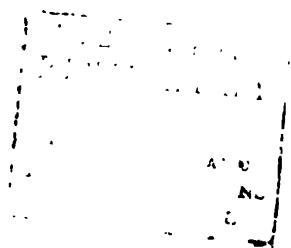
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THE CHARITY WORKHOUSE, situated near Bristow Port, is a large plain building, and was built in the year 1743, the expence being defrayed by voluntary contributions. It accommodates persons of both sexes, as well as children : such as are able to work, are allowed twopence out of every shilling that they earn, besides their clothing and maintenance. The principal funds for the support of the house, are a tax of £5 per cent. on the valued rents of the city, collections at the church doors, charitable donations, and the contributions of the citizens. The government of the charity is principally under the direction of the magistrates of Edinburgh ; besides other officers, there is a treasurer, chaplain, and surgeon. In 1778, the number of poor maintained here was 664, and 890 in the year 1818 ; an increase by no means so great as might have been expected, considering the extreme pressure of the present times. Arnot observes, " that workhouses are the most uncomfortable for the poor, the most productive of vice, and the most expensive to the public of any mode of provision invented for the indigent, because they strip the mind alike of every motive to action and source of pleasure. The idle are provided for, and most of the fruits of the industrious goes to the hospital. When people labour under bodily distress, disabling them from work, and, at the same time, are reduced to poverty, almost the only pleasure they can enjoy is from a reciprocal exercise of the social duties and affections. Now, in a charity workhouse, these are almost completely eradicated. Farewell friends and family, parents and children. Instead of these, the pauper finds himself in a motley crowd of



#### CHARITY WORKHOUSE.

the profligate and the good ; he can no longer gratify these tender feelings, nor reap from them, in return, those kind offices, which his age, his infancy, or his disease, renders so requisite. He breathes the noxious air of an hospital, and be his appetite keen or weak, be he in health or sickness, the quality and proportion of food allowed him are generally the same. How destructive, in particular, a public hospital is to infants, needs not to be pointed out. It is most expensive to the public, for, notwithstanding all the frugality that is studied, it is found, that the persons in the house, young and old, cost, at an average, £4. 10s. yearly. Now a journeyman in Edinburgh, unless of the better sort, rarely earns more than £14 a year : suppose him married, and that he has three children, and this surely is no extraordinary case, out of the £14 must be deducted £2 for house rent and public burthens ; and from the remaining £12, his family, of five persons, is maintained : that is to say, an industrious man can make shift to live comfortably upon £2. 8s. a year for his family overhead ; whereas a public beggar is uncomfortably supported upon £4. 10s."





COUNTY HALL.  
*(Lawn Market)*

## COUNTY HALL.

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THIS elegant structure, which is just completed, stands in that part of the High Street called the Lawn Market, on the north-west corner of Parliament Square. It was designed by Mr. Archibald Elliott, and executed by Mr. John Inglis.

On the 6th of October, 1818, the Michaelmas Head Court of the county of Edinburgh, was held for the first time in the New County Hall, in the court room, which is neatly fitted up for the business of the county. It is forty-three feet and a half long, by twenty-nine feet wide, and twenty-six feet in height, having a gallery at the south end. The other principal room is for the meetings of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county, and is fifty feet long, by twenty-six and a half wide; its height is twenty-six feet, being a very elegant apartment at the north end of the building. There is besides accommodations not only for the Sheriff, but for every person connected with the public affairs of the county. The exterior of the building eastward, is ornamented with a beautiful portico; the pediment is supported by four fluted columns, with finely carved capitals, and the entrance is ascended to by a handsome flight of steps.

This splendid building is a great improvement to the High Street, particularly as the old and dreary prison of the Tolbooth has been taken down during the period of its erection; other beneficial alterations are likewise in progress in its immediate neighbourhood: the shops which obstructed the south side of St. Giles's Cathedral are removed, and a complete reparation of the church is intended, agreeably to an elegant plan, submitted to the town council by Mr. Elliott, architect.

#### COUNTY HALL.

The building that appears on the left hand side of the plate is occupied as libraries, by the *advocates* and *writers to the signet*.

The faculty of advocates are a society of lawyers, similar to the English inns of court; every advocate at his admission pays to the society about £150 sterling, part of which sum is applied to the support of their library, which is one of the most valuable in Scotland. The writers to the signet, who practice as attornies before the Courts of Session and Justiciary, are likewise required before admission into the society, to pay £10 to the library, previously to which they must have served an apprenticeship of five years to one of the members, and have attended the university two years.

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*From a photograph by J. H. Smith. August 1880. Published by J. H. Smith.*

**GREAT OKEFENOE SWAMP.**

## CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

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THIS Castle stands on a rising ground about three miles south of Edinburgh, of which city it commands a fine view ; the form of it is square, surrounded by a rampart wall of the height of 30 feet, ornamented with corbels at each corner, terminated by a round tower. The inner part of the Castle is of considerable dimensions and very lofty ; upon the principal entrance there is the date 1427: within the building are many apartments, which have in general the gloomy appearance incident to ancient castles ; none of them are large, excepting the hall, which is 36 feet in length and 22 in breadth. No certain account is to be obtained when this fortress was erected, but there is reason to believe that the greater part of it is not of high antiquity, for Craigmillar suffered a similar fate with Roslin and Leith, which were burnt and plundered by an army, which Henry VIII. sent into Scotland in 1554, out of enmity to the inhabitants of Edinburgh, who disappointed the intentions he had conceived of connecting his son Edward with the young queen. The architecture itself favours such a conjecture, being finished in a manner correspondent with that age. On the return of queen Mary from the court of France, she made this one of the places of her residence, and her suit being accommodated with lodging at a village in that neighbourhood, it was from that circumstance denominated *Petit France*, a name which it still retains.

The earliest possessor of Craigmillar on record is William Fitz-Henry, of whom there is extant a charter of gift to the monastery of Dunfermline, dated so early as the year 1212 ; it was afterwards in the hands of John de Capella, and then became the property of the family of Preston, who enjoyed it for nearly



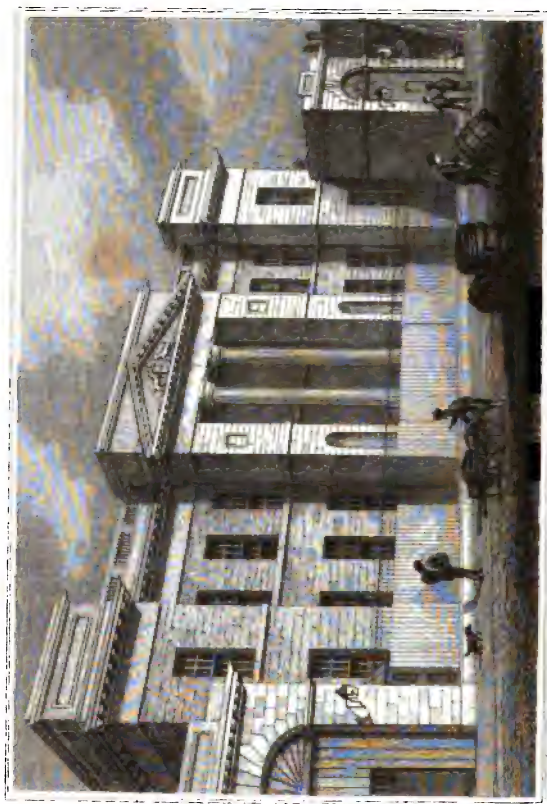
#### CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

300 years. Craigmillar has several times been inhabited by different branches of the royal family of Scotland : king James V. in his minority resided here, leaving Edinburgh castle on account of an epidemical distemper in the year 1520 ; and in this place frequent interviews were had between him and the dowager queen, during the absence of his governor, the duke of Albany, in France ; but it has occasionally been used as a place of confinement, Robert earl of Mar, the youngest son of James III. being kept in durance here a long time.

The armorial bearings of the different families, in affinity to the Prestons, are carved on various parts of the edifice, and over a small gate is an escutcheon of arms, containing three unicorns' heads, the coat of Preston, together with a rebus answerable to the name, being a wine-press and a ton. This family has been of much note in Scotland, and during their residence at Craigmillar, frequently filled the principal offices of the magistracy in the capital. In the reign of Charles I. two gentlemen of this name were created baronets of Nova Scotia. At the latter end of the last century, the estate and castle became vested in the ancestors of the late sir Alexander Gilmour, bart. but it has long been disused as their seat ; the premises are now occupied as a farm yard : queen Mary's apartment is still pointed out to strangers, in one of the highest turrets ; its dimensions are unusually contracted, it being only seven feet long and five broad. Mr. Grose remarks, that among the many rooms shewn as having been occupied by this unhappy queen, as well in England as in Scotland, most of them are such as a servant would now almost refuse to lodge in.

In June 1813, a human skeleton was found here, enclosed in an upright position in a crevice of the vaulting of the castle ; upon being exposed it presently crumbled into dust.

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Painted by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. in 1824, and engraved by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. in 1825.

# CUSTOM HOUSE.

(Leith.)

## CUSTOM HOUSE, LEITH.

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THIS extensive building, which contains also the Excise Office, stands on the north side of the harbour : it was erected in 1812, at the expense of about £12,617. The customs at this port of Leith appear to have increased very considerably of late years ; in proofs of which, in 1817, no less than 480 vessels arrived here with cargoes from foreign parts, the number being 261 more than had arrived in the year preceding. In one day forty vessels came into the harbour, and eleven more into the roads, from foreign parts, freighted with grain.

After the defeat of Buonaparte, in Russia, two vessels arrived at Leith, laden with broken muskets, barrels, locks, &c. the warlike spoil of the Russian campaign, and such as were damaged by the fire at Moscow. When the extraordinary events which preceded and followed the destruction of Moscow, commanded the almost undivided attention of Europe, no one would have contemplated, that in the short space of three years, the sword would have been turned into the ploughshare ; but it is a fact, that within that time, at the iron works at Cromond in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, the workmen were employed in hammering these warlike spoils, and giving them the peaceful forms of ploughshares and pruning hooks.

The docks near the Custom House, which have recently been constructed, are very commodious. The trade of Leith had long suffered great inconvenience from the want of a basin, where the shipping of the port might lie afloat at all times of the tide ; various plans had been proposed at different times to remedy this defect, which at length induced the magistrates and council of Edinburgh to obtain an act of parliament in 1778, em-

#### CUSTOM HOUSE, LEITH.

powering them to borrow 30,000*l.* for the purpose of constructing a basin or wet dock, of seven English acres, above the dam of the saw mills at Leith ; a lock at Sheriff-bræ ; and a canal of communication between the lock and basin. This plan, however, was ultimately abandoned ; and application was again made to parliament to empower the magistrates to borrow £160,000, to construct an extensive range of docks, stretching from the north pier of Leith to Newhaven, with an entrance at each of these places.

The eastern wet dock, next to the tide harbour of Leith, was began in 1800 and completed in 1806 ; and the middle dock was finished about eight years afterwards. Each of these docks is 250 yards long, and 100 in width, both amounting to more than ten English acres of water, and sufficient to contain 150 ships of the ordinary classes that frequent the port. All the works about these docks have been constructed of the best materials, in a very substantial manner ; under the immediate superintendence of Mr. John Paterson, resident engineer ; after the design of John Rennie, esq. A light house with reflectory lamps, is erected at the mouth of the harbour ; and another with a revolving light, on the small island of Inchkeith, in the middle of the Frith of Forth, about four miles from Leith.

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Deaf and Dumb Institution.  
New York.

## DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

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THIS valuable and truly benevolent asylum, was established on the 25th of June, 1810. It provides a most important palliative for those great defects of nature, which would otherwise consign many unhappy objects to a rank in existence scarcely human. Independently of moral and religious instruction, the children are taught to read and write their native language, and many of them to compose in it with elegance and facility; and even to give it some degree of articulation. They are also taught arithmetic, and such other branches of science as may qualify them for the stations for which they are destined. The pupils who are of the lower classes of society, are trained to habits of industry, and taught useful trades. All the females are taught sewing: and other branches of education peculiar to the sex are attended to according to the rank of the pupils; those of inferior station are taught by the mistress of the house to make themselves useful in every domestic concern. Many of the boys have been instructed in the art of shoe-making, and a stock of their fabrication is always kept for sale at the house.

The number of children usually accommodated here is about fifty. A few years since Mr. Kinniburgh, whose exertions and success in teaching these pitiable objects cannot be too highly appreciated, visited Glasgow with several of his pupils, for the purpose of a public examination, and the effect was, that an auxiliary society was immediately formed, whose contributions have enabled the managers to receive an additional number to partake of the benefits of this humane establishment.

Arnot observes, that "the art of teaching the deaf and



#### DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

dumb, was first attempted at Edinburgh by Mr. Braidwood, in the year 1764 ; he began with a single pupil, but the number was soon increased by the arrival of many from England, and some from America. He commenced by learning the deaf articulation, or the use of their vocal organs, and at the same time taught them to write the characters and compose words of them ; he next shewed them the use of words in expressing visible objects and their qualities, and proceeded afterwards to instruct them in the grammatical construction of language. Mr. Braidwood remarked, that the deaf find great difficulty in attaining pronunciation, but still more in acquiring a proper knowledge of written language. Their only method of conversing is by signs and gestures, their ideas are few, being entirely confined to visible objects, and to the passions, or senses ; the former of which they delineate by figures, the latter by gestures. The connection between our ideas and written language being purely arbitrary, it is a very hard task to give the deaf any notion of that mode of conversing, theirs being only hieroglyphical. Another and still greater difficulty is, to enable them to comprehend the meaning of the figurative part of language ; for instance, they soon understand *high, low, hard, tender, clear, cloudy, &c.* when applied to matter, but have not the smallest conception of these qualities when applied to mind."

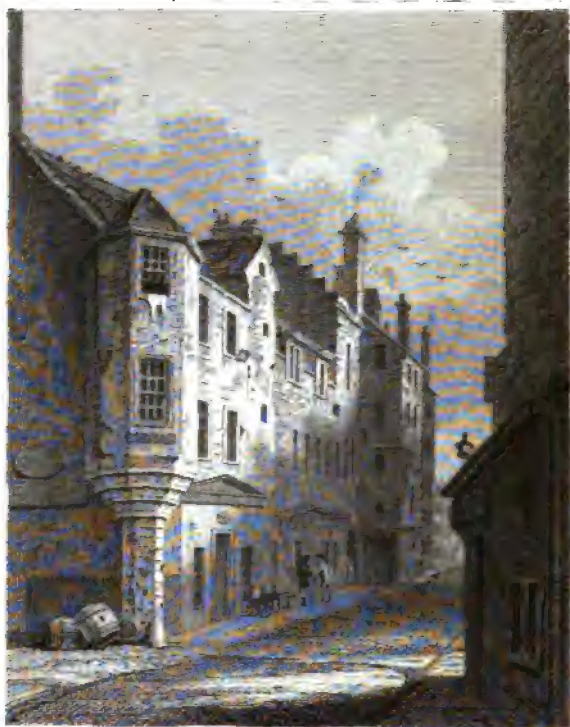
The annexed View shews part of Chessel's Buildings (in the Canongate), a portion of which is occupied by the Institution ; the adjacent spaces afford room for the recreation of the boys.

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*Drawn & engr'd by J. H. K. Jones. Chap. St. Street. Westminster. November 1. 1788.*

**EPISCOPAL HOUSE,**  
and part of the Mint.

## EPISCOPAL HOUSE AND PART OF THE MINT.



At the foot of Blackfriars' Wynd stand the remains of an episcopal palace, once the town residence of the archbishops of St. Andrew's. At present nothing remains of this edifice to distinguish it from the surrounding buildings, excepting some fragments of its ancient walls, and a singular projection of an octangular form standing at the angle of the Wynd and the Cowgate.

This palace is remarkable for being occupied by James Sharpe, archbishop of St. Andrew's, in the reign of Charles II.; this furious churchman had been a presbyterian in his younger days, and was employed by that party to negotiate for them with the king, but he betrayed their interests and was rewarded for his perfidy with the primacy of the Scottish church; he was afterwards instrumental in inflicting many cruelties upon the presbyterians, and rendered himself so odious that an attempt was made by one Mitchell to assassinate him; but the archbishop at this time escaped, and though he affected after this greater lenity in his measures, he never gained the good opinion of his countrymen, and at length fell a victim to their vengeance, being murdered about three miles from St. Andrew's.

In the annexed view appears the antient entrance to the Mint, a large square-headed door studded with iron; the offices belonging to this establishment once formed a square, which at present exhibits a ruinous aspect, parts of it having been demolished by fire; in addition to the dilapidations of time. Over the door is the date 1574, together with the words "Be merciful unto me, O God." One of the entrances within the square is ornamented with a crown, and the initials

#### EPISCOPAL HOUSE AND PART OF THE MINT.

C. R. I. ; the dates of 1674 and 1675 likewise appear in this part of the building. Two of the old instruments used here for coining are still preserved ; but by the union of the two kingdoms the office was rendered unnecessary, though Maitland affirms that the "salaries of the officers did not then cease." The boundaries of the Mint like those of Holyrood House furnish an asylum for debtors. Edinburgh was first a place of mintage in the reign of William the Lion. In the time of Robert I. money was coined here, the pieces being small and having on them the words *Villa Edinbug*, thus shortened for want of space. In the reign of David II. it was frequently a place of mintage, the legend then was *Villa Edinburg*. Coining was very common here in the times of Roberts II. and III. on the obverse of their coins was the inscription, *Ville de Edinburgh*. Money was coined in Edinburgh in the reigns of James I. II. and III.

We are informed by Knox in his History of the Reformation, that owing to the immoderate profits made by the queen, and the injury to the country arising from the corruption of the money, it became necessary to put a stop to coining, and to secure "the printing irons," in case the queen might convey them to Dunbar. This enraged her, and sending for those of her faction, she declared to them, that the reformers by meddling with the coining-house, which was a portion of the patrimony of the crown, meditated the usurpation of the throne ; and that they had appropriated large sums of money. To this charge the reformers, both by letters and by proclamation replied, that they did not mean to usurp the throne, that they put a stop to the coining in order to prevent the hurt that might be sustained by the country, whose interests they were bound as counsellors both by duty and conscience to promote, and that they had not reserved to themselves the value of a farthing of the money, but had transmitted the whole of it to the master of the mint.





*From the Engraving by J. H. Sturt, published by the London and Westminster Engraving Co. No. 182*

**EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.**

*(from the Flea Market)*

## EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, COWGATE.

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THE established religion in Scotland, which was episcopacy, being abolished in the year 1689, the clergymen of that persuasion, though they were tolerated to preach in meeting houses, had no legal provision for their support, till the year 1746. People, however, of all ranks were in the habit of frequenting these places of worship, and they were so little obnoxious, that the magistrates of some of the northern boroughs, attended them with the ensigns of their office. Non-juring meeting houses being at length prohibited under severe penalties, it became necessary, to all who wished to show their attachment to government, to conform to the laws.

An episcopal chapel, whose minister was duly qualified by taking the oaths to government, had already been founded by lord chief baron Smith; but as it was not sufficient to accommodate those of that communion, two new ones were founded about the year above mentioned. These places of worship, being only mean and inconvenient apartments, too small for their congregations, a plan was formed for building a spacious chapel, capable of containing the hearers of the three episcopal chapels, collectively. A committee of gentlemen twelve in number being chosen, for carrying this purpose into effect, they purchased ground from the royal College of Physicians, and opened a subscription, which was the only resource they had for completing the building, the trifling funds belonging to the former chapels, bearing no proportion to the amount of so expensive a work; the first stone was laid by general sir Adolphus Oughton, then grand master of the fraternity of free-masons, in April,



#### EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, COWGATE.

1771. The building was carried on with so much spirit and activity, that it was opened for public worship, in October, 1774.

The chapel, is a plain, though handsome building, about ninety feet in length, and seventy-five in breadth; it is ornamented with a spire of moderate height, in which hangs an excellent bell, that formerly belonged to the royal chapel of Holyrood-house; this is permitted to be rung for assembling the congregation, an indulgence not allowed to the presbyterians in England; which circumstance displays a commendable liberality of sentiment in the magistrates of Edinburgh, who consider the dignity of their national church is not to be maintained by puerile jealousies.

This Chapel, contrary to the usual custom of building episcopal churches, stands due north and south, the altar is therefore placed on its eastern side, and stands within a niche, about thirty feet in extent; it is lighted by a venetian window, and adorned with several paintings taken from scripture history, viz. the ascension; Christ talking with the woman of Samaria; the prodigal's return; and two or three others, executed by Ranciman, a native of Edinburgh. The funds being exhausted, this chapel was left in an unfinished state, two porticos being wanted to complete the design; £6000 was expended upon its erection, besides £800 that was paid for the area on which it stands. The choice of ground for its erection was injudiciously made, it being very low, and the neighbouring houses so close as to conceal the building; the access, especially for carriages, is likewise extremely inconvenient.

The view is taken from the Cowgate, near the corner of St. Mary's Wynd; this place is remarkable on account of the defeat of the count of Namure, who in approaching to the assistance of Edward III. then laying at Perth, proposed to pass through Edinburgh, but was encountered in its neighbourhood by the earl of Moray, and his army of foreigners entirely routed; many of the fugitives retiring through St. Mary's Wynd, were met in that narrow lane by some forces under sir David d'Anand, and suffered great slaughter.





EXCISE OFFICE.  
(St. Andrew's Square.)

## EXCISE OFFICE.

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THIS elegant structure stands on the east side of St. Andrew's Square, retiring a considerable distance from the regular line of the buildings. The space in front of it is occupied by a neat grass plat, and a gravelled walk ; the house commands a fine view across St. Andrew's Square, through the whole length of George Street, which is half a mile in extent, to the newly erected church, on the west side of Charlotte Square. The building has a rusticated basement, with a pediment in front, which is supported by four composite pilasters. The tympanum of the pediment is adorned with the arms of his Britannic majesty. This edifice was erected by the late sir Lawrence Dundas, member of parliament for the city, and was designed for a family residence ; but his son, lord Dundas, sold it to government, who have appropriated it to its present purpose.

The office of excise was formerly kept in the Cowgate, where it was under the management of five commissioners, who had each a salary of £500 sterling. At present there are, besides the commissioners, a secretary, and a number of inferior managers and officers in connection with this establishment.

The excise laws, as regulated in 1784, excited great discontent in Scotland ; and the heritors of many of the counties published resolutions expressive of their abhorrence, at being called upon to perform the degrading office of spies and assistants to the inferior officers of excise : they being obliged by the provisions of parliament, to make good the penalties incurred by offenders, over whom they had no control ; and

#### EXCISE OFFICE.

this when they might be absent in the service of their country, under age, or otherwise incapable of acting for themselves. Such was the opinion of the general unpopularity of the excise, that when in 1642, aspersions were cast by malignant persons upon the house of commons, that they intended to introduce excises, the house, for its vindication, declared, that these rumours were false and scandalous, and that the authors should be apprehended, and brought to condign punishment. In the following year, however, the excise was first established; its progress was gradual, being at first laid upon those persons and commodities where it was supposed the hardships would be least perceivable.

The royalists, at Oxford, soon followed the example of their brethren at Westminster, by imposing similar duties; both sides protesting that they should be continued no longer than to the end of the war, and then be utterly abolished. The parliament at Westminster soon extended the operation of the excise, till it might fairly be denominated general, in pursuance of a plan laid down by Mr. Pym (who has the honour of being the father of this inexorable impost), in a letter to sir John Hotham, signifying, that they had proceeded in the excise to many particulars, and intended to go on further, but that it would be necessary to use the people to it by little and little; and afterwards, when the nation had been accustomed to it for a series of years, the succeeding champions of liberty, boldly and openly declared the excise to be the most easy and productive levy that could be laid upon the people, and accordingly continued it during the whole usurpation.





Painted by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. 1844. From the original in the possession of the Trustees of the Hospital.

**GILLESPIE HOSPITAL.**

## GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL.

---

THIS Hospital stands at the west end of Burntsfield Links ; it is a large and commodious building of hewn stone ; the form is oblong, exhibiting in the centre a low tower, which, as well as the rest of the building, is embattled and ornamented with small turrets upon every angle. It was erected from a design by Mr. Burn, architect, and though it has been thought not well adapted to the simple purposes of such an institution, it is highly creditable to his professional taste ; its situation is such as to command a very agreeable prospect of the country to the south-west of Edinburgh. The charity takes its name from the founder, a merchant, who dying in 1797, left the greater part of a large fortune, which he had acquired by an extensive trade in snuff and tobacco, to be applied to the erection and endowment of an hospital and school, the former for the reception of aged persons, and the latter for the education of one hundred boys. For these purposes the trustees, who are the master, twelve assistants, and treasurer of the merchant's company, the dean of Guild, the four old baillies, and the ministers of the Tolbooth church, purchased Burntsfield castle, or Wryte's house, with the adjoining park and gardens, and having taken down the old building, which was inadequate to the objects of the institution, they erected the present structure, which was opened in the year 1802.

Mr. Gillespie's landed estates, together with £12,000 out of his personal property, were conveyed to the governors in the space of one year from his death, and after the payment of certain legacies and annuities, the remaining part of his property was to be applied in the same manner. According to the will of

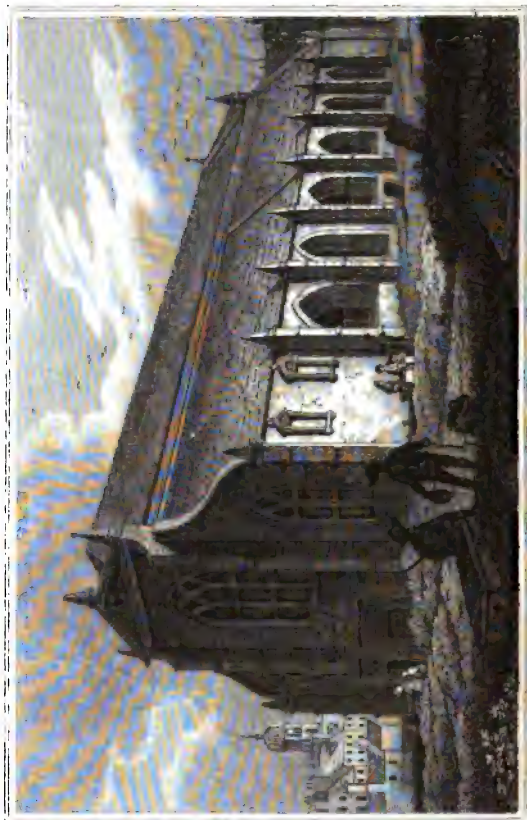


#### GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL.

Mr. Gillespie, and the regulations drawn up by the trustees, it is provided, that those who are admitted shall not be under fifty-five years of age, have a good character, being poor, and having no assistance from other charities, and that they shall be preferred according to the following order : first, Mr. Gillespie's servants ; persons of his name ; inhabitants of Edinburgh and its suburbs ; persons in Leith and other parts of the county of Midlothian ; and, lastly, natives of Scotland ; only forty-two aged persons are to be admitted. The boys received for education, must likewise be poor, and not more than twelve, nor under six years of age ; they are taught English, writing, and arithmetic, and attention is paid to their morals and religious principles.

The governors were required to elect Mr. William Gillespie, treasurer of the hospital, and the son of Dr. Gillespie to be its surgeon ; the duties of clerk and porter were to be discharged by those who held the same offices under the merchant company. For the support of the school £2000 was set apart, payable within a year after the death of the testator, and the interest to be used for the maintenance of the master, and such persons as might be requisite to assist him. A school room and other accommodations for the teachers, were provided from a separate fund of £700. At present there are forty-three aged persons in the house, being one more than the regulations allow, and about seventy children attend the school. The domestics employed here, are a housekeeper, chaplain, a gardener, and four maid servants ; the latter are allowed to sell to occasional visitors, the produce of their industry in knitting, &c.





From the N. W. corner of the church, looking N. W. towards the church, July 1, 1892.

**GREY FRIARS CHURCH.**

## GREY FRIARS CHURCH.

---

THE Church of the Grey Friars was founded in the year 1612, upon a spot of ground, which was formerly part of the garden belonging to the monastery of Grey Friars, situated in the Grass Market. The tower of this church having been used as the city magazine for gunpowder, was accidentally blown up in 1718, and other parts of the building much damaged. The magistrates instead of repairing it, built on its western end an entirely new church; the foundation was laid in 1719, and the work completed in 1721, at the expense of £3045. It is separated from the old church by a partition wall, and received the name, which it still retains, of the New Grey Friars Church. Both of these churches are under one roof, and have lately been new seated and repaired. The celebrated Dr. Robinson was for many years one of the ministers of the Old Grey Friars Church.

In the burial ground around these churches, lie the remains of several eminent men; among whom are, the first Latin poet of modern times, George Buchanan: Sir George Mackenzie, the well-known Scottish lawyer: the great Dr. Archibald Pitcairne: the elegant historian of Charles V. the late principal Robertson: and the celebrated improver of modern chemistry, Dr. Black.

This burial ground has for a long time been the subject of much observation and complaint; when the magistrates first applied for this spot to be converted into a cemetery, it lay at a small distance from the town, but it is now surrounded with buildings, and is so overcharged with interments as to

#### GREY FRIARS CHURCH.

give some alarm on account of the pestiferous effluvia which it must emit. Arnot, who wrote more than forty years ago, says, "such multitudes have been interred in the Grey Friars churchyard, that it is equally humiliating and disgusting, to behold its surface raised so much above the level of the adjacent ground, merely by what was once the organs of rational beings, and susceptible of pleasure and pain. The graves are so crowded upon each other, that the sextons frequently cannot open a grave without encroaching upon one not fit to be touched.

"How soon this spot will be so surcharged with animal juices and oils, that becoming one mass of corruption its noxious steams will burst forth with the fury of a pestilence, we shall not pretend to determine; but we will venture to say, the effects of this burying ground would, ere now, have been severely felt, were it not, that besides the coldness of the climate, they have been checked by the acidity of the coal smoke, and the height of the winds, which in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh blow with extraordinary violence."

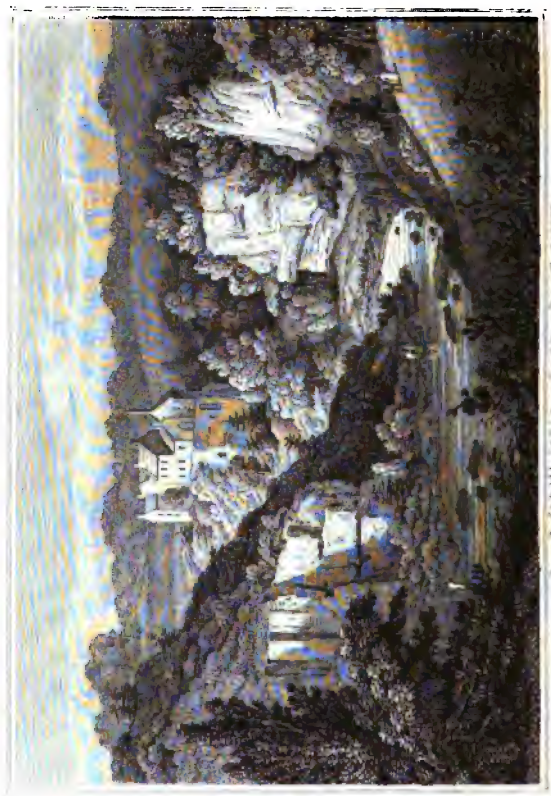
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L

**MONTICELLO**



*Painted by Thomas Cole, 1840. Monticello, Virginia. (Reproduction of the original painting.)*

## HAWTHORNDEN.

---

On the banks of the Esk (which enters the sea at Musselburgh), upon a perpendicular rock, stands the ancient mansion of Hawthornden; the period of its first erection is now involved in obscurity, and little, if any thing, remains of the original structure. Its name occurs upon record as far back as the year 1433, but it is supposed to have existed long prior to that date. The scenery around the site, as well as that along the whole course of the river, is romantic and beautiful beyond description, and may be contemplated with almost unwearied delight.

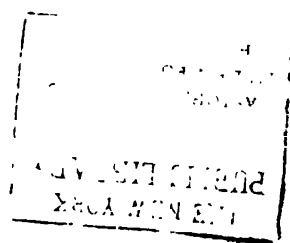
The buildings consist of a large vaulted tower, grafted upon the rock; a gateway apparently of more modern construction, and a dwelling-house. In the upper part of the tower a plane-tree is growing of very considerable size; the gateway is probably of longer standing than the dwelling house; its iron gate has not long been removed. The portion of the building which is now inhabited, was partly rebuilt by William Drummond, of Hawthornden, the celebrated historian and poet, in the year 1638. Mr. Drummond spent the greater part of his life in this retired abode, and here wrote his history of the Jameses, and his poems. Under, and near the mansion, are two ranges of caves, scooped out of the rock, probably used to secure the people and their effects in the wars between the Scots and English.

In the face of the rock are seen the loop-holes and windows of the caves, from which in 1341, the brave sir Alexander Ramsey and his companions often sallied out in their perdatory excursions against the English invaders. Ramsey, one of the



#### HAWTHORNDEN.

most celebrated generals of his day, was rewarded for his services, with the government of Roxburgh and county of Teviotdale ; but this promotion excited the envy and resentment of lord William Douglas, and he meditated the destruction of his rival. An opportunity was soon afterwards afforded ; for Ramsey holding a council in the church of Havick, in Teviotdale, Douglas assaulted him there, wounded him, killed many of his domestics, and seizing his person, committed him prisoner to the castle of Hermitage, and there in the most cruel and barbarous manner, starved him to death. Douglas absconded to avoid punishment ; but the regent, Stuart, not only procured his pardon, but put him in possession of the titles and honors of the person he had so basely murdered.





From South Quay, 1870. This is the same as the original.

# HERBERT'S HOSPITAL.

from Trinity Row

## HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

---

THIS HOSPITAL is pleasantly situated, a little to the south-east of the Castle, on a rising ground, which is interspersed with a few trees, and enclosed by a high wall. It is an irregular, but magnificent quadrangular edifice, and of the Gothic order. Its high angles are crowned with turrets, and it has 200 windows, all of them ornamented with various devices. The sides are each 40 feet long, and include a court of 94 feet square, which gently rises to the centre, in which there is a well. A tower containing a clock rises over the gateway, on the north side or front of the building; over this gateway are placed the arms of the founder, and his statue, in the costume of his age, occupies a niche within the quadrangle. The arms of Heriot, likewise, appear on a handsome portal, which leads from the Grass-Market into the grounds. On the south side of the square is the chapel, which projects so as to form a sort of wing in the rear of the Hospital, its floor is of white and black marble. It has been recently fitted up in a neat and even elegant style. A large hall, in which the boys assemble for meals, extends along the greatest part of the west side. Adjoining to it, and in the angle formed by it and the chapel, is the council-room, a very handsome apartment, adorned with a painting of Heriot, and pictures of two of the late treasurers. The school rooms, the apartments for the governor and teachers, the bed rooms, &c. fill up the remaining portion of the house. The kitchen was partly fitted up under the inspection of Count Rumford, during his late residence in this country.

George Heriot, the founder of this Hospital, was born in

Edinburgh, about the year 1561. His father being a goldsmith there, he was brought up to that business. He began trade with the sum of £214 : 11 : 8, which had been partly furnished by his father, and partly brought him by his wife. In 1597, he had the good fortune to be appointed goldsmith to the queen, and shortly after, goldsmith and jeweller to her husband James VI. on whose accession to the English throne, Heriot went to London. There in the course of a profitable profession, to which he gave unintermitting attention, he realized a large fortune, with part of which he made considerable purchases in the vicinity of the Scottish metropolis.

By his will he bequeathed to the ministers and magistrates of Edinburgh, all that portion of his property that should remain after debts, legacies, &c. had been paid, to be applied by them in the erection and endowment of an hospital for the maintenance and education of so many poor fatherless boys, freemen's sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the funds would allow.

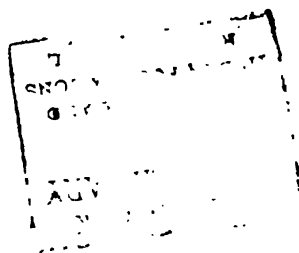
For the fulfilment of these benevolent intentions, Sir John Hay, of Baro, who was afterwards clerk register, was appointed to arrange matters with the creditors of Heriot. The sum received from him by the governors, as appears from the statement of accompts between Sir John and them, and which was afterwards ratified by a decree of the court of session, was precisely £23,625 : 10 : 3½. the legacies, bad debts, &c. having been previously deducted.

On the 6th of February, a spot of land containing eight acres, called the *High Riggs*, and lying near the Grassmarket on the south, was purchased for 7,650 merks, and on July 1st of the same year was laid the foundation of the Hospital, which began to be built according to a plan, as is thought, of Inigo Jones. It was carried on till 1639, when, owing to the disturbances of that period, and the interception on that account of the revenues, the work was discontinued. It was resumed, however, in 1642, and completed in 1650, the whole expense amounting to the enormous sum, as it must have been at that time, of



*Painted by Mr. J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A., from a sketch by Mr. J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A., 1843.*

**HERBERT'S HOSPITAL.**  
from the Craft Market.



#### HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

£30,000 sterling; but, when finished, it was taken possession of, after the battle of Dunbar, by Oliver Cromwell, who employed it for eight years as an infirmary for his sick and wounded soldiers. In 1658, general Monk, at the request of the governors, and on being provided with other quarters for the soldiers, removed them from the Hospital, which, in consequence, was opened in the April of the following year for the sons of burghesses. Thirty boys were admitted at first; and, in a year after, five bursars were sent to college, with an allowance each of £5. In August that year, the number of boys was increased to forty, and in 1661 to fifty-two. In 1753 there were a hundred and thirty, in 1779 a hundred and ten, and at this time (October 1818,) there are a hundred and seventy-five.

The Hospital is regulated by a series of statutes, which were drawn up by Dr. Balcanguel, one of Heriot's executors, and which, with the exception of some trifling articles, are very good. From these it appears, that "the master of the Hospital must be of so much learning as to be fit to teach the catechism;" "that there shall be chosen a man, unmarried, of honest report, to be porter of the Hospital, and that the said porter shall be a man of good strength, able to keep out all sturdy beggars and vagrant persons;" and "that there shall be a pair of stocks placed at the end of the hall, in which the master shall command to be laid any officer for any such offence, as, in his discretion, shall seem to deserve it."—It would appear, however, that these are not strictly enforced; for, on inquiring after the last-mentioned instruments of castigation, the writer of this was told that there were no such things. The election of boys takes place twice a year, on the second Monday of October, and on the third Monday of April. Poverty is a necessary qualification for the candidates; who must not be under seven years, nor above sixteen, at which age boys, who have been at the institution, are dismissed. They annually go in procession to the adjoining church, Blackfriars, on the



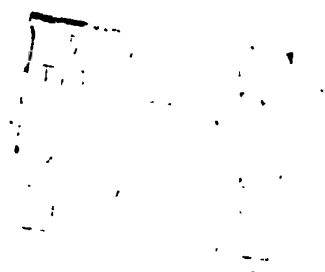
## HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

first Monday of June, when they hear a sermon from one of the ministers in the city, who take that duty according to the order of their seniority. On this occasion the statue of Heriot is decorated with flowers, and the boys have their best suits of clothes on, and flowers stuck in their hats: like the children of public hospitals, "Heriot's boys" wear a peculiar dress.

The superintendants of the Hospital are a house-governor, housekeeper, and schoolmasters, who, again, are under a treasurer. The subjects in which the boys are instructed, are reading, writing, arithmetic, and Latin. Those who wish to learn a trade, are furnished with £30 for an apprentice-fee, while a bounty of £120 is given to those who are qualified, and disposed to pursue any of the learned professions. While they continue in the Hospital, the average expense of each may be £48 per annum. The amount of the revenues for the support of this expense is variable, the rents being paid in grain. According to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, the annual revenue is £8500.

From this valuable institution have emanated many eminent men, and respectable citizens—persons who have been honoured and useful in different parts of the world, and in all ranks of life. Heriot! thy name stands high on the records of human benevolence, and "generations yet unborn shall arise and call thee blessed!"

The annexed view of Heriot's Hospital, taken from the Grass Market, shews the north and east fronts of the building; the view from Tiviot Row represents the opposite sides; in the distance of this view, on the right, appears part of Grey Friar's Church.





*Parsonage of St. Andrew's, St. Andrew's, N.B.*

THE PARSONAGE OF ST. ANDREW.

## THE HERMITAGE OF BRAID.



THIS sequestered mansion, the residence of Mr. Gordon, is situated nearly three miles south-west from Edinburgh. It lies concealed in a narrow vale ; the hills on either side are neither lofty nor regular, and being in general devoid of even a light soil, exhibit a barrenness which contributes greatly to enhance the beauty of the romantic scenery below. The grounds which are enclosed by a stone wall, are entered by a gate on the left hand side of the road, whence a path along the windings of a murmuring rivulet, conducts to the house. The path is about half a mile in length, and is cut through the deep shade of a



*The Grange House*

## HERMITAGE OF BRAID,

wood, which in some places is almost impervious to the light. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and present a variety of trees and shrubs, intermingled with beds of flowers. The house, though of moderate dimensions, has an elegant exterior, and the apartments are furnished with much splendour.

It has been observed, that the "Hermitage of Braid" is such a sweet sequestered abode, as an hermit might have sought for his cell; and its situation has certainly been chosen upon those principles of taste, which generally governed the selection of the recluse. Blackford Hill rises near it on one side; Pentland Heights overhang it at a short distance on the other; on the south-west are Braid Craigs. The Frith of Forth opens towards the east; north, and north-west are the City of Edinburgh, and some of its most interesting environs. The House of Grange (the subject of the Vignette), is about a mile from the Hermitage; it was once the residence of William Kirkaldy, a celebrated commander in the reign of queen Mary; it is likewise memorable for being the house in which Dr. Robinson, the historian, spent the last months of his life.

A  
GRAPHIC  
AND  
HISTORICAL  
*Description of the*  
CITY OF  
EDINBURGH.  
Vol. II.

There Watching high the least alarms,  
Try rough rude fortress gleams afar:

Like some bold veteran, grey in arms  
And marked with many a seamy scar.  
Burns.



EDINBURGH CASTLE.

LONDON.

Pub<sup>d</sup> by J & H. S. Storer, Chapel Street, Pentonville Nov. 1, 1819.

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AND

**PICTURESQUE SCENERY.**

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IN TWO VOLUMES,  
VOL. II.

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1820.



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*see end of Royal infirmary*

### ERRATA.

Page 156, line 23, for 'leets' read *lists*.

From page 128 to 133, four pages have been skipped in the numbering.

Description of the Weigh House, 4th line from bottom, for 'pre-eminenences' read *prominences*.

Hume's Monument, line 29, for 'discourse' read *discourses*.

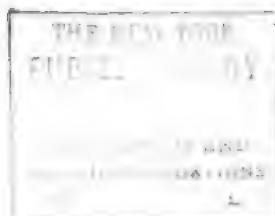
Royal Exchange, line 4, read *the south side consists*.

St. Andrew's Church, line 21, for 'titular' read *tutelar*.

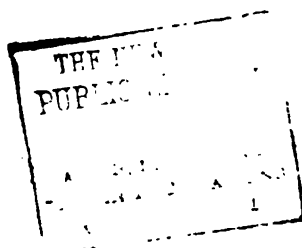
Heriot's Hospital, line 39, omit 'Scottish.'

Regent Bridge, line 15, omit 'and on the other.'

Methodists' Chapel, last line but 4, and last line but 7, for 'bond' read *band*.









## HIGH STREET.

---

THE whole length of the street from the Castle to Holyrood-house may be included under the general name High-street, which in this case is about a mile in length, and is, perhaps, in many respects, the grandest street in the world, if indeed we except the Trongate, in Glasgow. The towering height of the houses, with the diversity of their elevation, the grandeur of St. Giles's church, and the width of the street, contribute to the formation of a view no where else to be equalled. It has all the imposing effect which is produced by the extent and magnificence of the streets in the New Town, without any thing of their tameness and insipidity.

The High-street is narrow near the castle, widens at the Lawn-market, and expands still more at St. Giles's, preserving an uniform width from this to the Canongate, where it contracts into a narrower space, which it retains with very little variation till it terminates at Holyrood-house. The first remarkable object which occurs to the spectator when he enters the street from the Castle, is the reservoir. This cistern, and another on the rising ground to the south, contain about 300 tons of water, which is conveyed in pipes from a large basin at the foot of the Pentland hills. This basin is fed by artificial streams. Further down is the Weigh-house at the head of the West Bow, and a little below on the left is Bank-street. The noble church of St. Giles's next presents itself projecting somewhat into the street, and having the parliament house and square on the right. This part of the street has been much improved by the removal of the Lucken-booths, the Tolbooth, and other shapeless buildings. The Royal Exchange is a little below St. Giles's,



## HIGH STREET.

on the left, but not very conspicuous ; beyond this is the Tron church ; the street is here intersected by the North and South bridges, by which it is cut into two equal divisions. At the commencement of the Canongate, St. Mary's and Leith Wynds diverge in opposite directions. Besides these more considerable streets, an infinite number of wynds and closes, extremely abrupt and dangerous in their descent, ramify from the High-street, and lead on one side to the valley on the south of the New Town, and on the other to the heart of the Old Town.

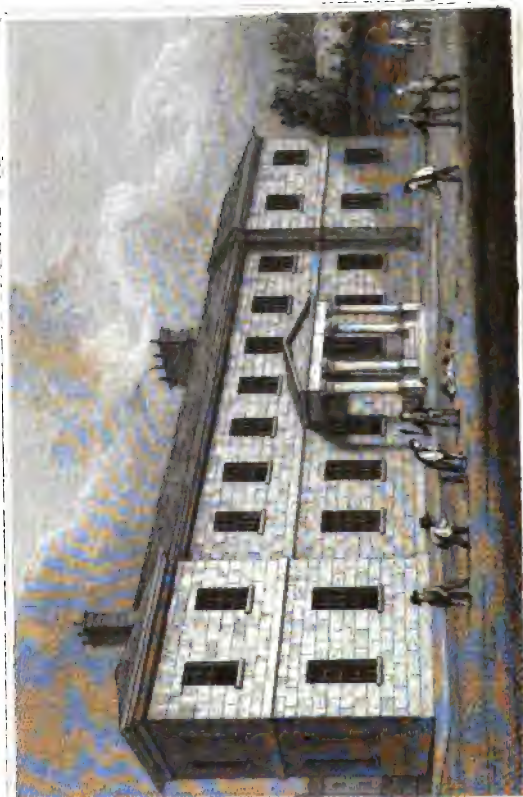
In the middle of the High-street, between St. Giles and the Tron church, formerly stood the cross. This building was taken down in the year 1756. Its form was octagonal, measuring 16 feet in diameter and 15 in height, exclusive of a column rising from the centre : a small Ionic pillar occupied each of its angles, headed by a circular bastion. The entrance to the building was from the east, and over the door were placed the city arms. From the centre of the roof rose a column 21 feet high, curiously ornamented with thistles, and having on its summit the figure of an unicorn.

Edinburgh cross was the place where all proclamations were made, and where the merchants assembled to transact their business ; its site is now marked by a radiated pavement, and the bustle which here prevails on a market day ; for though the Royal Exchange affords a most convenient place of resort, the ancient custom of meeting at "the cross" still continues.

The middle pillar of the cross is preserved at Drum, four miles east of Edinburgh.

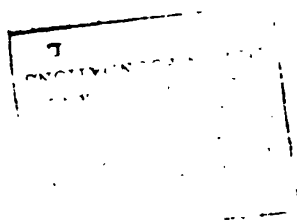
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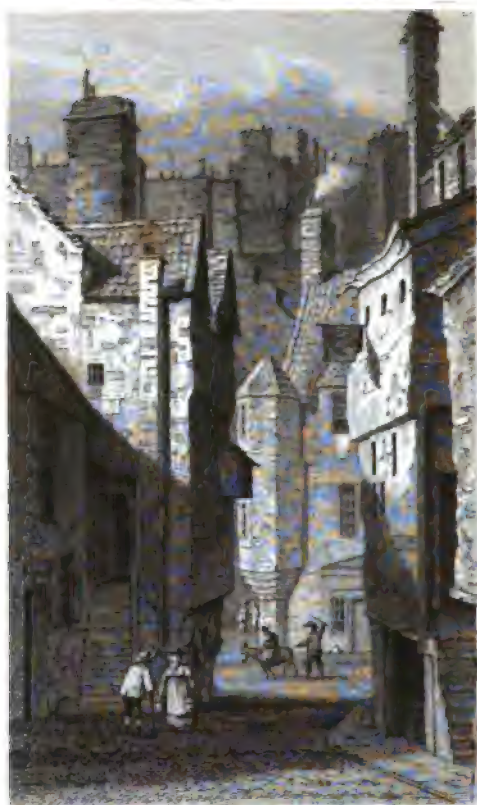
ASTOR LENOX AND  
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New Chapel Street Farnsworth School

# HIGH SCHOOL.





*Edinburgh, 1840. By J. M. W. Turner. Original in the possession of the Trustees of the National Gallery, London.*

**HIGH SCHOOL WYND.**

## HIGH SCHOOL WYND, AND HIGH SCHOOL.

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HIGH SCHOOL WYND, is a narrow lane, leading from the archiepiscopal palace in the Cowgate to Infirmary Street. The fronts of the houses here are mostly of wood, affording one of the best specimens of the ancient style of building in Edinburgh. Arnot observes, "From confinement in space, as well as imitation of their old allies the French, (for the city of Paris seems to have been the model of Edinburgh), the houses were piled to an enormous height, some of them amounting to twelve stories, these were denominated *lands*; the access to the separate lodgings in these high piles, was by a common stair, exposed to every inconvenience arising from filth, steepness, darkness, and danger from fire, such in a good measure is the situation of the old Town to this hour:" some of these staircases are exposed to the street, as appears by the view annexed.

The earliest notice of a School in Edinburgh, is to be found in an act of council for the year 1519, in which it is provided, that no "bairns" shall be put by their parents to any school but the principal grammar one, under a penalty of ten shillings Scots. The town-council in 1578 began the founding of a college, but were obliged by the opposition made by the Archbishop of St. Andrews and others, to drop the design for that time. But, that their children might not be altogether destitute of education, they agreed to pay one William Bickerton the sum of £260 Scots, for building a house for a school; and this was the commencement of the High School, the erection having been raised on the present site of that seminary. The insufficiency of the salaries, however, having

#### HIGH SCHOOL WYND, AND HIGH SCHOOL.

led the master and usher to propose quitting their situations, the council found it necessary to ordain, "that every scholar, whose father was a freeman, should pay quarterly to the master three shillings Scots, and to the usher two shillings, exclusively of the quarterages received by them of scholars, sons of unfreemen;" and that no person should keep a grammar school within the city or liberties, without leave from the magistrates; encouragements, which seem to have retained the services of the teachers:

In the year 1598, the system was improved by a regulation, which appointed four regents or masters to preside over that number of classes, and assigned to each class the authors to be read in it. At this time, too, it was provided, that the two under-masters should have an annual salary each, of £30 Scots, together with 13s. 4d. per quarter from their scholars; that the third master should have a quarterly allowance of 40 merks Scots, and from each scholar 15s. and that the principal master should have 200 merks of yearly salary, and 30s. per quarter, with other regulations. The masters were then "discharged from receiving any bleise-silver from their scholars, and likewise bent-silver, other than four pennies at one time," and were required to furnish security to the amount of 500 merks that they would not resign their offices without half a year's warning.

In 1709, the common-council decreed, that for all times coming, the following should be the rule of payment: the rector to have a salary of 300 merks Scots yearly, 4s. sterling per quarter for each boy in his own class, and 1s. quarterly from every scholar in the other classes; and the four inferior masters to receive an annnal salary each of 250 merks, and 4s. sterling "from the several scholars in the respective classes."

In 1595 the scholars were engaged in a *barring out*, when a boy of the name of Sinclair shot Macmoran, one of the bailties, who had been sent to reduce them to submission. The culprit, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions on the part of

## HIGH SCHOOL WYND, AND HIGH SCHOOL.

the citizens to bring him to justice, was pardoned by the king through the superior interest which was employed in his behalf.

The foundation of the present School was laid on the 24th of June, 1777, by the late Sir William Forbes, grand master of the Free Masons, assisted by the mason lodges in the city, and accompanied in procession by the magistrates, the professors, and the masters and boys of the High School. The length of the building is 120 feet, its width 36. An extensive area surrounds it, inclosed by a high wall.

The course of education at this seminary is carried through a period of four years, to which two years may be added by those who wish to complete their acquaintance with Latin, and to acquire Greek. Each master conducts his own class through the successive stages, and after consigning them to the rector, returns to commence a new class. Thus the masters proceed in rotation, the rector always receiving the completed class. Those boys who are with him two years are not required to attend the initiatory department at college. The first year is occupied in learning of the rudiments, (Ruddiman or Adams), and a vocabulary, and in reading Cordery, Phædrus, and the grammatical exercises. In the second year, the boys proceed to Cornelius, Eutropius, and Cæsar, continuing the grammatical exercises. The books of the third session, are Ovid, Virgil, and Sallust, with Mair's Introduction. Some part of Cæsar also is read, and occasionally the Greek language is attended to. In the fourth year, Mair's Introduction, Virgil, and Sallust are continued, to which are added Quintus Curtius, and *Excerpta* from different authors. Latin verses are now prescribed, and it is optional to read portions of works which are not then reading in the class; an exercise which receives the name of *private studies*, and in consequence of which, boys are placed higher in the class. At the rector's class, various books are read; and it is no uncommon thing for the boys to have read in the space of a year, very large portions of Livy, Horace



#### HIGH SCHOOL WRITING, AND HIGH SCHOOL.

Virgil, and Homer, with miscellaneous authors, besides producing exercises both in prose and verse, characterized by the most elegant Latinity.

The master conducts the whole business of his department for the first year himself, but afterwards calls in the assistance of his monitors, forming for this purpose his class into divisions, the number of which is diminished as the pupils improve. The classes are opened to the inspection of any person at all times, and, besides a public quarterly examination of his own class by the rector, there is a general examination of the whole school in the beginning of August when the Session is about to close. On this occasion the Dux of the rector's class, and the best Greek scholar receive gold medals, and in the other classes, from one third to one fourth of each class, are rewarded with prizes of books, those at the top getting the most valuable. The course commences in October, and the vacation is six weeks or two months. The hours of attendance are from 9 to 11, and from 12 to 2 during the earlier part of the course, but an additional hour is given in summer for the purpose of preparing for a respectable appearance at the general examination.

The character of this institution was very much raised by the late celebrated Dr. Adams, and is still supported by the able superintendence of the present rector and his coadjutors, as is well evinced by the fact, that about 800 boys are at present attending the High School.

A library, containing from 8 to 10,000 volumes, is attached to the school, the subscriptions for which, by the boys in the rector's class, have amounted for three years past to about £90 annually.

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## HIGH SCHOOL, LEITH.

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THE Grammar School at Leith stands on the south west part of the Links or Downs, in the immediate vicinity of the town. It was erected in 1805, and the expenses were to be paid by voluntary subscriptions.

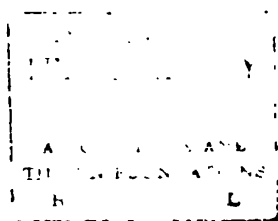
The building consists of two stories, having a projecting centre, and a rusticated basement; from the middle of the roof rises a small turret, which contains a dial. The rooms for the different classes are elegant and commodious, and the teachers of this grammar school are inferior to none, in every qualification necessary for the instruction of youth,

An article published in the Scots' Magazine, dated from Leith, March 29th, 1804, gives the following account of laying the first stone of the building. "The foundation stone of the new schools at Leith was laid this day, in the presence of an immense concourse of people; though the day was unfavourable, several circumstances concurred to interest the public mind. The want of proper accommodation for the instruction of youth in the different branches of education, had long been felt with great regret; but as the town has no public funds, there was little probability of seeing this desirable object speedily accomplished. In the present flourishing and enlightened state of the community, it occurred to some spirited individuals, that the sum necessary for erecting new schools might be obtained by voluntary contributions. This scheme was no sooner proposed than adopted; and to the honour of the town, a very large sum was collected in a few days, every class of the inhabitants subscribing with a zeal and liberality, which have never been surpassed on any similar occasion.

#### HIGH SCHOOL, LEITH.

“ It was known that the stone was to be laid by the chairman of the committee, as master of the Phœnician Lodge ; who, from his situation, has fortunately the power, as he has naturally the inclination, to promote every undertaking of public utility. The Royal Leith Volunteers had offered to escort the procession, and all public and official persons in the town were invited to attend. At one o'clock the procession moved from the Assembly Hall, to the place marked out for the new building ; when it arrived at the appointed spot, it opened to the right and left ; and the right worshipful master of the lodge, accompanied by the brethren, stepped forward to the south east corner of the intended building, and there laid the foundation stone, with the usual masonic solemnities.

“ In the stone were deposited, a glass for containing the coins of George III. an Edinburgh almanac, newspapers, &c. The jar was covered with a tin-plate, having a suitable inscription engraved on it ; together with the names of the magistrates, ministers, masters of incorporation, and of the committee for conducting the building. The master having pronounced the usual benediction, and a suitable address being delivered by one of the ministers, the company retired.”





Drawn by H. J. P. M. / New Chapel / Holyrood Old Chapel

HOLYROOD OLD CHAPEL.  
*from the New Park.*

## ABBEY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

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THE Abbey of Holyrood-house lies contiguous to the palace of the same name, both of them being situated at the eastern extremity of the Old Town. According to tradition, it was founded by David the First, who being assaulted by a stag, was miraculously delivered by the means of a cross which fell from heaven. This monarch, the night after his happy escape, was directed by a vision to erect a house for canons regular on the spot where the cross appeared to him; accordingly, in the year 1198, he founded this abbey, calling it the monastery of the *Holy Cross*, and lodging in it, with great formality, the celestial instrument of his preservation, which had remained in his possession; and here it continued till the battle of Durham, when it was taken by the English, and preserved in the town of Durham for many ages with superstitious veneration.

The canons of Holyrood were of the order of St. Augustine, and came originally from St. Andrew's. It appears that an ample provision was made for their support, the charter of erection conveying to them a perpetual right to the church of the castle, the church and parish of St. Cuthbert, the chapels of Corstorphia and Liberton, with part of the adjoining lands, the church of Hereth, in Stirlingshire, the towns of Broughten, Pittendrich, Hamar and Fordham, the lands of Inverleith, one half of the tallow, lard, and hides of the beasts killed in Edinburgh, besides several priories, fisheries, and revenues out of the exchequer. Succeeding kings having extended the privileges of the abbey, it was considered the richest establishment of the kind in Scotland, its revenues, at the period of the Reformation, amounting in money to £250 sterling annually, and in kind to



#### ABBAY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of beer, 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, 2 dozen of hens, 2 dozen of salmon, 12 loads of salt, and of swine, a number not precisely ascertained. The canons also, at the origin of the institution, were provided by David with a right to the trial by duel, and to the water and fire ordeals. Besides the abovementioned privileges, the canons had the right of finding out "noted witches and warlocks," and of determining controversies of every kind; and their abbey furnished an asylum to the guilty, whom it was accounted sacrilege to follow, except in the case of murder.

In the year 1177, a national council was held in the abbey, in consequence of a dispute between the English and Scottish clergy, as to the submission of the latter to the church of England, a legate having been sent by the pope to take cognizance of it. In the years 1332 and 1385, it suffered from the devastations of the English. In 1457, Archibald Crawford, lord High treasurer of Scotland, was appointed abbot of Holyrood House. By him, the pointed style of architecture, which characterizes the present state of the abbey, was substituted for the Norman employed by David the First. When the earl of Hertford entered Scotland in the year 1544, this monastery was almost entirely consumed by his soldiers, the choir and transept of the church having been destroyed, and nothing preserved but the nave. It was then that sir Richard Lea carried off the brazen font, in which the children of the royal family had been usually baptised, and after engraving an insolent inscription on it, presented it to the church of St. Alban's, in Hertfordshire. The inscription was in Latin, and may be thus translated:—"When Leith, a town of good account in Scotland, and Edinburgh, the principal city of that nation, were on fire, sir Richard Lea, knt. saved me out of the flames, and brought me into England; in gratitude to him for his kindness, I, who hitherto served only at the baptism of the children of kings, do now most willingly offer the same service to the meanest of the English nation. Lea, the con-

#### ABBAY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

queror, hath so commanded. Adieu. A. D. 1543, in the 36th year of king Henry VIII."

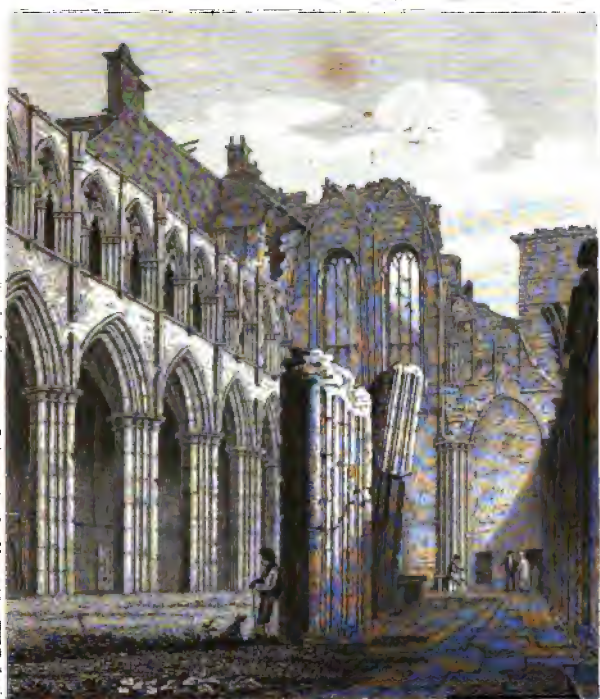
This font in the time of Charles I. was sold for its weight of metal, and ignobly destroyed. After the battle of Pinkey, the monks made their escape, and the church and palace were stripped of the lead which covered them, by the English, who also took down the bells. At the reformation, the monastery was dissolved, and the church completely despoiled: from a mistaken principle of religious zeal and devotion, the earl of Glencairn laid waste the beautiful chapel, broke into pieces its valuable furniture, and laid the greater part of the statues and other ornaments in ruins. It was again fitted up by James the Seventh, in a very elegant manner, being paved with marble, and having many beautiful shields and armorial devices executed upon it; the king also erected a magnificent throne, and twelve stalls for the knights companions of the order of St. Andrew, with a large and fine toned organ. Chosen workmen were sent from London, with directions to finish the twelve apostles in the best manner, to be placed in as many different compartments, or niches, along the interior of the building on one side, and as many of the prophets for corresponding niches on the other. This design was most violently opposed by the bigotted populace, who alleged that the king intended to establish the popish rites and ceremonies, and that these statues were intended as objects of adoration, and consequently the whole of the workmanship was defaced, and the artizans compelled to desist from their undertaking. At the Restoration Charles the Second completely repaired the church, and ordained that it should in future be set apart as a chapel royal, and be no longer used as the parochial church of Canongate. It was therefore prepared for this purpose in a very splendid manner; a throne was placed in it for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the knights of the order of the Thistle: but, at the revolution, the populace were again roused by apprehensions of popery, and giving vent to their fury, set fire to the church, and reduced

# ABBEY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

the interior to a state of ruin; they at the same time broke open the sepulchres of their sovereigns, opened the coffins, and left the bodies naked and exposed.

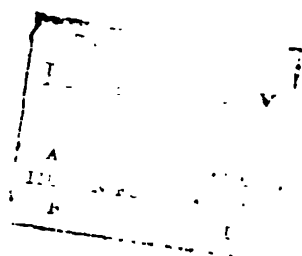
Arnot observes, that "these walls, which could withstand the fury of a mob, have since been brought to the ground through the extreme avarice or stupidity of an architect. As the roof of the church was becoming ruinous, the duke of Hamilton, heritable keeper of the palace, represented its condition to the barons of the exchequer about the year 1758, and craved that it might be repaired. To this effect an architect and mason were consulted. The walls of the church were already upwards of 600 years old, and were but in a crazy condition, yet did these men propose, instead of putting a slate roof on it, to cover it with flag stones. This new roof soon injured the fabric. A report was made to the barons by another architect in 1766, that the church would speedily become ruinous if the new roof was not taken off, as the walls had never been intended for so vast a load. Nothing was done in consequence of this report, and the church fell on the 2nd of December, 1768; when we lately visited it, we saw in the middle of the chapel, the broken shafts of the columns which had been borne down by the weight of the roof. Upon looking into the vaults, the doors of which were found open, we found that what had escaped the fury of the mob at the Revolution, became a prey to the rapacity of the mob who ransacked the church after it fell. In 1776 we had seen the body of James V. and some others, in their leaden coffins. The coffins were now stolen. The head of queen Magdalene, which was then entire, and even beautiful, and the scull of Darnley were also stolen. His thigh bones, however, still remain, and are proofs of the vastness of his stature."

The chapel of Holyrood-house in its pristine state, was a magnificent structure of the English or pointed style of architecture. Its west front has been compared with Melrose abbey, Ely, and York, cathedrals. The highly enriched



*Drawn, Eng. & Pub. by J. & H. S. Barrer. Chapel of Holyrood House, July 1859.*

**CHAPEL OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.**



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*Drawn by J. H. P. by J. H. P. from a drawing by J. H. P.*

**LORD BELHAVEN'S MONUMENT.**  
*(Elywood Chapel.)*

ABBEY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

windows which lighted the rood loft are universally admired. The columns, mouldings, and sculptures of the west door, are executed in the boldest style of alto-relievo, and exhibit various grotesque devices, the whole elegantly designed and executed. Immediately above the door is a small square stone, having this inscription.

HE SHALL BUILD ANE HOUSE  
FOR MY NAME, AND I WILL  
ESTABLISH HIS THRONE  
FOR EVER.

BASILICAM HANC SEMI  
RUTAM CAROLUS REX,  
OPTIMUS INSTRAUERAVIT.

ANNO DOM.  
C10.10CXKXIII.

The north side of the building is ornamented with buttresses, enriched with canopied niches and pinnacles; this was the work of abbot Crauford in the time of James III. The south side of the church is likewise adorned with buttresses, but differing from those of the north. At the east end is the great window, the tracery of which was thrown down by a storm in 1795, but has since been replaced. The belfry is a small tower on the north-west corner of the abbey church, and contains a finely-executed statue of lord Belhaven. On the compartments behind are Latin inscriptions, translated as follows :

“ Here are interred the remains of Robert, lord viscount Belhaven, baron of Spot, &c. and counsellor to king Charles, and most intimately in favour with him, because formerly he had been most dear to Henry, prince of Wales, and master of his horse. But he being dead, and Charles his brother now reigning, he was made chamberlain to the king's household, and enter-



#### ABBAY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

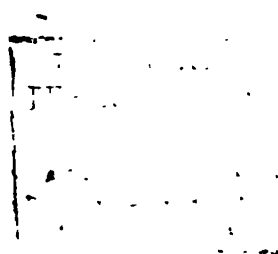
tained with a singular degree of favour, and advanced to great honours and wealth. In his youth he enjoyed the sweet society of Nicolas Murray, daughter to the baron of Abercairney, his only wife, who lived with him not above eighteen months, and died in child-bed with her child. When grievous old age came upon him (as weary of bad times and customs), withdrawing himself from the noise of the court, he returned to his country. He nominated sir Archibald and sir Robert Douglass, baronets, sons to his eldest brother, his heirs, dividing equally amongst them all his lands and goods, except some legacies, and they erected this monument to his memory as a token of their gratitude.

“ Nature supplied in him by sagacity what his mind wanted of education. He was inferior to none in a good capacity and candour; he would soon be angry, but was as soon calmed. This one thing he had in his life, which scarcely could be alike acceptable to all, for loyalty towards his prince, love to his country, kindness to his relations, and charity to the poor, he was singular. In prosperity he was meek and moderate, in adversity his constancy and magnanimity prevailed to his very end. He died at Edinburgh, the 14th day of January, and from the incarnation of the Messiah 1639, and of his age 66, being the third year above his great climacteric.”

The annexed view from the king's park shows the palace as well as the chapel of Holyrood-house, with the Calton Hill in the distance, surmounted by Nelson's Monument.

The view of the interior of the chapel, is taken from the east, and exhibits its present state of dilapidation.

Mr. John Petrie, of Edinburgh, has lately published a copious and interesting description of the monastery and chapel royal of Holyrood, from which we have made some extracts.



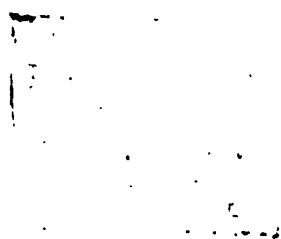
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Interior of the Holtyröödd Palace, showing the grand hall.

# HOLTYRÖÖDD PALACE.

(Interior of the Quadrangle.)





HOLYROOD PALACE.

(Rear View.)

## PALACE OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

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THE Palace of Holyrood-house has had its history so blended with that of the Abbey, that it is now impossible to determine at what period of time, or by whom, the former was erected. It is probable, however, that the abbey is the most ancient of the two. There appears to have been an establishment here, independent of the abbey, as early as the time of Robert Bruce, and we find that most of the subsequent kings of Scotland made it their residence, or distinguished it by some remarkable transaction. Arnot and others date the origin of the palace from the reign of James V. who, we are told, "in the spring of the year 1525, founded a fair palace in the abbey of Holyrood-house and three great towers," intending it as a place of occasional residence. These towers form the north-west portion of the building, and the name of James may still be seen upon one of them.

The Palace having been destroyed by the English, from its ruins there arose a fairer and more extensive structure, consisting of five courts; in this state the building continued till the greater part of it was burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell.

The present Palace of Holyrood-house was planned soon after the restoration, by sir William Bruce, an eminent architect of that period, and built by Robert Mylne. In 1745, the apartments erected by James V. were occupied by the pretender, and shortly afterwards by the duke of Cumberland, both of whom slept in the same bed. After this time little attention was paid to the Palace, till the barons of the exchequer, about thirty years ago, gave orders for a thorough repair, and it was soon afterwards appropriated to the use of the royal

PALACE OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

exiles from France, who resided here for some years, and held frequent and brilliant levees. Upon their removal in the year 1799, their gratitude was expressed by a letter, addressed to the lord provost and magistrates, translated as follows :

“ Edinburgh, August 5, 1799.

“ Gentlemen,

“ Circumstances relative to the good of the service of the king, my brother, making it requisite that I should leave this country, where, during my residence I have constantly received the most distinguished marks of attention and regard, I should reproach myself were I to depart without expressing to its respective magistrates, and through them to the inhabitants at large, the grateful sense with which my heart is penetrated, for the noble manner in which they have seconded the generous hospitality of his Britannic majesty. I hope I shall have it in my power to make known, in happier moments, my feelings on this occasion, and express to you more fully the sentiments with which you have inspired me.

Signed, “ Charles Philip.”

The duke of Argyle and other noblemen have lodgings at the Palace by royal grants, and the towers of king James furnish a city residence to the family of Hamilton, the duke being hereditary keeper.

The present Palace is a quadrangle, inclosing a court ninety-four feet square ; its buildings are all four stories in height besides the attic, with the exception of the western side, which is only two stories ; this side of the quadrangle contains the grand entrance, and is likewise distinguished by a double ballustrade and a flat roof ; at each of its extremities is a castellated square tower, strengthened on its exterior angles by round towers of elegant dimensions. The great entrance is composed of four Doric columns with a corresponding entablature, under which appear the royal arms

#### PALACE OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

of Scotland, the whole is surmounted by an octangular turret, terminated by an imperial crown. On the opposite or eastern side of the quadrangle within the court, is a pediment containing the arms which have been assumed since the Union; the court is surrounded by a piazza, having Doric pilasters and an entablature ornamented with the thistle, crown, and other ensigns of Scottish royalty; between the windows on the second floor is a range of Ionic pilasters, and above these an equal number of the Corinthian order; a large staircase on the right hand leads to the royal apartments, and on the north side is the great gallery, which is 150 feet long. This gallery is hung with the fanciful portraits of one hundred and eleven monarchs of Scotland, painted by De Witt, these were wantonly defaced and mangled by the troops that were quartered here after the defeat of the royalists at Falkirk, in 1745. In this gallery the peers of Scotland are elected, and it is well suited to the dignity and splendour of such an occasion; it was likewise employed by the princes of France for the celebration of mass.

The apartments occupied by the duke of Hamilton fill the old portion of the Palace. On the second floor are those which were used by queen Mary, whose bed still remains. The furniture of this bed is of crimson damask, bordered with green silk tassels and fringes, and tradition assigns the decorations to the fair hands of the unfortunate queen; but the whole is now in a very decayed state. There are likewise some old chairs, covered with crimson velvet; in this room a small opening is to be seen which leads to a trap-stair, communicating with the apartment below. By this passage, Darnley and his accomplices conveyed themselves into the closet in which Mary was supping with Rizzio her secretary, who was dragged out of that closet through the bed-chamber into the chamber of presence, and there expired under repeated blows. Large dark spots near the outer door of this room, are said to be the indelible stains of his blood. The armour of Darnley and

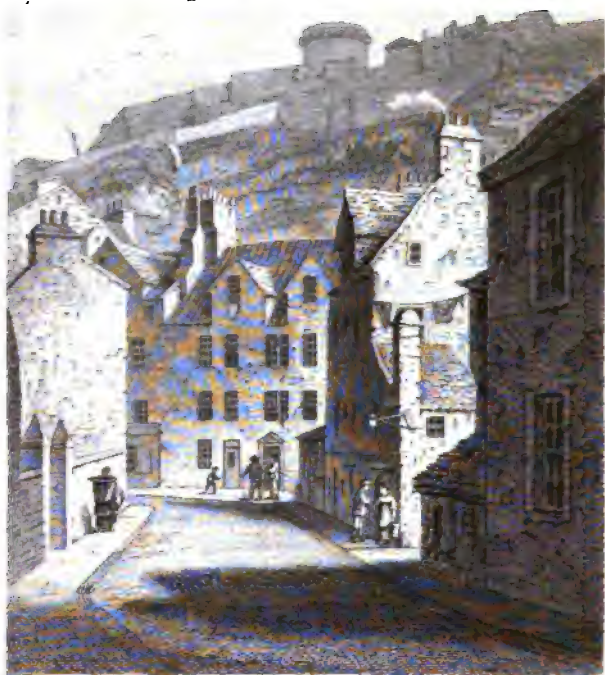


#### PALACE OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.

his son, and the boots, in shape and size the prototypes of those now worn by the horse guards, with the queen's dressing box, are still shewn in these apartments. Here are besides some very good portraits ; one of Henry Darnley, or, according to Pennant, Henry Prince of Wales, Queen Mary, Charles II. Cardinal Beaton, and John Knox, &c.

The Palace of Holyrood is thought to resemble that of Hampton Court. It is the only royal habitation in Scotland that is not in ruins. Its environs still afford the singular privilege of an asylum to debtors ; but this privilege may have been derived from the Abbey rather than from the Palace ; for it is well known from history, that the cardinals for ages pretended that they had the privilege (as formerly the vestal virgins of Rome), of giving grace to the criminal, whom by chance they might meet on his way to the place of execution. In 1309, we find the cardinal de St. Eusebe, rescuing such a victim in the Rue d'Aubri le Bouchor, in Paris : and if the power of the religious extended in those days to the rescuing from capital punishments, there is no reason to imagine it ineffectual in protection from a suit for a common debt.





*Painted by J. M. W. Turner, 1834. Engraved by J. M. W. Turner, 1834.*

# HUMPHREY MONTGOMERY.

from Leith Wynd.

## HUME'S MONUMENT.

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On the south-west end of the Calton Hill is a cemetery, in which are deposited the ashes of the celebrated David Hume, and a Monument is raised over them to his memory. This structure is of a circular form, in the Grecian style, and 20 feet in diameter by about 30 feet high. The top of the wall by which the roof is concealed, is enriched by a Doric entablature, and the building further down is encompassed with a belt and cornice. On the south and north sides two pedestals, which are 10 feet high and 5 wide, support the same number of sphinxes. Carved in a stone pannel over the door, which fronts the north-east, is this inscription: "David Hume, Born April 26th, 1711—Died August 25th, 1776. Erected in memory of him in 1778." Above this again is a niche, containing a vase, which was lately placed there by the nephew of the philosopher as a memorial of his own wife, and which has on it the following words: "*Janae Alder, feminae benignae optimae, uxori suavissimae, hanc urnam felicitis conjugii memor, posuit David Hume, A. D. 1817.*"

David Hume, the best probably of the historians of his country, and the most ingenious of its sceptical writers, was the youngest son of a family which could boast an ancient and noble genealogy. He studied at the university of Edinburgh, and was intended for the bar, but never put on the gown. The writings of Locke being then in great repute, Hume was induced to turn his attention to metaphysical studies, the results of which he gave to the world at different times in his "History of Human Nature," and his "Essays," &c. These works were variously received, but none of them so favourably

#### HUME'S MONUMENT.

as his Political Discourse, and his History of England. His sceptical tenets as to the existence of matter and mind, which he resolves into ideas and impressions, have been well exposed by Reid and Stewart, and his objections to revealed religion, most satisfactorily and unanswerably repelled by Drs. Campbell, Beattie, and others.

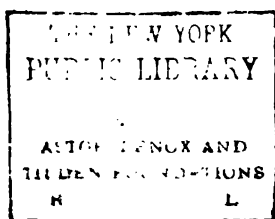
After spending most of his patrimony in his earlier and more unsuccessful productions, Hume went to reside a year with the Marquis of Annandale. He was afterwards employed in several very important civil and diplomatic services. By these means, realizing a fortune of £1000 a year, he retired in 1769 to spend the remainder of his life in his native country, where he died in 1776.

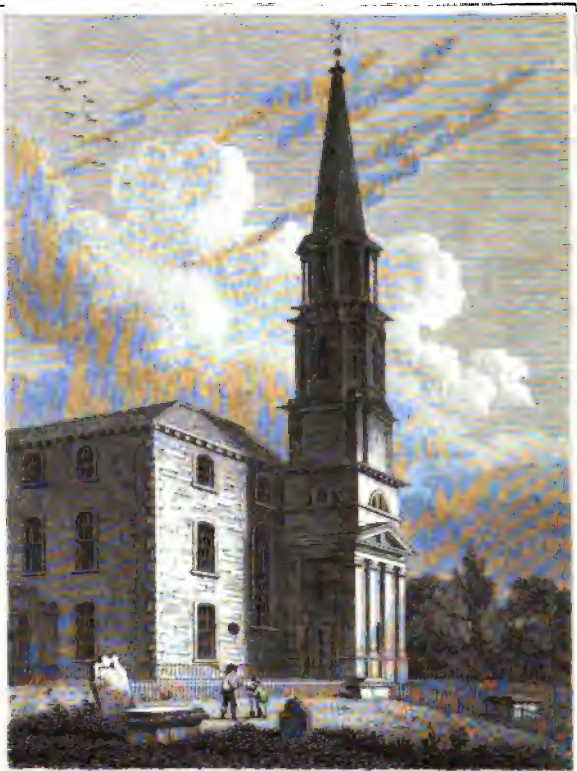
An account of his death was published in a letter written by Dr. Adam Smith, whose object was to show, that notwithstanding the sceptical opinion of Hume, he died with the utmost composure ; and that in his life as well as at his death, he appeared the wisest and best of men. The absurdities of this letter were ably exposed by Dr. Horne, in a small volume, on the " Life, Death, and Philosophy of David Hume," which is better calculated than almost any other book to guard the minds of youth against the insidious strokes of infidelity : indeed, the presumption and extravagant affectation could not have been too strongly reprobated, which induced Hume on the near approach of death, to compose a dialogue between himself and the ferryman of Styx.

The following *jeu d'esprit* is not generally known :

#### *Epitaph.*

" Within this circular Idea,  
" Called vulgarly a tomb,  
" The Impressions and Ideas rest  
" That constituted Hume."





*Drawn by J. B. B. & Co. 1840. Colored by J. B. B. & Co. 1840.*

**INVERESK CHURCH.**

## INVERESK CHURCH.

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INVERESK is a beautiful village five or six miles from Edinburgh : it is situated on the lower part of the river Esk, which falls in two streams from the mountains of Morfit and Pentland, that bound the great vale of Midlothian. These streams flow together through the valley, and are intercepted in their course by the hill upon which stands the church and village of Inveresk. The situation of this parish is esteemed the most beautiful of any in North Britain ; the south side of the hill, taking the form of a crescent, displays a delightful prospect over the woods of Dalkeith, and the extensive country to the south. So peculiarly healthy is Inveresk, that it anciently obtained the name of the Montpellier of Scotland : the soil being remarkably dry, and the constant freshness derived from the river and the adjacent sea, constitutes a softness and amenity in the air, that is rarely experienced in any other situation in this northern climate. According to some historians, the Romans had a station on the summit of the hill, where in aftertimes a church was erected ; but at what precise date is not to be ascertained.

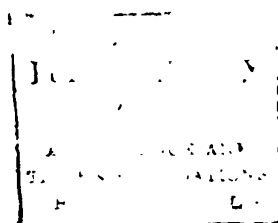
The foundation stone of the present fabric was laid on the 16th September, 1803, by the master of the Musselburgh Kil-winning lodge, accompanied by a deputation from several lodges in the city and its neighbourhood. The external appearance of the building is rather plain ; it has a lofty tower and spire, and being situated upon the summit of the hill, is a very conspicuous and pleasing object.

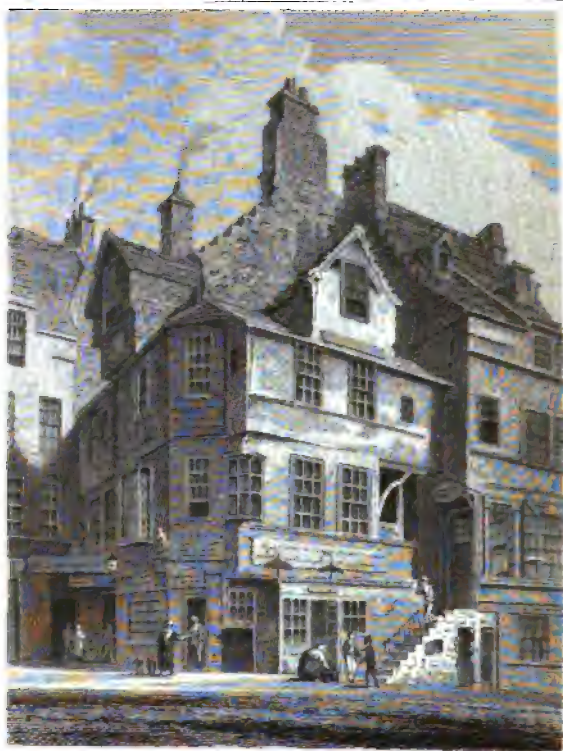
A sermon was preached in the old church of Inveresk in the year 1748, upon an occasion so memorable, that it cannot fail to interest the majority of readers. An abandoned woman,



#### INVERESK CHURCH.

named Margaret Dickson, was sentenced to be hanged in the Grass Market, Edinburgh, for the murder of her own child; after being cut down, she was thrown into a chest, in order to be taken to Musselburgh for interment. In the way thither, the people who accompanied the cart, stopping some time at a place called Pepper Mill to refresh themselves, were alarmed by one in the company, who affirmed, that he felt some motion in the chest; whereupon it was immediately broken open, and her friends caused a vein to be opened, and gave her some spirits; these operations were attended with such symptoms, that they soon anticipated her perfect recovery. She was taken the same evening to Musselburgh, and so far revived, that before the following day, she sat up and spoke to the company, and shortly afterwards was in perfect health. It was conjectured, that the motion of the cart whereon she lay, provoked a renewed circulation of the blood, and led primarily to her recovery. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, before a very numerous auditory; the immediate subject of the address was likewise present. A short time afterwards, the woman having occasion to visit Edinburgh, such an immense body of people were attracted to see, as it were, one alive from the dead, that she was in danger of being stifled by the pressure, and was obliged to take refuge in a dwelling, and finally to escape by a back door. She kept an ale house for many years after this event in the neighbourhood of Inveresk, and at length died as she had lived, an impenitent profligate.





**KNOX'S HOUSE.**

*Drawn, Eng'd & Pub'd by F.R.H.S. Storer, Chapel Street, Portsmouth July 2.1876*

## HOUSE OF JOHN KNOX.

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THE house of this eminent person has, in this advanced age, a singularly mean appearance, being situated in a part of the Old Town, inhabited by the inferior ranks of society, and is distinguished by a small effigy of the reformer occupying a pulpit on one of its angles. Many houses in this neighbourhood, remarkable solely for their great age, and still greater deformity, were, nevertheless, the dwellings of our ancestors most distinguished for rank and literature; but when we contemplate the venerable residence of the great Scottish Reformer, the associations recalled to mind are flattering to our pride, and are highly honourable to his memory. We think less of the greatness of his power, and his intimacy and influence with his most illustrious contemporaries, than of his unadorned plainness of character, and unaffected humility.

John Knox was born in the year 1505, at a place called Gifford, near Haddington. He was educated at the University of St. Andrews, where he obtained a degree in arts, and while very young exercised the profession of a teacher. Like the celebrated German Reformer, he imbibed in his youth the principles of the most bigotted Catholicism; but, hearing the discourses of a certain friar, he grew undecided in his opinions, and, finally, by the advice and representations of George Wishart, (an early martyr to the cause of Protestantism), he threw off his adherence to the Romish church, and became an ardent reformer. After a variety of trials and dangers, which he bore with singular patience and unshaken fortitude, he became a minister in Edinburgh, and so zealous was he in the discharge of his pastoral functions, that the highest rank was not exempted from

#### HOUSE OF JOHN KNOX.

the most acrimonious reprehensions. A proof of this may be seen in his address to the queen, before whose council he was summoned on the following occasion. Certain of her Majesty's family who remained in the palace of Holyrood-house, had a priest, who performed service as usual in the chapel during her absence. Many papists resorting thither, the ministers were so offended that, at their instigation, the citizens of Edinburgh went down one day, when they were told the congregation was considerable, and being denied entrance, forced the gate; some of the auditors were taken and dragged to prison, but the priest escaped by a back way. Mary was so incensed at the indignity, that she determined not to return to the city till the perpetrators had undergone an exemplary punishment. Knox being considered the principal author of the tumult, was called before the council, and charged, among other things, with presuming to assemble the people from all quarters whenever he thought proper. After vindicating himself with great spirit, he addressed himself to the queen, and conjured her in the name of Almighty God, as she regarded the eternal welfare of her soul, to forsake the idolatrous religion she professed, and by her authority maintained against the statutes of the realm.

After a life of incredible hardships, during which he maintained the most unshaken integrity, Knox died in the year 1572, full of age and honours.

The dark side of his character, was an inflexible and an indiscriminating sternness, which never permitted him to attempt conversion by gentle means; but, it must never be forgotten, that had he not been of a temperament harsh in the extreme, he could never have accomplished the present work of reformation, in a period of a peculiarly dark and savage complexion. An eulogium pronounced over his grave, by the earl of Morton, (who was his friend), was highly characteristic of the man, and honourable to his memory, "Here lies a man who never knew fear."





*Painted by J. A. M. 1845. The Lytle-in-Hospital, near Newbury, N. H.*

**LYTLE-IN-HOSPITAL.**

## LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

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THIS building was formerly a private dwelling house, but is now appropriated for the reception of poor or unfortunate females, whose circumstances deprive them of proper assistance at their own houses. The situation of the house is extremely well adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, being well aired, and standing in the middle of a small park, removed from the noise and bustle of the street; it is chiefly under the care of the professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh. The business of the institution is managed by a president, four vice-presidents, and a number of directors, annually elected; and is supported by yearly subscriptions and donations.

Long before the establishment of the Lying-in Hospital, it appears, that attention had been paid to the necessities of patients, who required the gratuitous aid of midwifery. For in the year 1756, Dr. Thomas Young was appointed by the town-council, professor of midwifery in the University or College of Edinburgh; and he was the first established professor who gave lectures on his particular branch of practice. His plan was to give three courses in the year, each of which lasted about three months; they comprehended not only the practical part of midwifery, but the several diseases peculiar to women; likewise the management of new-born infants, and the disorders to which they are subject. To render this branch of education still more complete, the students had access, under certain regulations, to the lying-in ward, which was fitted up at the expense of Dr. Young, in the Royal Infirmary, and



#### LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

there frequent opportunities were afforded them of practising in midwifery.

From the earliest ages to no great distance from our own times, midwifery was performed, perhaps, exclusively by women ; and there is every reason to believe, that those employed by the Hebrews, the Greeks, and the Romans, were all females. Nor do we meet with a single instance, of a surgical, or medical practitioner, having been had recourse to, and actually employed, earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century. Perhaps among the earliest practitioners on the continent, was M. Julian Clement, a surgeon of high reputation at Paris, who attended in a difficult case, Madame de la Valiere, in 1663, and Dr. William Harvey. The latter having published his celebrated treatise on generation, shortly afterwards engaged in the practice of midwifery, and followed up his practice with his *Exercitatio de Partu*.





Malvern Hospital, Malvern, England. (Malvern, England.)

**MALVERN HOSPITAL.**  
(Malvern, England.)

## MARINERS' HOSPITAL, LEITH.

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THE inhabitants of Leith were divided into four classes, and were erected into as many corporations by the queen dowager, Mary of Lorraine. These were the mariners, maltmen, traders, and traffickers : the first consisted of ship masters and sailors ; the second of malt makers and brewers ; the third of coopers, bakers, smiths, wrights, &c. and the fourth of merchants and shopkeepers. Of these corporations, the mariners are the most considerable ; they obtained from Mary of Lorraine, a gift, afterwards ratified by William and Mary, of one penny duty on the ton of goods in the harbour of Leith, for the support of their poor. This duty, which about the year 1760 did not amount to £40 per annum, in less than twenty years had increased to above £100 a year, and must still be augmented in proportion as trade flourishes : for the further support of the poor belonging to the corporation, the ship masters pay annually sixpence in the pound out of their own wages, and the like sum they give out of the wages of their sailors. From these sums, and from property acquired and money lent from former savings, this corporation has been enabled to devote a very considerable sum for the yearly support of their poor.

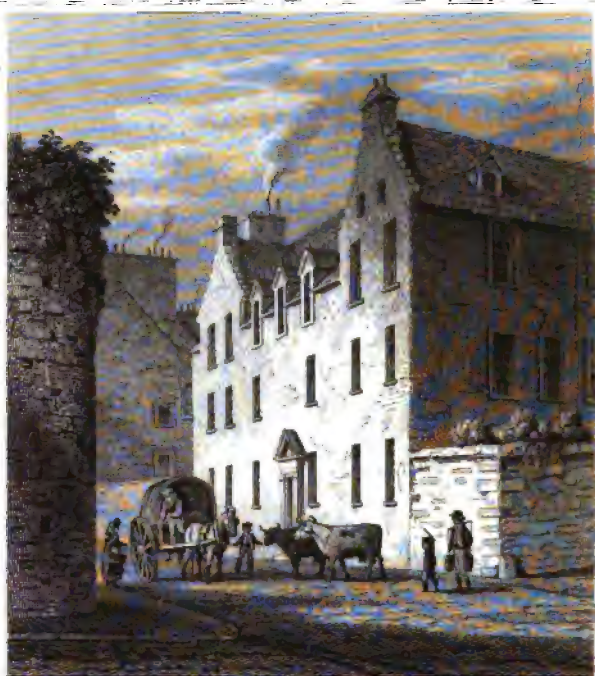
The mariners formerly occupied, as their hospital, a large house standing opposite to South Leith Church, called the Trinity Hospital, because originally consecrated to the Holy Trinity. In this house some of the poor were maintained, but afterwards they were all out pensioners. The Trinity Hospital, besides other apartments, contained a large hall for

#### MARINERS' HOSPITAL, LEITH.

the meetings of the corporation. In the room of this Hospital, an elegant edifice was erected in 1817, in the Grecian style of architecture, at the expense of £2500, and is a very considerable ornament to the Kirkgate: the pediment contains an ingenious device, consisting of the globes, quadrant, and other instruments used in navigation. Below it is placed a stone, which was removed from the ancient Trinity House, having this inscription, "In the name of the Lord we masteris and marenelis bylis this hous to the pour, anno 1555."

The streets of Leith are in general extremely narrow, and laid down without any regard to design or regularity, and the buildings for the most part are of mean appearance; but the streets which have been newly built towards the south and east, contain a number of houses which are finished with much taste and elegance. The Kirkgate is the principal street, and is entered at the foot of the great road leading from Edinburgh, called Leith Walk. The Hospital is situated on the west side of the street.





*Drawn by A. P. S. by J. H. Stone, Chapel Street, Finsbury, March 1860.*

**MERCHANT'S MAIDEN HOSPITAL.**

## MERCHANTS MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

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THE MAIDENS' HOSPITAL was founded in the year 1695, by the company of merchants of Edinburgh, and other well disposed persons, for the education and maintenance of poor children, the daughters of decayed burghers. It was originally instituted without the Bristow Port, where Mrs. Mary Erskine, who was one of the principal promoters of this charitable work, purchased a handsome and convenient building, with large and pleasant gardens, at the expence of 12,000 merks Scottish. The governors, who were at first all the contributors, held a meeting in 1697, for the formation of rules for the government of their establishment; these were again revised in 1702, and two years afterwards an application was made to the town-council of Edinburgh, for a ratification of their proceedings; they likewise had recourse to Parliament, who erected them into a body corporate in 1707. Their charter declares, "the said hospital in all time coming, to be a free hospital, and the great lodgings, houses, yards, and pertinants thereof in Bristow, purchased and doted for the use of the said hospital, by the said Mary Erskine, to be free of all public burdens whatsoever, for the pious uses abovementioned, with power to the governors thereof, not only to administer the funds and rents of the said hospital, with all donations already made, but likewise to purchase and procure lands and tenements, for the use, benefit, and advantage of the said hospital; and for that effect to make and grant all manner of writs, deeds, and securities, and to have and to use a common seal with such inscriptions as the governors shall think fit, for confirmation of the said writs and deeds." By the statutes of the hospital, agreed on



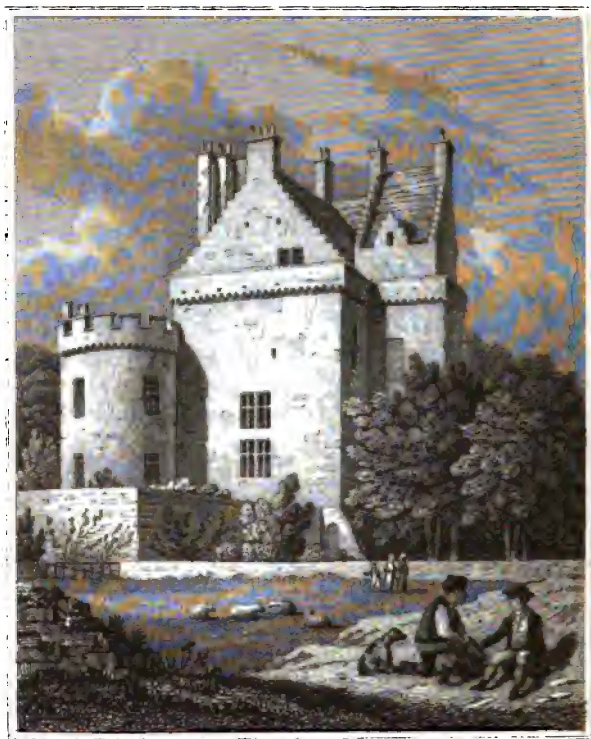
#### MERCHANT'S MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

in 1708, a benefactor, who gave the sum of 2000 merks, was entitled to a right of presentation ; but in 1718, the qualification was increased to 3600 merks.

The building represented in the plate, stands in Bristow Street, and has nothing particular in its appearance to attract attention ; it having long been considered incommodious and unfit for the purpose, the foundation of a new erection was laid on the 2d of August, 1816 ; this edifice, which is in the Grecian style, stands on a gently rising ground to the west of Lauriston Lane, in the meadows, on the south side of the city. The girls, at this time about eighty in number, are taken in from seven to eleven years of age ; they are taught English, writing, arithmetic, geography, French, and needle work ; if any other branches of education are required, the friends of the girls are expected to pay the extra expenses. The clothing is respectable, and the diet of the best quality ; on leaving the house, each girl receives £9 : 6 : 8. The yearly revenue of the Hospital is estimated at £3000 sterling.

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*From the Library of the University of Edinburgh*

MERCHISTON TOWER.

## MERCHISTON TOWER.

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THIS interesting building stands a little to the south-west of Gillespie's Hospital. The scenery in the neighbourhood is truly romantic and captivating, particularly from an eminence called Craiglockhart Hill; to the north-west of this commanding site may be seen the hill of Corstorphine, adorned with a number of gentlemen's seats with rich plantations. Two walls, which cross each other at right angles, were built on part of this hill by Mr. Keith, of Ravelston; each of the four angles containing a seat, from which may be enjoyed the most varied and delightful prospects.

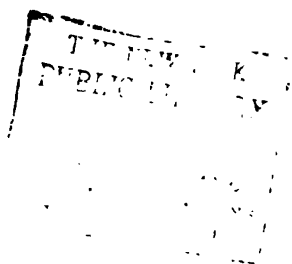
Merchiston is worthy of attention, having been the residence of the celebrated author of the logarithms, John Napier, baron of Merchiston, who was born in the year 1550. Having given early discovery of great natural parts, his father was careful to have them cultivated by a liberal education. After going through the ordinary courses of philosophy at the university of St. Andrews, he made the tour of France, Italy, and Germany. Upon his return to his native country, his literature and other fine accomplishments soon rendered him conspicuous, and might have raised him to the highest offices in the state; but declining all civil employments, and the bustle of the court, he retired from the world to pursue literary researches, in which he made an uncommon progress.

He applied himself chiefly to the study of mathematics, but at the same time did not neglect that of the holy scriptures. In both these he discovered the most extensive knowledge and profound penetration. His essay upon the book of the Apocalypse, indicates the most acute investigation, and an

#### MERCHISTON TOWER.

uncommon strength of judgment, though time has discovered, that his calculations concerning particular events had proceeded upon fallacious date. Napier having a great attachment to astronomy and spherical trigonometry, had occasion to make many numerical calculations, which being expressed in large numbers, occasioned a great deal of labour and trouble; to obviate which he contrived the logarithms, which he published in 1614.

Briggs, at that time professor of geometry at Gresham College, in London, and who afterwards improved upon the invention, addressed a letter to archbishop Usher upon the subject; in which he says, Napier, lord of Merchiston, hath set my head and hands at work with his new and admirable logarithms; I hope to see him this summer, if it please God; for I never saw a book which pleased me better, and made me more wonder. Accordingly, he paid him a visit, and being introduced, almost one quarter of an hour was spent in beholding each other, before one word was spoke; at last Briggs began, "My lord, I have undertaken this long journey, purposely to see your person, and to know by what engine of wit or ingenuity, you came first to think of this excellent help into astronomy, the logarithms: but, my lord, being by you found out, I wonder nobody else found it out before, when now known it is so easy."





**METHODIST CHAPEL.**  
*Nicholson Square*

## THE METHODISTS' CHAPEL.

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THIS beautiful structure was erected in 1814, and stands in the south-west corner of Nicholson's Square. The length of the building is about 80 feet, and its width 60 : attached to it is a very neat house, appropriated to the minister ; and under the chapel and house are some excellent rooms for sabbath schools.—The whole buildings cost upwards of £5000. The front is rendered extremely pleasant and picturesque by the shrubberies of the adjoining gardens ; besides which, the square has its centre enclosed with an iron railing, and is adorned with a plantation of trees.

This congregation had a chapel formerly in the low Calton, but it was taken down to make way for the erection of the Regent Bridge.

The Methodists in Great Britain form a very considerable part of the community. They first sprung up at Oxford in the year 1729, under Mr. Morgan and Mr. John Wesley. In the month of November of that year, John Wesley being then fellow of Lincoln college, began to spend some evenings in reading the Greek Testament, along with Charles Wesley, student, Mr. Morgan, commoner of Christ Church, and Mr. Kirkham, of Merton college. Next year two or three of the pupils of Mr. John Wesley obtained leave to attend these meetings. Two years after they were joined by Mr. Ingram of Queen's college, Mr. Broughton of Exeter, and Mr. James Hervey ; and in 1735 they were joined by the celebrated Mr. Whitfield, then in his eighteenth year. They soon obtained the name of Methodists from the exact regularity of their lives ;

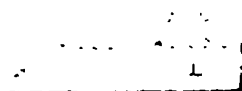


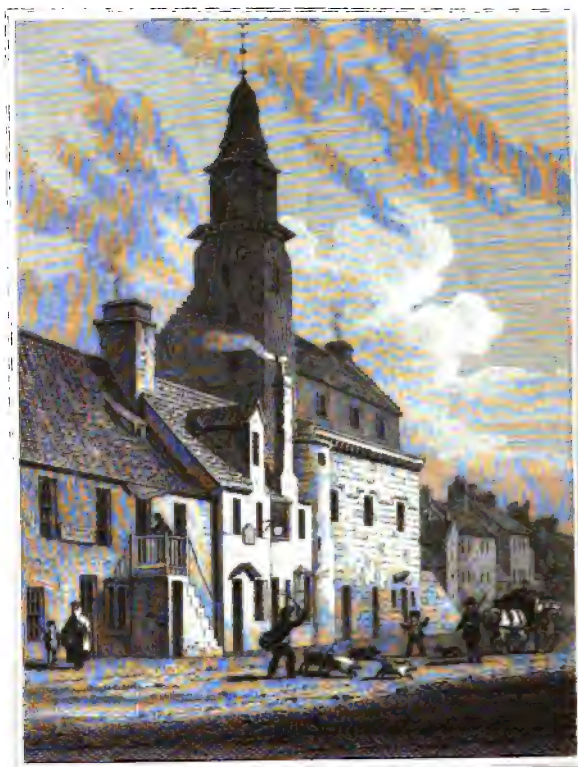
#### THE METHODISTS' CHAPEL.

but the name is now very commonly used in a reproachful sense, and applied by the irreligious to every person who manifests any zeal for the salvation of mankind. The heads of this party soon differing upon some religious points, distributed themselves into two parts ; the one under Mr. George Whitfield, the other under Messrs. John and Charles Wesley, and both were indefatigable in promoting their own views of the Christian religion.

The Wesleyan Methodists are now incorporated into a regular and compact body, and have adopted a system of church government which has a wonderful tendency to unite the members to each other. Their meetings for worship and business are of various kinds, and are distinguished into prayer meetings, class meetings, bond meetings, watch nights, love feasts, and yearly covenants : their church officers are denominated travelling preachers, local preachers, class leaders, prayer leaders, bond leaders, trustees, and stewards.

Several persons have written the life of Mr. Wesley ; and Mr. Whitfield's memoirs were drawn up by the late Dr. Gillies, of Glasgow.





*Painted by J. H. Brown, Esq. from a drawing by J. H. Brown, Esq. April 1840*

**MUSSELBURGH TOLBOOTH.**

## MUSSELBURGH TOLBOOTH.

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MUSSELBURGH is a small village, which derives its name from an extensive muscle bank, which lies in the sea below the town, and was probably the principal cause of its early population. The muscle bank still affords great relief to the poorer inhabitants in times of scarcity, and supplies the tables of the more opulent, who have a taste for such food, with an agreeable variety. The parish takes a semi-circular form, upon the deepest bay of the Frith of Forth : the lowest part is only a few feet above the level of the sea, between which, and the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, are very spacious and pleasant links. These beautiful downs, which are almost peculiar to the shores of Scotland, furnish a field for that favourite exercise called the golf, and excellent walks at all seasons of the year.

Musselburgh affords to Edinburgh a plentiful supply of fish, and from its proximity to the city, its freshness is almost insured; it is conveyed by the fisherman's wives, three of whom relieving each other at every hundred yards, will arrive at their market with a heavy load in the space of three quarters of an hour, the distance being about five miles. In early times, the city was nearly furnished with vegetables from the gardens at Musselburgh and Fisherrow ; the nature of the soil is well calculated for early crops, and perhaps the skill derived from the example of the Roman colony, may have led the inhabitants to this branch of trade, which is still followed here, though the people are far from possessing that monopoly of garden stuffs which they had in former times.

The Tolbooth, which is one of those prisons which have

#### MUSSELBURGH TOLBOOTH.

been so often complained of for their inconveniences of every kind, stands in the middle of the town : it has a high tower and spire ; the tower contains four stories, the lowermost of which is elevated above the roofs of the adjacent houses. This prison is reported to have been erected about the year 1590, out of the ruins of a building which stood at the east end of Musselburgh, and belonged to the abbacy of Dumfermline. This ancient structure was the first religious house in Scotland, whose ruins were applied to a prophane and unholy use, for which act, the people of Musselburgh have, till lately, been annually excommunicated at Rome. The stairs of the Tolbooth, which were repaired some years since, were evidently the bases of the column of some anterior building.

The bridge of Musselburgh, over which the Scottish army retreated on the day of the battle of Pinkie, is of very great antiquity, and was probably the work of the Romans, as they certainly had many houses in what is now called Fisherrow, as well as their haven for shipping ; and it is not likely that they would suffer their colony to be divided by a river that is frequently unfordable for many days together. There are two other bridges here, one of stone, the other of wood ; the latter is now seldom used.





*Drawn, Eng'd & Publ'd by J. H. Storer. Chapin Street, New-York. August 1. 1829.*

**NELSON'S MONUMENT.**

*(Canton Hill.)*

## NELSON'S MONUMENT, CALTON HILL.

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THIS elegant pillar, erected to commemorate the greatest of naval commanders, is likewise a monument of the patriotism and good taste of the citizens of Edinburgh: being situated on the most commanding point of the Calton Hill, it may be seen at a very considerable distance, in approaching the city, either by sea or by land; and is accounted one of its most prominent ornaments, especially when viewed from the extensive parade afforded by Princes Street.

It was designed by Mr. R. Burns, architect, who proceeded with its erection till the work was suspended, owing to a want of funds; Mr. Burns dying in the interim, it was resumed and completed by Mr. Dickson, in 1815. Its form is circular, rising from a broad basement, which is flanked by substantial embattled towers, and divided within into several apartments, which were originally intended for the accommodation of disabled seamen. Over the entrance, is the Nelson crest, the stern of the *San Josef* in bas-relief, taken most correctly from a drawing procured by the dean of guild, R. Johnson, esq.; the rooms are neatly furnished, and decorated with many tributes, which the sister arts of painting and poesy have consecrated to the memory of their unrivalled hero. The foundation of this pillar is 484 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and the column itself is upwards of 100 feet in height; the view from its summit, (where a flag is continually displayed), is of the most diversified and delightful kind, and is said not to be exceeded even by that of the bay of Naples. The lower part of the building, in deviation from its original purpose, is now occupied by the widow of a petty officer of the



### NELSON'S MONUMENT, CALTON HILL

navy, who is allowed to provide dinners and suppers for strangers, but not to sell wines or strong drink, this restriction, however, is of little avail, as those who are inclined to such indulgence may supply themselves from other quarters; a garden, which surrounds the building, supplies plenty of vegetables, with strawberries and other fruits in their season. A few of the most respectable of the citizens of Edinburgh have formed themselves into a society, called the Nelson Club, and dine here on the anniversaries of the hero's victories.

In one of the garden walks, a stone obliquely placed, exhibits the following very appropriate lines from Milton :

Hither shall all the valiant youth resort,  
And from his memory inflame their breasts,  
To matchless valour, and adventures high.

Upon a tablet immediately under the stern of the *San Josef*, which appears in bas-relief over the entrance to the building, is this inscription :

To the Memory of  
Vice-Admiral  
Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson,  
And of the great Victory of Trafalgar,  
Too dearly purchased with his blood,  
The grateful citizens of Edinburgh  
Have erected this Monument ;  
Not to express their unavailing Sorrow  
For his death ;  
Nor yet to celebrate the matchless glories of  
His life ;  
But, by his noble example,  
To teach their Sons  
To emulate what they admire,  
And, like him, when duty requires it,  
To die for their Country !  
A. D. MDCCCV.





From Bay St. and N. Y. Ave. (From Bay St. and N. Y. Ave.)

# VIEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

## BELLVUE, NOW THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

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THIS elegant mansion is solitarily situated to the west of London Street, and at the northern termination of a line of streets running from St. Andrew's Square to the verge of the city. It was built by the late general Scott for a family residence, but has since been converted to its present use by the magistrates, who purchased it, together with the extensive pleasure grounds in its vicinity, for the annual fee of £1000, the present proprietor, however, reserving the right of redeeming it at the end of twenty years, on paying the sum to which the yearly rent would amount in that time.

It consists of four stories, one of them below ground. The front is adorned with a handsome porch, over which are the royal arms; the ground about it is enclosed by a railing, and tastefully laid out in walks and shrubberies. This spot is to be the centre of a number of diverging streets, which are already planned, to form another New-Town, surpassing the present in the grandeur and beauty of its architecture. From this quarter of the city, there is a most delightful view of the Forth with its adjacent scenery.

The office for the customs was at a remote period kept in the Parliament close, but more recently the back part of the Exchange was appropriated for its accommodation. Previously to the middle of the last century, the commissioners, five in number, had each a yearly salary of £1000, which about that time was reduced to half the sum. At present there are four commissioners.

**BELLVUE, NOW THE CUSTOM HOUSE..**

The produce of the customs of Scotland for the year ending January 5, 1804, was the following :

|                                       | <i>£.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Gross receipts in money .....         | 729,694   | 14        | 4½        |
| <i>Deductions.</i>                    |           |           |           |
| 1. Debentures, drawbacks, &c. 161,703 | 2         | 0½        |           |
| 2. Charges of management ..           | 63,564    | 18        | 1½        |
|                                       | <hr/>     |           |           |
|                                       |           | 225,268   | 0 1½      |
| Net produce                           | £504,426  | 14        | 2½        |
|                                       | <hr/>     |           |           |

Of this sum £375,900 was remitted to the Exchequer of England; £58,016 : 5 : 3½ expended in the promotion of national objects; and £58,492 : 5 : 1½ devoted to the service of his majesty's civil government in Scotland. The balance after these deductions remained in the hands of the receiver-general of the custom, or the collectors at the different ports.

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NORTH BRIDGE.

## NORTH BRIDGE.

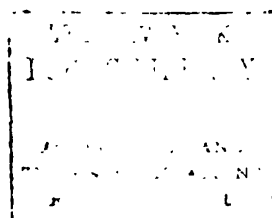
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THE foundation stone of this Bridge was laid by George Drummond, Esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the 21st of October, 1763. The contractor, Mr. William Mylne (a brother of the eminent architect who built Blackfriars Bridge), engaged to complete the undertaking before November 1769, when two months before that period, the vaults and side walls on the south end of the Bridge fell in, burying five persons in the ruins. It is natural enough to conceive that this unfortunate event excited, in a high degree, the popular clamour against Mr. Mylne. The general cry was, that the builder's want of skill had occasioned the unhappy accident. There is reason to believe, that it was partly owing to the severity of the contract, which was obtained by the city on such terms, as could never have enabled the contractor to have performed his task in a sufficient and durable manner. It is but fair, however, to mention, that Mr. Mylne seems not to have considered minutely the circumstances of the ground on which the Bridge rested, as many asserted, that the fall of the Bridge was the natural consequence of the insufficiency of the foundation, which indeed could hardly have been too strong for the impending structure. The site on which it was erected was formerly the bed of a piece of water called the North Loch, which was drained with considerable labour and expense. The earth on which the foundation was laid, is stated to have been the common rubbish, collected by digging the foundations of the houses on the south of the Bridge, which for the sake of convenience was naturally deposited in the vale below. This not being cleared away, constituted, it may be supposed, a



#### NORTH BRIDGE.

most insecure foundation, being what is technically denominated travelled earth. The Bridge was soon repaired, and may now be considered a handsome, as well as a very durable one. The upper part serves as a communication between the Old and New Town. A considerable excitement was lately occasioned at Edinburgh, by the erection of houses on the side of the North Bridge; a general meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 2d of December, 1817, to consider what measures should be adopted to prevent, or lessen, the injury done to the city, by such a deviation from the original plan of the New Town. Seldom had there been seen on any occasion an assembly so numerous and respectable; more than 1000 gentlemen were present, and many were obliged to retire for want of room. A letter was read which had been addressed to the Lord Provost, requesting him to call the meeting, and his lordship's reply declining it, after which, a number of resolutions were agreed to, and among them the following.—“That this meeting having obtained the opinion of eminent council, that the magistrates had no legal powers to authorize the erection of such buildings, as are now in progress on the west side of the North Bridge, resolve to take immediate legal steps to prevent their being further proceeded with, it being the understanding of this meeting, that no buildings higher than what may be necessary for a row of shops, can be permitted to be erected on the North Bridge, without serious injury to this city; and in order that all necessary steps might be taken, a committee of twenty gentlemen was nominated, legal proceedings were immediately taken, which were subsequently proposed to be withdrawn, on condition that the town council would agree that the buildings should rise no higher than fifteen feet above the causeway of the Bridge.” Notwithstanding these concessions, the houses are reared to the height of four stories, some of them having ornamented parapets, and though elegant in themselves, they obstruct several of the finest views in both the Old and New Town.





## NORTH LEITH CHURCH.

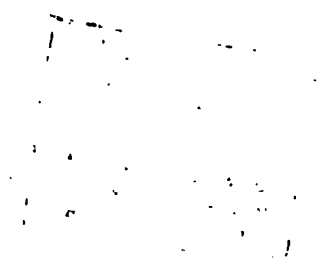
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THE town of Leith is divided by the water of Leith into two parts or parishes, the northern part being of more recent erection than the other. The ancient Church, which is yet standing, is a building of great antiquity, but is now so much decayed that it became necessary to erect a new one; accordingly, a plot of ground was selected in a large field, south-east of Leith Fort, and the foundation stone of the Church was laid with much ceremony in March 1814. Upon this occasion, the different public bodies who were to make up the procession assembled in the old church, and afterwards moved off to the ground, escorted by detachments of the Norfolk and Northampton regiments of militia. After an appropriate prayer, the stone was laid in due masonic style by the Rev. Dr. Johnstone, when the whole assembly gave three cheers, and a royal salute was fired from two field pieces, which were stationed at a short distance. The procession, which consisted of more than 500 persons, then returned, and the magistrates and principal gentry repaired to the Assembly Rooms, where they were regaled with a sumptuous dinner.

The Church was designed by Mr. Wm. Burn, and it is thus described by a writer in the Scot's Magazine. "The whole of the building appears to be a purely Grecian edifice fronting the east; and from the face of the columns to the back wall we find it in length one hundred and sixteen feet and a half; the extent of the front is rather more than seventy-eight feet and a half: the church is calculated to contain with convenience 2200 persons. The proportions of the portico are, in our opinion, taken from the little Ionic temple on the Illyssus, near

#### NORTH LEITH CHURCH.

to Athens, indeed it appears to be entirely similar. The first story of the steeple is Doric, the second is Ionic, and the third Corinthian. The spire is fluted, and its height from the ground to the top of the cross is one hundred and fifty-eight feet. The ceiling of the church is partly covered and partially ornamented, and the walls are plastered in imitation of stone. Even the minutest parts of this edifice, where design is requisite, appear to us to possess some affinity to Grecian buildings. The front of the gallery (in place of being pannelled like every common place church, is not pannelled at all like the uncommon church in Charlotte Square) possesses the regular entablature of the columns, which are Ionic and fluted; the pulpit also has Corinthian columns, and the top of it is classically finished with the entablature of the order, taken from the Temple of Lysicrates, which is certainly a very appropriate design for the purpose. The estimated sum for finishing the church and spire was only £8500; and although some additional expense has been incurred from the great depth of foundation, the total outlay, we are assured, will not exceed £9000. The work was undertaken by Mr. John Russel, builder in Leith."



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## OBSERVATORY.

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rection of an Observatory at Edinburgh for astronomical  
 ses, was first projected in the year 1736 ; but the com-  
 a excited by the Porteous mob, occasioned the magistrates  
 at time to lay aside their intention, and apply themselves  
 atters more deeply interesting. Some years afterwards,  
 earl of Morton gave £100 towards the building of an  
 rvatory, and appointed the celebrated Mr. Maclaurin,  
 ssor of mathematics, and others, as trustees for carrying  
 rk into execution. Mr. Maclaurin, intent upon accom-  
 the design, read a course of lectures on experimental  
 hy, the money arising from which he appropriated for  
 pose ; these sums amounting to about £300, a grant  
 ained from the magistrates, of part of the south row of  
 gs in the upper part of the college, which were to be  
 down, and the Observatory erected on their site ; but,  
 Maclaurin dying, the design was abandoned.

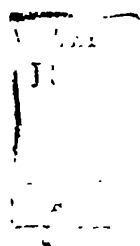
About the year 1776, the money which had been collected  
 this purpose, with the accumulated interest, amounted to  
 00, and the plan for building an Observatory was again  
 ived. A design was then made by Mr. Craig, architect,  
 and the foundation stone of the present building was laid by  
 Mr. Stodert, lord provost of Edinburgh, on the 25th of August,  
 1776.

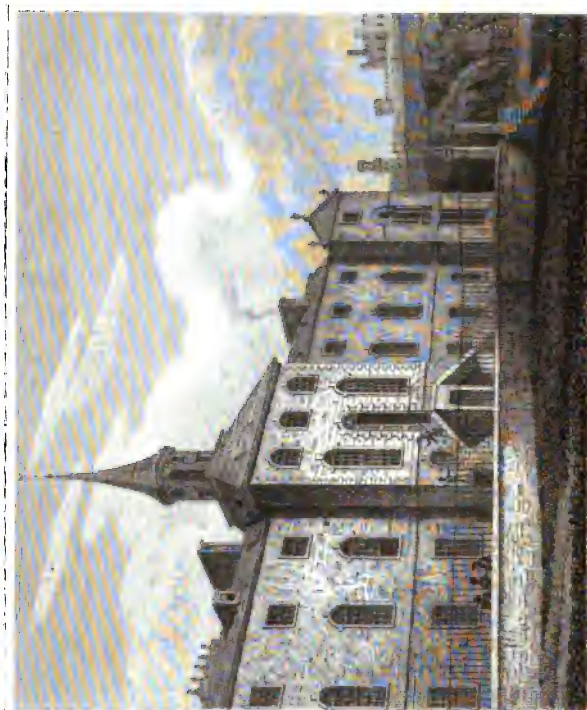
Mr. Adam, the celebrated architect, happening at this time  
 o be at Edinburgh, he conceived the idea of giving the whole  
 arance of a fortification, for which its situation on the  
 ill was very much adapted. Accordingly, a line was  
 at for enclosing the limits of the Observatory with a



#### OBSERVATORY.

wall, constructed with buttresses and embrasures, and having Gothic towers at the angles. In the execution of this design, the money that had been raised was totally exhausted, and the building left unfinished, in which state it remained till 1792, when it was completed by the magistrates, but in a style far inferior to what the utility of such an institution deserved; it was possessed of no instruments, nor any funds for procuring them. It continued thus till the year 1812, when a society was formed for the establishment of a scientific Observatory, to be furnished with all the instruments required for the nicest observations of astronomy, and a new building was soon erected a little to the eastward of the old one. The directors, however, have not altogether neglected the latter; they have fitted up its higher story with a camera obscura, which forms the chief attraction to visitors. The room below contains a four feet achromatic telescope, some smaller ones, and a pair of twenty-one inch globes. The annexed View is taken from the promenade; in the distance appear some of the Pentland Hills.





Painted by J. B. No. 1, 1871, from a photograph by J. B. No. 1, 1871.

OBERTHIN SCHOOL.

## ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

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THIS institution was founded by some benevolent individuals, particularly Mr. Andrew Gardiner, a merchant, who commiserating the dreadful state of ignorance and vice in which those children were found, whose parents were either indigent or dead, raised a sum of money, by means of which he provided education and other comforts for a few of those objects. The success of their first efforts, encouraged them to project the erecting of an hospital for the maintenance of poor and destitute children. This design was made known in 1773, to several persons of rank, and to various associations, especially the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and met with universal approbation and countenance. A plan of the institution was subsequently framed, and rules made for its government. A subscription paper was circulated, which drew so large a sum, as to enable the managers in the month of November, 1733, to hire and furnish a house, and to receive into it thirty children, providing a matron and servants to take charge of them, and two masters, the one to instruct them in reading, writing, and the principles of religion, and the other to teach them the trade of weaving. For the further benefit of the undertaking, collections were made in the following year at the doors of the different places of worship in the city; and many provisions, and a variety of necessary articles were furnished by private contributions.

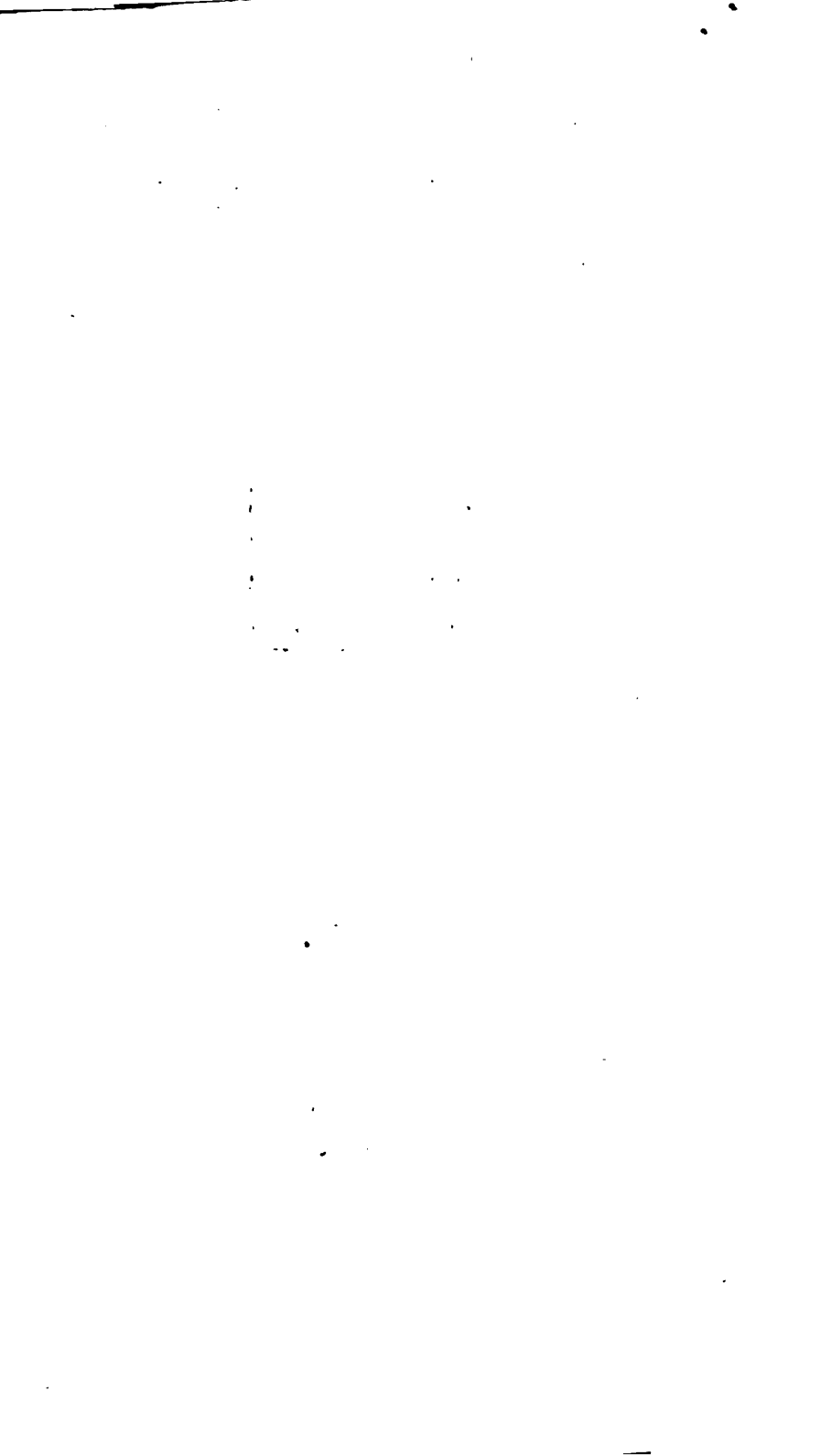
The managers now purchased a piece of ground, upon which the erection of the Hospital was commenced on the 28th of June, 1734. Though most of the materials and work had been gratuitously supplied, the expences of the edifice when completed

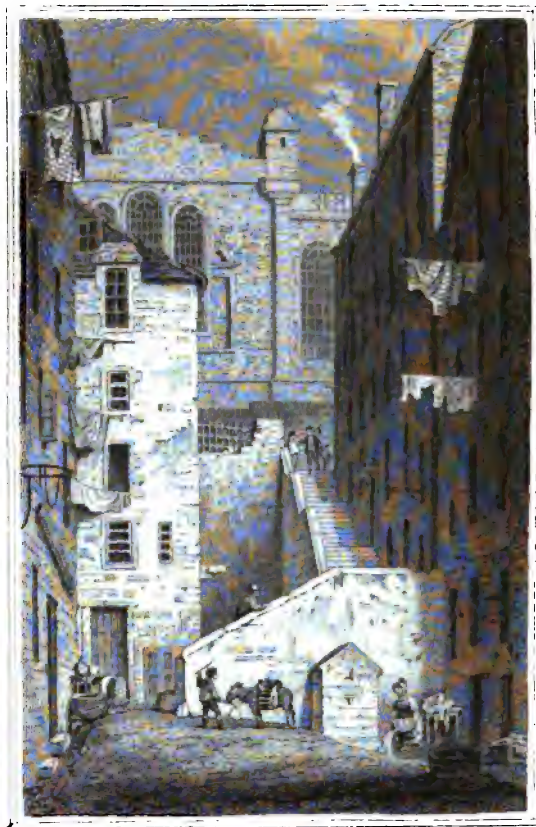
#### ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

were £800. The proceedings were now laid before the magistrates and common council, who on the 22nd of January, 1735, formally expressed their approbation of them, and gave to the contributors a charter, by which they became possessed of the powers and privileges of a corporate body. In 1742, the managers obtained a charter of erection from government, by which their rights were extended and confirmed. On the institution of the Charity Work-house, which was intended for the city orphans, they were removed thither from the Orphan School, consequently much of the support which the old charity had received was withdrawn and bestowed on the new one; but the revenues, though necessarily impaired by this circumstance, were much augmented by Mr. Thomas Tod, treasurer, who also in other respects materially improved the Hospital; and by Mr. Scott Moncreiff, of Newhall, who subsequently filled the same office. By their exertions, and those of the respectable managers, this institution has reached a high degree of excellence, and proved how well it has merited the high eulogium of Howard, who pronounced it to be one of the most useful charities, as well as one of the most perfect of its kind, in Europe.

This building is situated between the theatre and lady Glenorchy's Chapel: besides the principal establishment, seen in the plate, there are apartments adjoining appropriated to the master; with a school room, a laundry, and an hospital for the sick.

An agreeable view of the Calton Hill is seen from the grounds, with the Monument of Nelson, and other recent erections.





*Drawn by J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A. 1834. Engraved by J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A. 1834.*

**PARLIAMENT HOUSE.**  
from the Cowgate.

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*Painted by J. A. D. 1878. From a photograph by J. A. D. 1878.*

**PARLIAMENT HOUSE.**

## PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

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THIS building occupies the west and a part of the south side of Parliament Square, the remaining portions of it being filled by St. Giles's Church, and by dwelling houses, remarkable for being twelve stories high behind, while they are only six in front. The Parliament House is an irregular structure, part of which was begun in 1631, and completed in 1640, at an expense of £11,600 sterling. The other part is of a much more recent date. The whole, which has been altered at different times, forms the figure of an L, and is 133 feet long by 98 broad, at its wider, and 60 in its narrower part. Owing to the depression of the back part of the site, the height of this side is 60, while that of the other is only 40 feet. A flight of steps called the back stairs, conducts from Cowgate and the back part of the Parliament House to the front of it. Entering by the principal door, we pass through a lobby, and are introduced into the great hall, an apartment which derives its chief claims to our attention, from its having once been the room in which the parliament assembled; it is 123 feet long by 49 wide, and has an arched inner roof of oak, supported by abutments, and ornamented with gilding and painting. It is now best known by the name of the outer house, as causes which come before the court of session are judged here before they pass into the inner house. Besides a marble statue of the late lord Melville, by the celebrated Canova, which was placed there very lately, the room is adorned with full-length portraits of king William the Third, his consort queen Mary, queen Ann, George the First, and John and Archibald, dukes of Argyle; the three first the productions

## PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

of sir Godfrey Kneller, and the others from the pencil of Mr. Aikman, of Cairney. In former times the parliament of Scotland, though consisting of three estates, sat in this one apartment; but the high throne for the sovereign, has been since displaced by a judges bench. The seats round the room, which were formerly occupied by the bishops and nobility, are now used by advocates and men who have business before the court, and solicitors fill the middle space, where there were at one time seats for the representatives of the counties and boroughs. This hall has undergone various changes, and is to be altered still farther; the judges here, or the lords ordinary as they are called, are to have recesses made for them, one of which is already finished.

Attached to the great hall are two chambers, one on each side, which are appropriated to the first and second divisions of the inner house. They are each about 40 feet square, and are furnished with seats for those on business, together with galleries for the spectators, and a robing room for the judges. The lord president and four other judges sit in the first division, the lord justice Clerk presides over the four judges in the second. A niche behind the chair of the president, is filled by a marble statue of the late lord president Blair, which was executed by Canova, and placed there at the same time with the erection of lord Melville's in the other house. The same artist was employed to superintend the removal of the statue of president Forbes, from its original place in the outer house, to its present situation over the seat of the lord justice Clerk. This statue, representing the judge in his robes, was done at the expence of the faculty of advocates by Roubiliac, and has under it the following inscription, "*Duncan Forbes de Culloden, supremæ in civilibus curiæ Praesidi, judici intergerrimo, civi optimo, priscae virtutis vivo, facultas juridica libens posuit, anno post obitum C. N. M., DCC, LII.*" Six of the judges, of whom there are in all fifteen, are also lords of justiciary, and go the circuits twice a year. In this capacity

#### PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

their dress is different from that of the lords of session, the former being a crimson silk robe faced with ermine, and the latter consisting of a purple robe, turned up with crimson velvet.

Above these rooms are those for the use of the exchequer, consisting of a court-room and a variety of offices. Under ground there are six apartments, in two of which the public records used to be kept prior to the erection of the Register Office. The other four are devoted to the accommodation of the advocates library. This library, founded by sir George Mackenzie, lord advocate, now consists of 60,000 printed volumes, besides a numerous collection of valuable manuscripts. At first it depended for its enlargement chiefly on donations, of which it contains some that are princely. Now, however, it has regular resources, as every advocate has to pay a certain sum, and as along with the universities it receives a copy of every work entered in Stationers' Hall. Besides the books and manuscripts, this library is furnished with a collection of prints, a great variety of coins and medals, and with an entire mummy, preserved in its original chest, which the earl of Morton, the lord register of Scotland, presented to the faculty, having paid for it £300. Of this library, the first regular catalogue was made out in the year 1472, by the celebrated grammarian Ruddiman, assisted by Mr. Walter Goodall, both of whom were librarians. A second was printed in 1776, by Mr. Alexander Brown, in which the later accessions to the library were mentioned. Both of them follow the plan of the *bibliotheca card. imperialis*. It may not be useless here to state, that David Hume was for some time keeper of this library. As these rooms are under the hall where the parliament sat, it is expressly stated, in the gift from the city to the faculty, that they are liable to a search by the lord high constable of Scotland, a measure of security which took its rise from the Gunpowder Plot.

In the middle of the square there is an excellent equestrian

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

statue in metal of the second Charles, in the Roman dress, and holding a truncheon in the right hand. It is not known who executed this masterpiece of statuary. In 1685, it was elevated on a pedestal at the expence of the citizens. When some rubbish was removing in 1816 from the Parliament House, two stones were found, containing the following lines, now inscribed on the pedestal, for which they seem to have been originally designed.

Augustissimo magnificentissimo

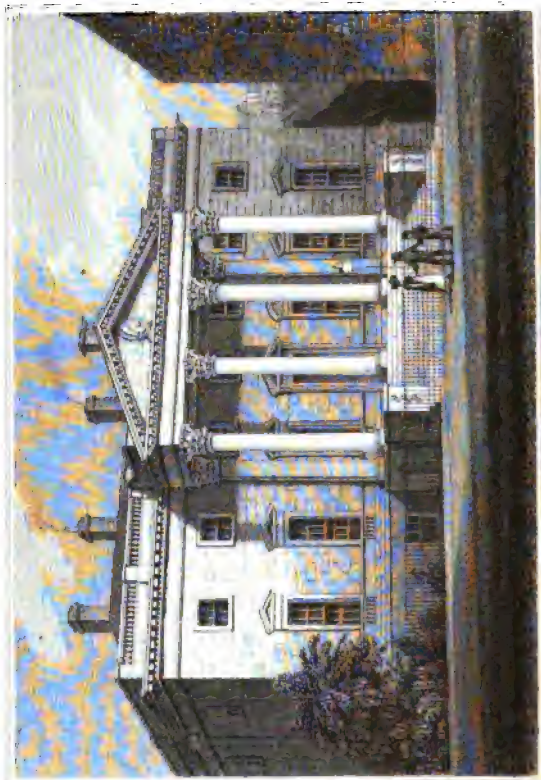
Carolo Secundo

Britanniarum Galliarum et Hiberniae Monarchae

Invictissimo

Cujus natalitiis Providentiae arrisit divina,  
Asterisco meridiano eodem momento conspicua,  
Qui postquam adolescentiam in acie sub patre egisset,  
Illo demum obtruncato, jus suum per biennium  
Strenue quidem sed improspere vindicavit,  
Rebellioni namque saepius victrici impar,  
Solum prope per decennium vertere coactus est,  
In exteris autem regionibus divinis excubiis  
(Pactis dolis, minis, armis incubatoriis  
Non obstantibus) munitus et custoditus,  
Instar Solis tandem clarioris, e nubibus  
In regna sua sine caede ex postliminis reversus,  
Ecclesiam, politiam, civilem pacem, commercium  
Erexit, auxit, firmavit, et stabilivit :  
Bello deinde Batavico insignis, statim devenit  
Inter bellantes vicinos, belli pacisque arbiter :  
Rebellionem denique pristina nuper repullulante,  
Palladis non Martis ministeris Basiliscum  
In ipso ovo compressit, contudit, et conculcavit,  
Huic ergo miroculorum principi suma in pace et gloria.

11



Painted by J. H. P. for the New York State Historical Society.

**PHYSICIANS' HALL.**

*(Orange Street.)*

## PHYSICIANS' HALL.

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THE PHYSICIANS' HALL, which stands in George Street, nearly opposite to St. Andrew's Church, was founded in November, 1775, after a design by Craig, the architect, who planned the New Town. The foundation stone was laid by that ornament to medical science, Dr. Cullen, attended by the other members of the faculty. The edifice in front extends to upwards of 80 feet, having a portico supported by four beautiful columns of the Corinthian order, which project about six feet from the wall. The base upon which these columns are elevated, rises about seven feet above the level of the street; the ascent to it is by a flight of steps, 30 feet in width. The under floor is principally occupied by a librarian and porter, attached to the institution. The chief apartments are those devoted to the usual meetings of the college, the accommodation of the library, and various articles interesting to the profession; this last room is upwards of 50 feet long by 30 broad, and 20 feet high, being encompassed on three sides by a gallery, and lighted by two rows of windows, five in each row; besides these, there are several other apartments, which the members of the society resort to for the purposes of writing, or reading such books as they are unwilling to take out of the Hall.

The library is esteemed a good one, but is particularly rich in the department of natural history, most of the books relating to which were presented to the society by the heir of Dr. Wright, of Kersie; the latter having, before his death, expressed a wish, that such should be their destination.

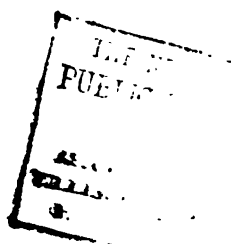
The medical school cannot be said to have flourished in Scotland, previously to the commencement of the 18th century;



#### PHYSICIANS' HALL.

till then, the public were the dupes of ignorant and presumptuous empirics, who were numerous enough at that time to infest all Europe. Before the days of the first Monro, we know of no medical person of any eminence; from his time the science made rapid progress, and now the medical school of Edinburgh is the most celebrated in Europe.

It may be regarded as the principal nursery, which has furnished our army and navy for many years, with the ablest practitioners in the world; and multitudes annually repair to it from every quarter of the globe.





*From the top of the Temple of Bel at Babylon. (Reproduced from the original drawing by J. G. Thompson, 1845.)*

**THE TEMPLE OF BEL.**  
*'Babylon Hill.'*

## THE PRISONS, CALTON HILL.

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PREVIOUSLY to the erection of the Bridewell on the Calton Hill, a similar establishment existed in the city of Edinburgh, under the name of the House of Correction, but this in process of time, becoming insufficient for the increased population, a new erection was projected, which was completed in the year 1796. The building is of a semi-circular form, and was erected after a design by the celebrated Robert Adam; it consists of five stories, the upper one is used as an hospital and for store rooms. A passage divides the semi-circular part of the building exactly in the middle; on each side are the apartments; those on the outside of the circle being smaller than those within, are double in number, and occupied as separate bed chambers.

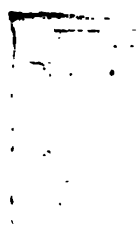
The rooms of the inner side, of which there are thirteen on each floor, are allotted for labour. They have a grating in front, opening to an inner court; in the centre of which is a watch-tower, which has on its second story, an apartment fitted up with several long and narrow windows, and being circular, the inspector has a complete view of every thing that is passing in the working cells, without being discerned himself. This arrangement of the building is also very convenient for another purpose; for on the outside of the watch-tower, in the court, is the pulpit, from which the minister may be distinctly seen and heard by all the prisoners, whilst they continue in their respective apartments, and thus the whole forms an excellent and most commodious chapel.

The prisoners are principally employed in weaving woollen, cotton, and linen, and they are kept in a comfortable state of

#### THE PRISONS, CALTON HILL.

warmth by means of flues ; those who have been bred to handicraft trades are employed about the prison, as carpenters, painters, &c. the garden is also cultivated by the prisoners, all the bedding, and every article of clothing used here is manufactured within the walls ; some of the more trusty females are occupied in cooking and washing.

Immediately on the east side of Bridewell stands the gaol or New Prison. It was founded in September 1815, and finished for the reception of offenders in September 1817 ; the plan of this structure is very similar to that of Horsemonger Lane, in London ; the ground floor is divided into seven compartments, each containing a good day room and a court yard ; the yards meet at a point, at which is placed an octangular watch-house. Above this, on a steep hill impending over the prison is the governor's house, from which there is a view into the several yards, though not into the day rooms ; of the seven compartments, one is occupied as an infirmary ; others by the women prisoners ; debtors ; and untried men ; and the remaining three by male convicts. In the upper stories of the building are the night cells, ranged on both sides of long galleries ; some of these are allotted to prisoners under sentence of death, and are distinguished by a long iron bar fixed in the wall, to which these miserable wretches are fastened by chains. Mr. Gurney remarks, " that the gaoler considers this provision necessary to his safety ; the experience, however, of almost all other prisons, is sufficient to prove him mistaken, and so cruel a mode of confinement appears to be particularly objectionable in Scotland, because in that country six weeks elapse in capital causes between condemnation and execution." It is to be hoped, that the Bible, which is so laudably placed in the cell of every prisoner here, will have its due influence upon the keepers, and that they will act consistently with that admonition, which cannot be too frequently repeated, " Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."





Public Dispensary, 10, St. George's Street, London.

**PUBLIC DISPENSARY.**

## PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

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It is allowed, that no place of its extent, displays so great a number of charitable institutions as the city of Edinburgh. After the establishment of the Infirmary and Medical Schools, it was regretted by many, and especially by the students of Medicine, that a Dispensary was still wanted to complete the system of relief already afforded to the necessitous ; for while hospitals and infirmaries were calculated to receive and succour those who were incapable of exercise, and in many instances confined to their beds, there were other cases, in which air and exercise were highly beneficial, and these could not be attended to without the institution of a Dispensary.

The present establishment was projected by Dr. Andrew Duncan, now professor of the theory of physic in the University of Edinburgh. It was founded in the year 1766, and stands on the south side of north Richmond Street, and though not remarkable for its architecture, it is sufficiently convenient for the purposes of its erection. Over the entrance is represented, in alto-relievo, the story of the good Samaritan, with this inscription : “ And when he saw him, he had compassion on him.” Luke, x, 33. The patients who attend here, receive medicine and advice four days in the week ; they are recommended by the minister or elder of the parish where they reside.

The concerns of the dispensary are managed by a president, two vice-presidents, and twenty directors, annually elected from among the contributors, all the expenses being defrayed by voluntary contributions ; the donation of one guinea entitles to recommend patients, and to exercise the office of governor

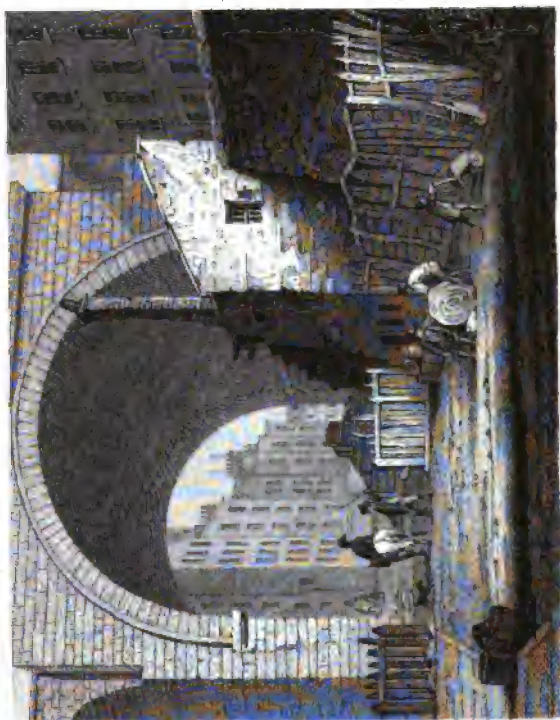


#### **PUBLIC DISPENSARY.**

for two years ; a gift of five guineas confers the same privileges for life. Surgeons attend at stated periods for the vaccine inoculation of the children of the poor.

An account is kept at the dispensary, of the state of every disease that occurs ; and to the case are subjoined regular reports of its progress during the patients attendance. In the year 1815, a branch of this useful and benevolent institution was established in the Physicians' Hall, in the New Town, for the better accommodation of persons residing in the northern districts of the city ; in the following year the Edinburgh New Town Dispensary was founded, in Little King Street, where advice and medicine are not only given daily, but attendance at the patient's house is allowed when requisite.

12



*Painted by J. M. W. Turner, 1801. Original in the collection of the Earl of Pembroke.*

# BAITER'S BRIDGE.

## REGENT BRIDGE.

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THIS Bridge was erected for the purpose of connecting Princes Street with the Calton Hill, and forming a communication with the London new road. It consists of one spacious arch, which stretches over the lower Calton, affording an easy access to the charming walks and views, which may be enjoyed in this part of the town ; it likewise gives additional length to the very extensive terrace of Princes Street, and as the approach to Edinburgh from London is intended to be by this bridge, a most prepossessing idea will be conveyed of the boasted metropolis of Scotland, to strangers who visit it for the first time from this entrance. The bridge is ornamented on either side, as far as the arch extends, by a handsome Grecian parapet, in form of a colonnade, having a circular opening in its centre ; above this, on one side, is inscribed " Regent Bridge," and on the other, " Commenced in the ever memorable 1815, Sir John Marjoribanks of Lees, Baronet, M. P. Lord Provost of the City ; Archibald Elliot, Architect." These inscriptions being upon the inner parts of the parapet, may be read in crossing the bridge. The city of Edinburgh is much indebted to the provost already named, for many of the improvements which it has lately received. Besides his exertions in Parliament, he liberally assisted by his private purse in promoting a plan, which forty years ago had been suggested by that eminent architect Robert Adam, and is now realized in the construction of the Regent Bridge.

It is intended to cover this bridge with buildings in the same manner as the South bridge, leaving the openings formed by the colonnade, for the sake of the prospect which is presented on

#### REGENT BRIDGE.

either hand. The houses, some of which have been erected, are to be used as shops, dwelling houses, and for the accommodation of public institutions. A large edifice, at the further end, and on the left side of the bridge as we advance towards the Calton-hill, is to be appropriated as an inn, to be called the Waterloo tavern and hotel. This inn is expected, when finished, to be one of the most commodious and elegant in the kingdom ; its construction is estimated at £20,000, which has been already subscribed in shares. Opposite to this it is proposed to erect a building for the use of the post office. Further on, and on the left hand, a house, in which the corporation of Calton are to hold their meetings, is nearly completed ; corresponding to which, on the right, a wall of hewn stone, with niches at regular distances from each other, stretches between the intended post office and the gaol, serving to fence the adjoining cemetery. It was at one time proposed to raise a triumphal arch at this part of the Bridge, and some progress was made in the execution of the design, but it has since been abandoned.

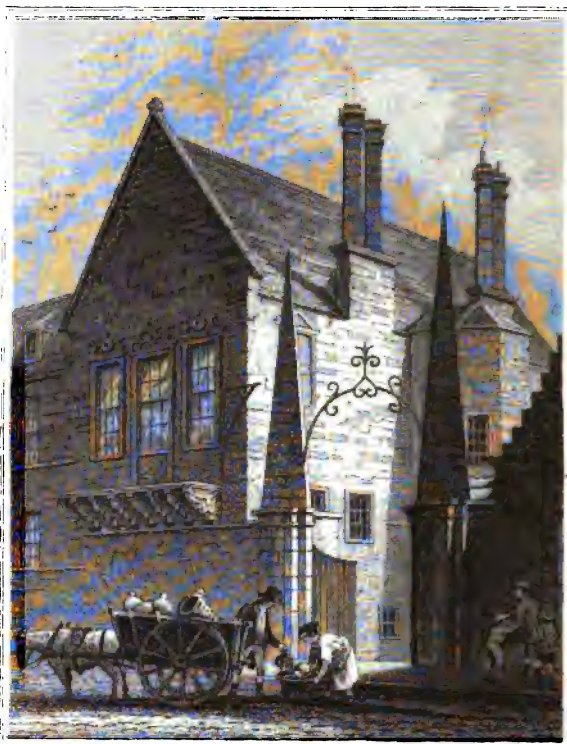
The view which we have given is taken from low Calton, and it was drawn in 1817, before the completion of the Bridge. Part of Leith Street is seen through the arch.

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*From the original painting by J. M. W. Turner, 1845, now in the collection of the National Gallery, London.*

**REGENT MURRAY'S HOUSE.**

## REGENT MURRAY'S HOUSE.

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THIS ancient mansion stands in the Canongate, on the south side of the street, and is at present occupied as a dwelling and warehouse by Mr. Cowan, an eminent paper maker, and lately one of the magistrates of Edinburgh; it was some time since used as a linen hall, and afterwards as the British linen company's bank. The period of its first erection, cannot now be accurately ascertained; above one of the doors on the right side of the court as entered from the street, are the remains of an inscription, and in all probability a date, but so much obliterated, that it is impossible now to read it: on the top of one of the windows is a monogram, indicative of the name of Murray.

The house contains several splendid apartments, and behind it is a spacious garden, consisting of four parterres; each of the three lower ones are descended to by a flight of steps: on the south-west corner of the first or highest parterre, which is immediately behind the house, is a very curious arbour, composed of three or four highly picturesque elm stumps, whose branches have completely incorporated and grown together. Under these (as tradition reports), Queen Mary used frequently to read.

On the east side of the lowermost level of the garden, stands an unroofed oblong building, twenty-one feet by nine, having an archway at each end, and three others on its front; this ruined building is said to have been the place where the Union of the two Kingdoms was signed. Opposite to this building, there was formerly a fish pond, and on its bank, the statue of a boy in the act of angling; the pond is now converted into a well for the use of a family, but the statue still remains reclining against

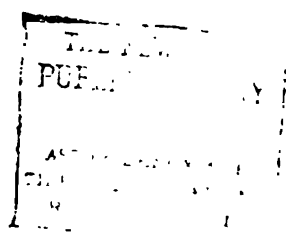


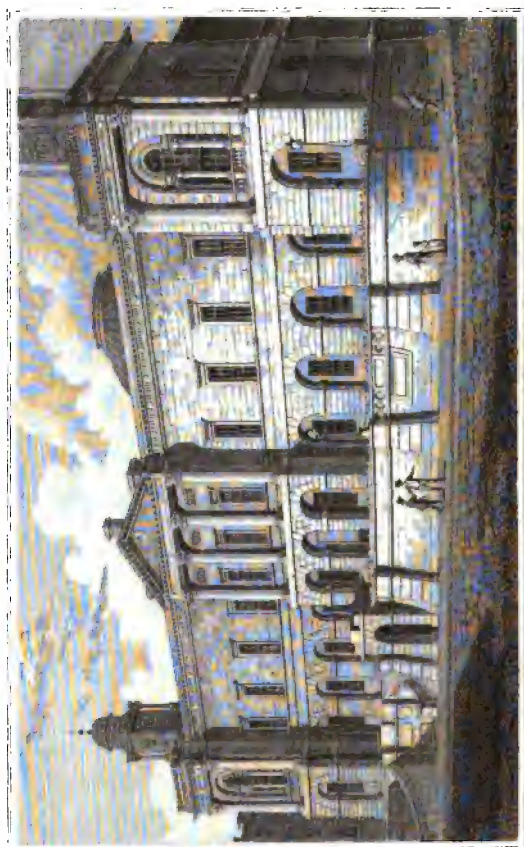
#### REGENT MURRAY'S HOUSE.

the hoary trunk of a fine birch tree, which at one time must have overhung the pool. The garden and back parts of the house, bear evident marks of its ancient grandeur. The place is still the property of the earl of Murray.

In 1561 James Stewart, prior of St. Andrew's, was created earl of Murray by queen Mary, and acted a very considerable part towards the close of her unsettled reign. He held the first rank in public affairs, not from any affection that the queen entertained for him, but on account of the frequent occasion she had for his advice and friendship, he being considered as the head of the reformers.

The queen being brought to Edinburgh in 1567, overwhelmed with ignominy on account of the murder of Darale, was soon prevailed upon to resign the crown, and the regency was bestowed upon the earl of Murray. In consequence of his attachment to the reformation, he had many enemies, and his rule was of short duration : for on the 23d of January, 1570, he was basely murdered by one of the family of Hamilton. His character is most favourably drawn by the historians of his country : Melvil calls him the " good Regent ;" and another writer says, above all his virtues, which were not a few, he shined in piety towards God."





Engraving by J. H. P. of the Register Office, London, from a drawing by J. H. P.

**REGISTER OFFICE.**

## THE REGISTER OFFICE.

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THIS building is situated at the end of the North Bridge, in Princes Street; it was formerly a very striking object in passing from the Old to the New Town, but it is now almost hid by the houses lately erected on the Bridge.

The plan of this building was designed by Mr. Robert Adam, and the foundation stone was laid on the 17th of June, 1774. In order to carry on the work, a grant was obtained from George III. by the earl of Morton, to the amount of £12,000, out of the money arising from the sale of the forfeited estates. The ceremony of laying the foundation was performed under a discharge of artillery, in presence of the judges of the courts of session and exchequer, and a brass plate was placed in the stone, having this inscription: "*Conservandis Tabulis Publicis, positum est anno MDCCLXXIV. munificentia optimi et pictissimi principis, Georgii Tertii;*" a glass vase was likewise enclosed, in which were deposited the different coins of his late majesty.

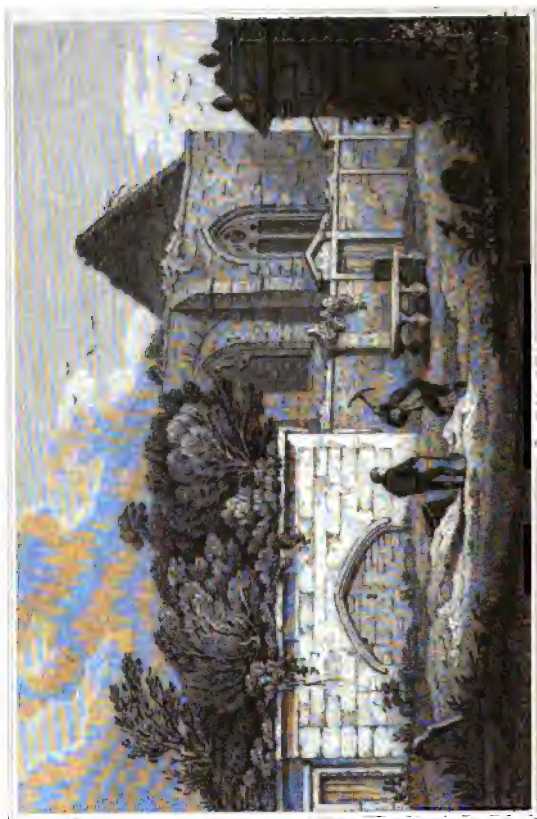
The building, as it now appears, is only one half of the original design, and consists of a front, ranging from east to west, about 200 feet in length, with a moiety of each wing; the breadth, including the dome, is 120 feet, and as there is sufficient room for the records, an extension of the edifice is not likely to take place at present. The dome, which occupies the centre of the building, is fifty feet in diameter, and eighty in height; it is lighted from the top by a window, fifteen feet in diameter, the frame of which is of copper. Under the dome stands a fine statue of George III. executed by the honourable Mrs. Damer.

#### **THE REGISTER OFFICE.**

At each angle of the front of the building is a small projection, with a Venetian window ; and on the top, a beautiful stone balustrade with a cupola ; in the centre is a pediment, supported by four Corinthian pilasters : the whole front is ornamented with a fine entablature of the same order, and the grand outer staircase is peculiarly elegant. In the walls, within the building, are numerous arched divisions, disposed into presses, for holding the records ; the access to these is by a hanging gallery, which encircles the whole edifice. The lord register has the chief direction of the business carried on in this office, and the principal clerks of the court of session are his deputies ; these have a number of inferior clerks under them, for carrying on the affairs of the court of session, and other concerns which belong to the institution.

The internal arrangements of this office have recently been much improved, and every thing connected with the order and preservation of the public records, put on the best establishment, under the superintendence of Thomas Thompson, esq. advocate. The erection of the Register Office cost nearly £40,000.

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From the "Westalling Church" by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R. A., 1821. (See also "The Westalling Church" by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R. A., 1821.)

**WESTALLING CHURCH.**

## RESTALRIG CHURCH.

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THIS venerable ruin is situated in a hollow plain, about a mile eastward of Edinburgh ; it was founded by James III. in honor of the Trinity and the Virgin Mary, and was endowed by the two monarchs who were his immediate successors. James V. placed here a dean, nine prebendaries, and two singing boys ; but at the reformation, an order was giving by the general assembly for its demolition. But, notwithstanding this mandate, which declared the fabric to be a monument of idolatry, a beautiful window at the east end, and some of the walls, are yet standing. The cemetery around the ruined church is used as a burying place, principally by the English, and such as are of the episcopal communion.

In the middle of the church-yard, stands a large mausoleum, of an octangular form, overgrown with yew trees ; this appears on the left side of the print ; within the tomb, in the centre, is a small column, from which rise a number of ribs that form the groining of the roof ; the ground is covered with enclosures of wood, which mark the spots where bodies have been interred. This spacious mausoleum was originally the family vault of sir Robert Logane, of Restalrig, knt. (or as it was anciently denominated Lestalrig) ; it afterwards became the property of the lords of Balmerino, and from them passed to the earl of Moray.

In this vault, there are the remains of persons who have been interred some hundred years, particularly lady Jonet Ker lady Restalrig, who died May 15th, 1526. Restalrig Church being divested of its parochial right, which was conferred on the church of South Leith, its inhabitants were enjoined to



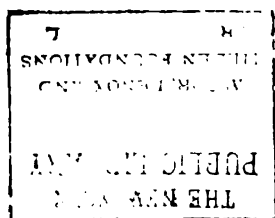
#### RESTALRIG CHURCH.

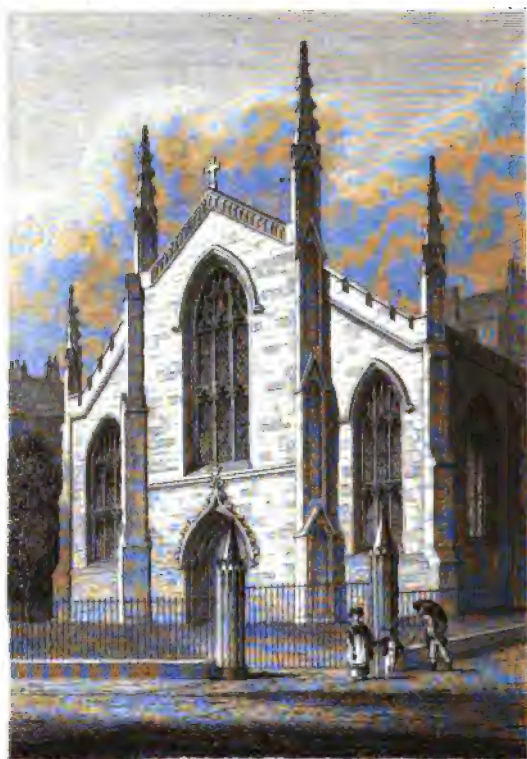
repair to Leith for the purposes of public worship ; the parsonage, benefice, glebe, parsonage-house, &c. of Restalrig, were likewise annexed for the support of the incumbent at South Leith, and the patronage of the new church was ordered to be reserved to the patron of that which had been suppressed, and to his successors.

This endowment of the church at Leith, was confirmed by a charter of James VI. in the year 1614 ; an extract from which will shew what kind of emoluments the clergy received in those times.

“ Moreover know ye, that for several good causes and considerations us thereunto moving, we have given and granted, and by this our present charter, confirmed to the minister, elders, and deacons of the church session, of South Leith, and their successors in the said office, all the lands, tenements, houses, buildings, gardens, orchards, crofts, churches, chapels, annual rents, dial silver, death pennies, yearly fruits, alms duties, profits, and emoluments whatsoever, which pertained, or in time coming may pertain, to whatever chapelry, altarage, vivarage, or prebend ; founded in whatever church, chapel, or college, within the towns of Leith and Lestalrig.

In the year 1745, the patron of this living was lord Balmerino, who being taken in the rebellion with other Scotch noblemen, was beheaded on Tower Hill, London, and the patronage forfeited to the king.





*Drawn by A. R. B. by J. E. S. from Chapel, West, London, by 1852.*

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.**

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

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THIS elegant little Chapel is situated south east of York place, near the north-eastern extremity of the New Town ; it was erected in the year 1813, from a plan by Mr. Gillespie. The original design by that celebrated architect was more elaborate in its ornamental parts, but the funds were not adequate to carry it wholly into effect, though it was so much admired as to have occasioned a very general adoption in Scotland of the English, or pointed style of building.

The view represented in the plate is taken from the west, and shows the principal front of the chapel ; it measures within 100 feet in length and 52 in breadth, and is adorned by an original painting by Vandyke, the figures as large as life, representing the Infant Saviour in the lap of the Virgin : here is likewise an excellent organ.

In consequence of a proposition to repeal the penal laws against catholics about forty years ago, violent commotions were excited, particularly in Edinburgh, where the reformation has left deep traces of attachment to the protestant religion, and of aversion to popery. Petitions from the town-council, praying to be heard by counsel against the bill, were transmitted to parliament, having been signed by the lord provost in name of the community. The populace, however, were too impatient to wait the result of this application ; copies of the following letter were dropped in several places of the city :

“ Men and Brethren,

“ Whoever shall find this letter will take it as a warning to meet at Leith Wynd, on Wednesday next, in

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

the evening, to pull down that pillar of popery lately erected there."

" A Protestant.

" Edinburgh, Jan. 29th, 1779.

" P. S. Please to read this carefully, keep it clean, and drop it somewhere else.

" For King and Country.—Unity."

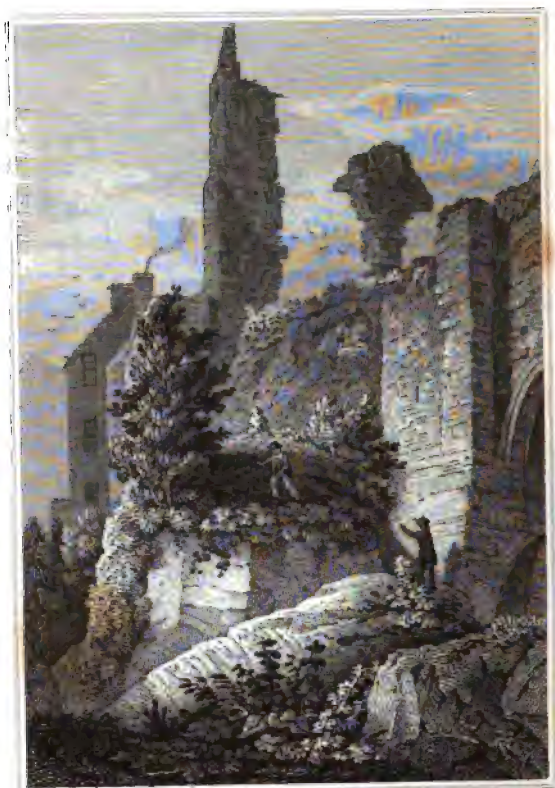
The magistrates immediately took measures with a view to prevent the effects of this letter, and put a paragraph in the newspapers, ascribing it to some popish incendiary. On Tuesday evening, February the 9th, however, a numerous mob assembled at the foot of the Trunk Close, where stood a building not long before erected, in which a popish bishop resided, and which was supposed to be a chapel; and though the magistrates with the city guard, and the duke of Buccleugh with a party of his regiment of fencibles, repaired to the place, and endeavoured without bloodshed to prevent any mischief, the house was set on fire and entirely consumed. On the following day the rioters proceeded to the mass-house in Blackfriars Wynd, which they likewise set on fire, and destroyed the furniture, books, &c. They forced open also the shops of some Roman Catholics; but the military arriving prevented further mischief, by committing some of the rioters to the Castle, and tranquillity was afterwards completely restored, the people having been assured that the obnoxious bill would be withdrawn.

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*Painted by J. G. S. 1845. From a drawing by J. G. S. 1845. From a drawing by J. G. S. 1845.*

**ROSLYN CASTLE.**

## ROSLIN CASTLE.

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At a short distance from Roslin Chapel are the remains of Roslin Castle, beautifully situated upon an almost insulated rock, on the north bank of the river Esk. It is said to have been first erected about the year 1100, when Wm. De Sancto Clero, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from Malcolm Canmore, a great part of the lands and barony of Roslin. The Castle is now principally demolished, and large fragments of its walls lie scattered about in indiscriminate ruin; it appears to have been of considerable extent, and its walls were of immense thickness. Part of the Castle, as appears by a date inscribed upon it, was rebuilt in 1563, and is now in the occupancy of a gentleman; in the grounds are cultivated strawberries, which are famous for their beauty and flavour. The access to this ruined fortress is on the eastern side, by a narrow bridge over a deep natural ravine, the sides of which are solid rock; the gate of entrance was originally very formidable; on its right side are remains of arches, buttresses, and broken walls. Sir William Sinclair, who founded the beautiful chapel of Roslin, kept a splendid court within the Castle about the year 1440, and the town of Roslin then became very populous by reason of the great concourse of all ranks and degrees of visitors that resorted here; he was served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver; lord Dirleton was master of the household, lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and lord Fleming his carver, in whose absence deputies of similar rank were appointed to execute their several offices; his halls and other apartments were richly adorned with sumptuous hangings, and every other appearance was of the



#### ROSLIN CASTLE.

most princely and magnificent kind. The state assumed by the lady of this nobleman, has been noticed in the description of Black Friars Wynd. In the year 1455, sir James Hamilton was imprisoned in Roslin Castle by order of James II. on account of his having espoused the cause of James, earl of Douglass, who had raised considerable forces against the authority of the king. Sir James, however, was not long detained in custody ; for the king, in consideration of his professions of allegiance, and the loyalty of his father, lord Hamilton, not only pardoned him, but, according to some historians, promised to give him his eldest daughter in marriage.

In 1544, this Castle, with that of Craigmillar and the town of Leith, as well as the city of Edinburgh, with every other habitable place within the compass of seven miles, was destroyed by the army sent by Henry VIII. so that the present buildings must have been erected since that period.

In December, 1681, the Castle and Chapel were plundered by an enraged mob, chiefly tenants and inhabitants of the barony ; this outrage took place in resentment of the treatment which this lord had experienced from the republican party, he being an active loyalist, and so firm was his attachment to the royal cause, that he thereby greatly encumbered his estate. In the year 1650, this fortress was surrendered to general Monk.

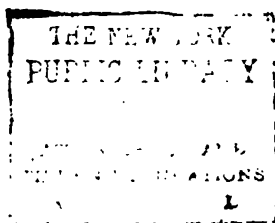
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*Drawn by J. B. P. for J. B. P. Roslyn Chapel, St. Andrew's, Perthshire, June 1860*

**ROSLYN CHAPEL.**  
S. East end.





*Drawn by J. H. P. in 1845 from a drawing by J. H. P. in 1845*

# **ROSLYN CHAPEL.**

South entrance

## ROSLIN CHAPEL.

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THIS ancient and beautiful fabric is situated upon a peninsula rock which overhangs the river Esk, and is in the immediate vicinity of the village of the same name, distant about seven miles south of Edinburgh. The surrounding country having rather an unpleasant aspect, a most agreeable surprise is felt on being introduced to the fine specimens which this place affords of the magnificence of nature and the ruins of art. The scenery is singularly picturesque and romantic, comprising all the sylvan beauties of impending woods, beetling rocks, hills, dales, precipices, and mountains; here may be realized, the glowing and highly wrought representations of the most fascinating romance, reviving the enthusiasm which few have not felt in early life. The chapel stands east and west, and is sixty-nine feet in length and thirty-four in breadth; both the interior and exterior are adorned with sculpture of the most delicate workmanship, affording one of the most beautiful specimens of architecture any where to be seen; it has been pronounced unique, being conformable to none of the styles of building which have at any time prevailed in this or in other countries. Mr. Gandy, who has favoured the public with several fine views of this chapel, which were engraved for Britton's Architectural Antiquities, describes it as a combination of the Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and Saracenic styles. The exterior of the building is ornamented with a number of beautiful pinnacles, richly wrought with flowers; the abutments under them contain many curious and grotesque devices. The interior consists of a body with north, south, and eastern aisles: beyond the latter is a chapel or chantry, in which

#### ROSLIN CHAPEL.

the different parts of the building by sunshine is beautiful beyond description.

The celebrated Walter Scott, in his *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, has noticed, in connection with this place, a superstition which prevailed among the common people in ancient times. It was believed, that previously to the decease of any one of the St. Clair family, Roslin Chapel was seen for a time all in flames.

O'er Roslin all that dreary night,  
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam ;  
'Twas broader than the watch fire light,  
And redder than the bright moon-beam.

It glared on Roslin's castled rock,  
It ruddied all the copse-wood glen ;  
'Twas seen from Dryden's groves of oak,  
And seen from cavern'd Hawthornden.

Seem'd all on fire that chapel proud,  
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffin'd lie ;  
Each baron, for a sable shroud,  
Sheathed in his iron panoply.

Seem'd all on fire within, around,  
Deep sacristry and altars pale ;  
Shone every pillar foliage bound.  
And glimmer'd all the dead men's mail.

Blaz'd battlement and pinnet high,  
Blaz'd every rose-carv'd buttress fair—  
So still they blaze, when fate is nigh,  
The lordly line of high St. Clair.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE.

*Engr. Geo. & Jas. by T. H. B. from Chapel Street Printworks Dec. 1850.*

## ROYAL EXCHANGE.

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THIS large and elegant building is in the High Street, and nearly opposite St. Giles's church. Its form is a square, having a court 96 feet south and north by 86 feet east and west. Three sides are wholly occupied with shops, warehouses, &c. The south sides consist of a colonnade having a platform, above which there are pilasters and vases. Under this colonnade there were at one time several arches, which are now built up, with the exception of the principal one, which forms the entry to the court. On the north side of the square is the Exchange, properly so called, which is 111 feet long by 57 broad. Owing to the great declivity of the ground, the back part of the building is 40 feet higher than the front. In that part facing the square there is a piazza, surmounted by a platform. On this platform rest the bases of four Corinthian pillars, supporting a pediment, on which are sculptured in stone the arms of the city. The top is ornamented with vases. The ground-floor is laid out in shops. A hanging stair, from which a very fine view of the New Town is to be had, leads to the upper stories. In these there are upwards of twenty apartments, employed partly by the board of customs; some of the rooms have been lately fitted up as offices and chambers for the town council. The office of the trustees for the improvement of fisheries and manufactures in Scotland, fills the south west angle of the Exchange. The fund in their hands is part of the equivalent money given to Scotland at the Union, and is employed in premiums to those who have distinguished themselves by improvements in the arts.

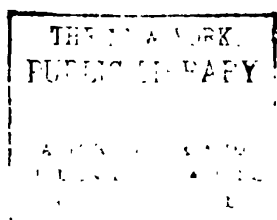
The population and trade of Edinburgh having in the

## ROYAL EXCHANGE.

beginning of the last century increased to a great extent, much inconvenience was experienced from the want of houses for private families, as well as of buildings for public meetings, and for the accommodation of those who were employed in transacting the business of the town and nation. It was proposed therefore to enlarge the City, and render it more commodious ; for which purpose strenuous exertions were made on the part of the royal boroughs, likewise by individuals of patriotism and wealth. An act of parliament was obtained to sanction and give energy to their plans. One of the first fruits of this spirit was the erection of the Royal Exchange, which was thought most pressingly necessary, and which was designed for the use of the merchants. The commissioners appointed by Parliament authorized the town council to contract with tradesmen, and the present situation, then covered with decayed houses, was selected as the most eligible spot for such a building.

The foundation-stone was laid on the 13th September, 1753, George Drummond, esq. then grand master of the freemasons, presiding on the occasion. To give an imposing effect to the ceremony, a triumphal arch was constructed, and pavilions erected for the magistrates and the officers of the grand lodge, besides galleries for the other lodges and the spectators. The building, however, owing to the contract not having been settled sooner, was not commenced till the 13th of June, 1754. It was finished in 1761, costing upwards of £30,000, which would be above £80,000 in the present day.

An attempt was lately made to induce the merchants to do business in the Court of the Exchange, but without success, confirmed habit leading them to prefer meeting in the street.





## ROYAL INFIRMARY.

*Drawn Eng<sup>d</sup> & Pub<sup>d</sup> by J. H. J. Horne, Chapel Street, Birmingham July 1. 1818*

## ROYAL INFIRMARY.

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BETWEEN Drummond and Infirmary-streets, and parallel to them, stands the Royal Infirmary, at once a plain and stately edifice. It consists of a body and two wings. The body, which lies in a line east and west, having its principal front to the north, is 210 feet long; the wings project 70 feet. The height is three stories, exclusive of the ground-floor, attic story, and garrets. Every part of the building is quite simple, excepting the front, which is elaborately ornamented, having a rusticated basement, supporting four three-quarter columns, and two pilasters of the Ionic order, finished with a proper entablature and attic over it. In a niche over the principal door there is a statue of George II. dressed in the Roman costume, and a little above this a clock. An octagonal spire crowned with a dome rises from the centre of the building. A large gate, at the sides of which there are vases, opens into a spacious court in front of the house, to which there are other entrances on the right and left. The interior is well laid out: besides two small staircases at both ends of the house, a very wide one, capable of admitting sedan chairs, conducts to the higher apartments: On the ground-floor are the kitchen, hall, and other offices. The managers' room, the consulting-room for physicians and surgeons, and a waiting room for students, besides the several wards, which are in number fifteen, occupy the middle part of the house. In the fourth story is the operation-room, in form of a theatre, lighted from above, and fitted to hold about one hundred spectators.

The many accidents and diseases that occur, particularly in a populous town, render an infirmary one of the most

#### ROYAL INFIRMARY.

necessary and useful of charitable institutions ; by it immediate relief is afforded to those who would otherwise perish, and the best surgical assistance furnished to persons who from poverty or other causes could not elsewhere procure it. Many useful lives are thus preserved to society, and much comfort imparted to individuals and to families.

Impressed with these considerations, several benevolent individuals in 1721, published a pamphlet, stating the urgent necessity of erecting an hospital, and containing proposals for raising a fund for this purpose ; but the difficulties in the way of such an object appeared so formidable, and the success so problematical, that the scheme was dropped.

In the year 1725 the matter was resumed, and something definite done towards its completion. The copartnership of the Scottish fishery being this year about to be dissolved, application was made by the college of physicians for a part of the stock to be appropriated to the founding of an hospital. After obtaining this, they set on foot a subscription, which was cordially supported by the public. A meeting of subscribers was called in February 1728, when those gentlemen who had the merit of originating and carrying forward the measure, gave a statement of their proceedings, and of the situation of affairs. A committee consisting of twelve was then appointed for the purpose of promoting the subscriptions, and preparing a plan of the projected institution. Agreeably to a resolution at this meeting, a petition was addressed to the general assembly, praying that they would be pleased to request of the different ministers under their jurisdiction to exert themselves in procuring contributions for an undertaking which would be of such essential benefit not only to the capital, but likewise to the whole country. The assembly entered very warmly into the measure, and recommended it to the support of all under their authority, by passing, in May 1728, an act in its favour, of which copies were circulated among the ministers ; but such was the apathy or indolence of the clergy in this matter, that only eighty-three of them made collections.

#### ROYAL INFIRMARY.

Some time thereafter, another meeting was summoned ; and as it was then ascertained, that the funds were in such a state as to warrant the commencement of the undertaking, a house was accordingly provided ; patients were admitted into it on the 6th of August, 1729. The funds having accumulated to £5000, it was deemed time to begin operations on a larger scale, and accordingly, in the month of August 1738, the foundation of the present edifice was laid ; people of all descriptions and professions came cheerfully forward with their gratuitous aid to the work, some contributing money, some materials, and others personal labour. Even persons at a great distance assisted in furthering the undertaking ; the proprietors of the plate glass-houses at Newcastle upon Tyne, supplied a quantity of glass sufficient to glaze the windows of the house, and money was remitted from England and Ireland, and even from different places on the continent, and America.

Since this time, the Institution has been frequently benefitted by the liberality of individuals. The earl of Hoptown bestowed upon it an annuity of £400 during a period of twenty-five years, when its funds were in a very depressed state. An estate in Jamaica, yielding annually upwards of £200, was bequeathed to it in the year 1750 by Dr. Archibald Ker, of that island. In 1750, the lords of the treasury granted to the corporation a sum of £8000, which enabled the managers to fit up sixty beds for sick soldiers, and in the same year a ward was allotted for servants, from another benefaction, which still continues. George Drummond, esq. so often provost of Edinburgh, and to whom it has been so much indebted for ornaments and improvements, ranks very high among the benefactors of this charity. In memory of its obligations, a bust of him has been placed in the hall. It was done by Nollekins, and bears the highly complimentary inscription, " George Drummond, to whom his country is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the Royal Infirmary."

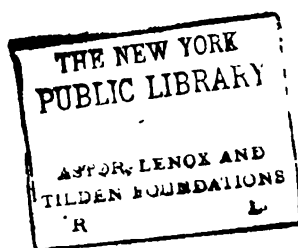


## LADY YESTER'S CHURCH.

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THIS Church takes its name from Lady Margaret Ker Yester, daughter of the first earl of Lothian, who was born about the year 1572, and died on the 15th March, 1647, as appears from her monumental inscription. The town-council having given up a design which they had formed of building a church on the Castle-hill, about the middle of the 17th century, Lady Yester, concerned at the great want of places for public worship, granted to the magistrates a sum amounting to £555 : 11 : 1½ to be employed in building a church, and a moiety of that sum in addition for the support of its ministers, the whole to be devoted to the former purpose, should it be found necessary. Accordingly a church was begun, which was finished in the year 1655. As both sums were expended on the church alone, this liberal lady allowed out of her jointure £55 : 11 : 1 yearly, till it should accumulate to a competency for the clergyman. When the church was completed, the town-council marked out a district for its parish. It is only a few years since this building was taken down, and the present one erected exactly on the same site.

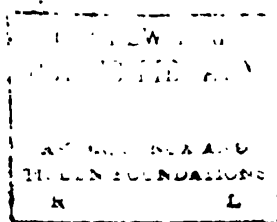
Lady Yester's Church is directly opposite the Infirmary. It stands in a line north and south, having one of its ends fronting the street. The front is the only part of the building which is constructed of hewn stone, and has nothing to distinguish it except three gothic windows; the church is light and spacious within, and will contain about 1500 persons. Eastward and adjacent to it, there is a small cemetery for the burial of those who die in the infirmary. There is but one minister over this Church, which, with the exception of the New Grey-Friars, and St. George's, is the only instance of a single charge in Edinburgh.





*Drawing by J. H. P. for the 1850 Census of the United States*

**LADY WEBSTER'S CHURCH.**





**ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.**

*Engraved & Published by J. & H. S. Stearns, Chapel Street, Providence, July 1848.*

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH stands on the north side of George's Street, to which, notwithstanding its unfortunate projection beyond the regular line of buildings, it is a considerable ornament.

The body of the church is more remarkable for simplicity than elegance; and, indeed, but for the beauty of the spire, which tapers to a majestic height above it, would be reckoned an indifferent object. It is of an oval form, measuring 87 feet by 64 in the interior; the height of the spire being 186 feet. Fronting the street is a portico, supported by four pillars of the Corinthian order, which are well executed; and, in some degree, give the body of the church a picturesque effect. St. Andrew's possesses a chime of bells, eight in number, a peculiarity which distinguishes it from any other church in North Britain. No good reason can be assigned for the exclusion of bells from Scottish churches; but as the melody produced by them is not of the highest order, it is hoped the people will not be thought destitute of *musical taste*. The lover of mirth may amuse himself by supposing that these solitary chimes were conferred on this church in compliment to its titular Saint (a great favourite, indeed, in Scotland), though we cannot deduce from any historical or traditional source a proof of his affection for this branch of the fine arts. The native of the south may reckon it unfair that the neighbouring edifice, dedicated to the patron of England, should have no distinction of this kind; but St. George would probably have thought it no compliment, as he plumed himself entirely on his fame as a warrior. That these

#### ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

two reverend personages, however, should, in a manner, be consecrated afresh, by being made the tutelar saints of Presbyterian kirks, is a circumstance not a little curious.

It may be observed, that the projecting situation of the church, as opposed to the building opposite, which seems to retire from view, occasioned a witty remark by the ingenious Henry Erskine, " that the forwardness of the clergy and the modesty of the physicians, had ruined the appearance of the finest street in Europe."

George's Street is the middlemost of three main streets that run in parallel lines through the whole extent of the New Town; it is about half a mile in length, and thirty-eight yards in breadth, and is bounded by Charlotte Square on the west and by St. Andrew's Square on the east.







*St. Anthony's Chapel, by J. M. W. Turner, 1844.*

**ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.**

## ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.

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THIS picturesque ruin is situated on the eastern side of the king's park, on the acclivity leading to Arthur's Seat, and about a quarter of a mile from the palace of Holyrood. The vicinity of this hallowed pile, was formerly the haunt of contemplation in its various moods, and even now is frequently visited with a superstitious awe. A celebrated living author has drawn one of his most interesting scenes from this place, and excited the imagination by a recital of its various horrors ; here, in the year 1720, a miscreant, Nicol Muchet, murdered his wife, and a carne or heap of stones was raised by the passing traveller, stone after stone, in token of detestation of the barbarous act ; in some parts of Scotland this practice of rearing carnes is still continued on similar occasions.

St. Anthony's Chapel is in length 43 feet, and in breadth and height about 18 ; it had a tower at the west end, great part of which is now broken down, but in its original state it is supposed to have been 40 feet in height. The chapel had two doors and two windows on either side, with a stone roof of three compartments, part of which may be seen by referring to the subjoined engraving. In the southern wall, which is now entirely demolished, was a small arched niche, containing a receptacle for holy water ; and on the opposite side a niche of larger dimensions, strongly secured for keeping the pix with the consecrated bread. The chapel appears to have been enclosed by a stone wall extending to some distance upon the hill. The hermitage to which this chapel was appended, has a cell still remaining, which is frequently visited by the curious ; its dimensions are 16 feet by 12. " The hermitage," observes

#### ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL.

an author, who appears to have allowed its inmates all the sanctity they professed, "though situated in the vicinity of a populous city, yet bore the appearance and possessed the properties of a wilderness; secluded from the hurry and bustle of the world, the hermits enjoyed every favourable opportunity of cultivating devotion. The sterility of the rock was well fitted to inculcate a lesson of humility. The site being lofty, and commanding a most extensive prospect, could not fail to assist their pious meditations, and if at any time they cast their eyes on the royal palace below, what a striking contrast might not imagination form between the court, so frequently assaulted by an unprincipled rabble, and their own tranquil situation, in which they were gladly preparing for the regions of everlasting repose." The monastery of Knights Templar, dedicated to St. Anthony, to which both the hermitage and chapel belonged, was situated near the present church of South Leith. The monastic seal is still to be seen in the advocates' library at Edinburgh; it displays a St. Anthony in an old gown or hermit's mantle, with a sow towards his right foot, and on the circumference this inscription:—*Sigillum commune capituli sancti Anthonii prope Leith.*

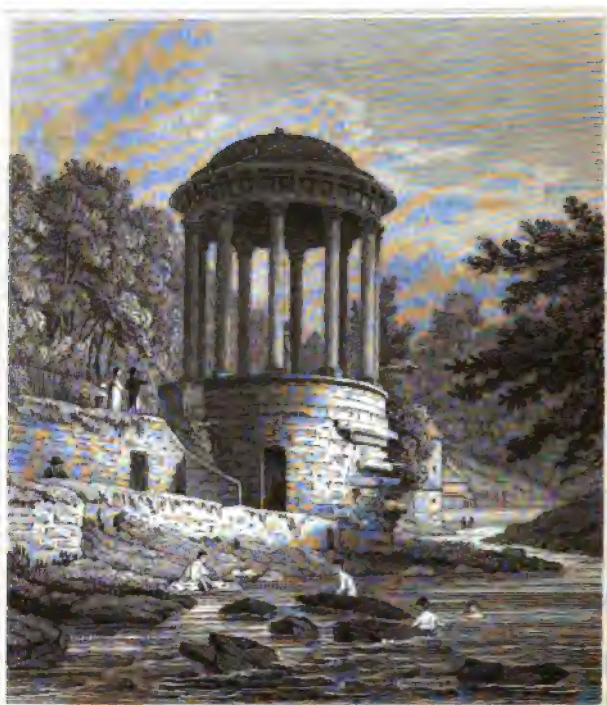
The accompanying view shews the south east aspect of the chapel of St. Anthony; it is now in a very dilapidated state, and so rapidly have its remains diminished during the last half century, that it has been conjectured no traces of it will be found after the lapse of fifty years more. On the right side of the print appears the town of Leith, and on the left Nelson's Monument; the new prison and the lofty spire of St. Andrew's Church in the New Town.

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*Engraved by J. G. Smith, from a drawing by J. G. Smith, published in the Edinburgh Magazine, Vol. 1, No. 1, 1800.*

**ST BERNARD'S WELL.**  
(Water of Leith.)

## ST. BERNARD'S WELL.

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On the margin of the Water of Leith, at the distance of about a mile from Edinburgh, stands St. Bernard's Well. Edinburgh and its vicinity, are remarkable for romantic views and extraordinary legends, it is therefore not surprising, that a number of idle traditions are in circulation relative to this Well. The waters are considered to possess several medicinal qualities, and are much resorted to by invalids. The late Lord Gardenstone, who appears to have properly appreciated the virtues of this spring, purchased the property, and erected over the Well a beautiful temple, of the Doric order, composed of a circle of columns surmounted by a dome, and enclosing a statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health. The figure is of a colossal size, and rather indifferently executed; the face, however, is expressive of sympathy and kindness. The Well is kept by a person, who generally receives a gratuity for a morning draught of the sulphureous water of the saint: a flight of steps lead to the Well, which is enclosed by the basement of the temple; the entrance is by a door, seen in the print.

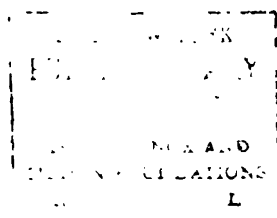
The late Walter Ross erected a tower nearly opposite to St. Bernard's Well, which, as it is composed chiefly of stones from ruinous buildings, and ancient sculptured ornaments, attracts the traveller's attention. Here may be seen the four heads which decorated the ancient Cross of Edinburgh, and over which Walter Scott makes doleful lamentation. Here is also the baptismal font that belonged to the 'chapel of St. Ninian's, a religious house that stood formerly near the spot where the Register Office now rears its majestic front. Nor are they civil and religious relics alone that Ross has worked into this odd

#### ST. BERNARD'S WELL.

structure ; for in the same inclosure with the tower, stands the unfinished effigy of Oliver Cromwell, which the magistrates of Edinburgh purposed to erect in the Parliament Square ; it is very generally known that the equestrian statue of Charles II. decorates, at present, the above Square.

Another well, equally famous with that of St. Bernard, is situated about three miles south-west of Edinburgh, called the *Rowing Well* ; it is a draw-well, about 35 feet deep, and has obtained its name from certain noises which proceed from it previously to a storm. These sounds sometimes resemble the beating of a coppersmith's largest hammers, at other times, a shower of hail falling into the water ; and a violent bubbling, often raises the water more than a foot above its natural level.

This well is one of those phenomena which can be explained in hydraulics, by the principle of intermitting and reciprocating springs.







*Drawn by W. H. Stiles, 1825. Engraved by J. H. Stiles, 1825.*

**ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.**

## ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

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WE have to revert to the days of superstition for the names of most of our churches and religious houses. The piety and active benevolence of good men of yore, impelled them to traverse sea and land, to diffuse the blessings of salvation among the heathen : yet whether St. Cuthbert himself was actually the founder of the church, which still bears his name, or whether some holy brothers of his order established themselves on the site of it, is probably a matter of little consequence. Mention is made of a church here as early as the year 1052, when donations were made to it by Macbeth, the usurper. St. Cuthbert's, or the West Kirk, stands at the western extremity of the valley, which separates the New, from the Old Town of Edinburgh. The Church of St. Cuthbert, situate immediately at the base of the rock on which the castle is built, has a very fine appearance entering Edinburgh from the west, by Princes Street. Though the architecture of this building is not superb and rich, its modest appearance accords sufficiently with the object to which it is devoted ; and the objection that has been made, that the exterior of the church by no means corresponds with the wealth of St. Cuthbert's parish, shews very little of tasteful criticism. St. Cuthbert's Church was rebuilt about the middle of the last century, at the expense of £4231 sterling ; this, however, is only a partial statement of its cost, as its elegant and lofty spire was not then erected.

The parish anciently contained not only the parishes of Corstorphin and Liberton, but the city of Edinburgh and the town of Canongate : its extent is still very great ; the king is

#### ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

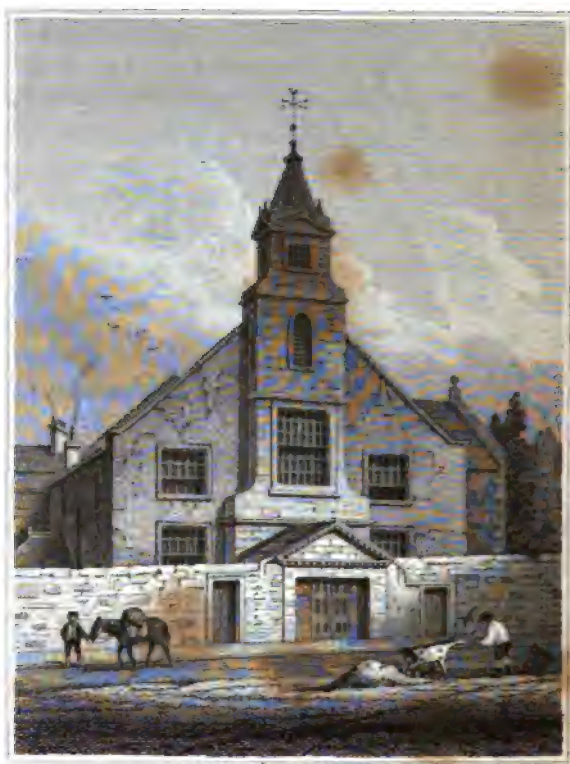
patron ; and the ministers are two in number ; they were formerly paid by the heritors, or landed gentlemen, chiefly in corn, which made their stipends very uncertain.

The antiquities, and things remarkable in this parish, are numerous ; among them we may notice, that a little to the southward of St. Cuthbert's lies the burgh of Barony, called Portsburgh, so denominated from its vicinity to the west-port. On the outside of this port, in former times, were the " king's stables," and the " chapel of the Virgin ;" and adjoining the chapel was a plat of ground, on which tilts and tournaments were performed, with feats of arms and martial exercises. From the walls of the castle the king and his court looked down on the exploits of the brave.

About a quarter of a mile to the north of St. Cuthbert's, is the village of the Water of Leith. On this water stand the mills of Edinburgh and Dene ; and so ancient is their erection, that it may be traced to the time of David I. who granted the profits arising therefrom, to the abbot and canons of his new foundation of Holyrood House.

This view of St. Cuthbert's Church is taken from the south west : some of the monuments that appear in the churchyard are of singular construction ; part of Princes Street is seen in the distance.

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CHAPEL OF EASE ST CUTHBERTS  
*(Cross Causeway)*

## CHAPEL OF EASE TO ST. CUTHBERTS.

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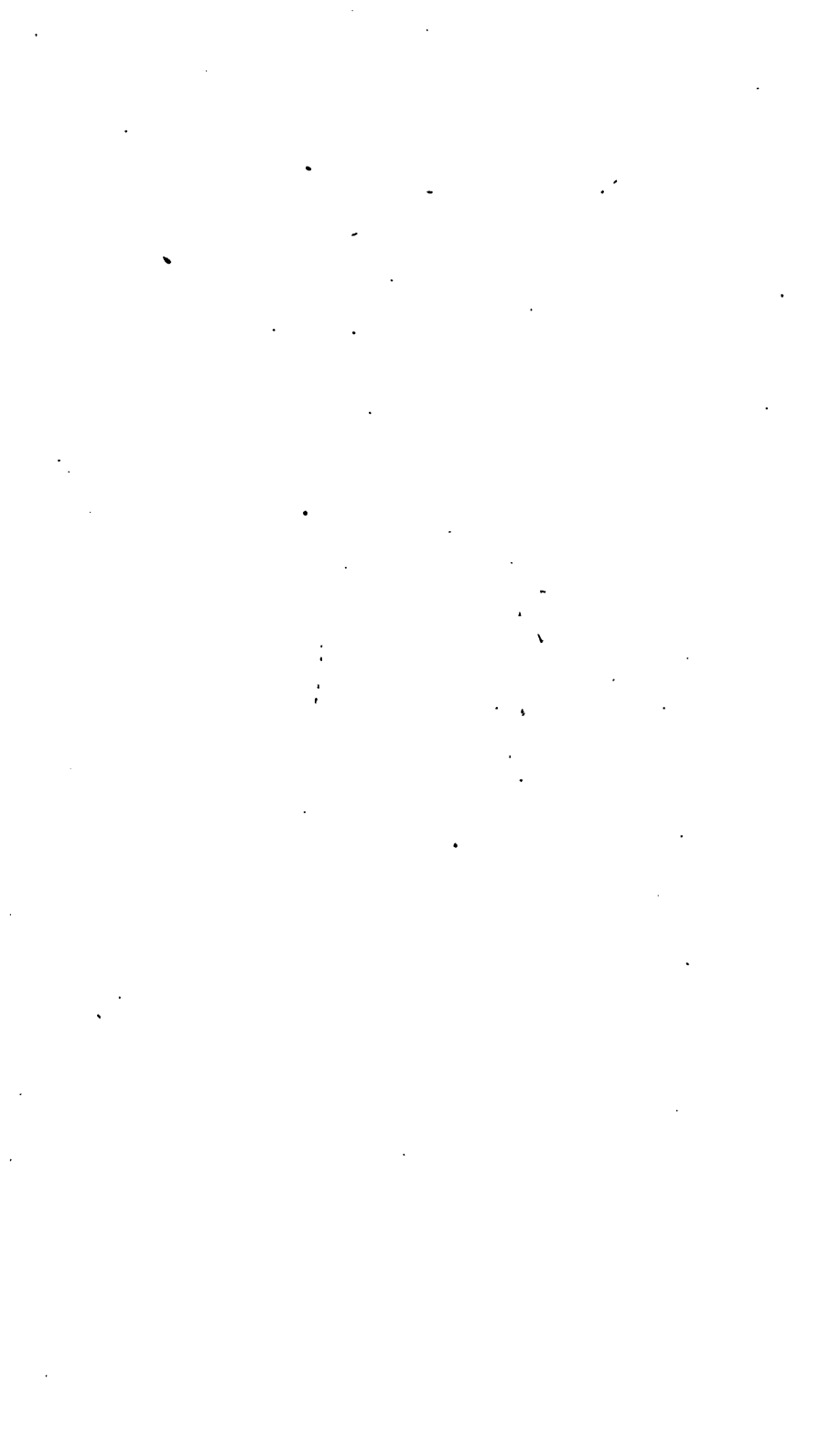
This building stands on the west side of Cross Causeway, nearly a mile from the mother church of St. Cuthbert. Its principal front or entrance is on the north-east, on which side there is a small projecting tower, surmounted with a belfry and a low spire ; the windows are of a very common character, and give no indications of a place devoted to public worship. A porch, having a pediment ornamented with brackets, projects from the building into the street, and forms part of the wall which encloses the chapel on this side.

The number of inhabitants in the parish of St. Cuthbert having so much increased about the year 1757, it became necessary to erect a place of worship for their accommodation ; and accordingly, before the buildings in this quarter became extensive, a subscription was raised for a chapel of ease, to be dependant upon the landholders and Kirk session of the parish of St. Cuthbert, and in them was to be vested the government of matters respecting the chapel, and the right of electing the minister. The whole cost of the building did not much exceed eleven hundred pounds. In order to induce the people to subscribe with liberality, it was declared by the landholders and kirk-session, that every one who gave five pounds, should have a right to vote in electing the first minister. The stipend of the minister is paid out of the seat rents ; therefore, as the demand for seats, as well as the collections at the church door for the benefit of the poor, will be greater or less, according to his popularity, it has hitherto been thought most advantageous to give the election of the minister to the seat holders.

#### CHAPEL OF EASE TO ST. CUTHBERT'S.

Some time after the erection of this chapel its neighbourhood was converted into a cemetery, and so strong was the predilection for sacred ground, even among the presbyterians in this case, that previously to its being used as a place of interment, a bishop of the Scottish episcopal communion was prevailed upon with all due solemnity to consecrate the ground; this office it seems being either inconsistent with the principles of a presbyterian clergyman, or that he is not deemed sufficiently sanctified for the function.

About five years after the completion of the chapel, a poor house was erected for the convenience of this extensive parish; this was also done by voluntary contributions: the expenses of the house are defrayed partly by the collections at the church doors, by voluntary donations made to the house, and by an assessment on the real property within the parish. According to Arnot, (who has not informed his readers wherein the different management consisted), the poor in this house were maintained at a smaller charge than those in the Edinburgh and Canongate charity workhouses, which expended £4 : 11 : 6 on each person annually, while the poor of St. Cuthbert's were supported for £4 : 1 : 6 each.







South Little Church, designed by the Rev. J. H. St. John, and built by the Rev. J. H. St. John, 1850.

**SOUTH LITTLE CHURCH.**  
*J. H. St. John.*

## SOUTH LEITH CHURCH.

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THE general assembly, having in 1650 ordered the church of Restalrig, which also belonged to Leith, to be pulled down, it being esteemed a monument of idolatry, the inhabitants of Leith were destitute of a parish church for about fifty years; and during that period, they resorted for worship to a large and beautiful chapel dedicated to St. Mary, now distinguished by the name of South Leith Church, and which was, in the year 1609, declared by authority of parliament, to be the parish church of the district. Two clergymen were appointed to officiate in it; the senior is nominated by the crown, and the junior by the kirk session and incorporation.

This church contains many ancient and curious monuments; it is very capacious and commodiously fitted up; the different crafts have here distinct places assigned to them, which are designated by their several armorial bearings; the galleries are calculated to hold a great number of persons, but they are much too low, and are a great obstruction to the light. Maitland, speaking of this church, observes, "Though I cannot ascertain the time of a chapel's being first built at Leith, yet it must have been before the year 1495, for then there seems to have been considerable church-work carried on at Leith. Now whether this was the foundation of the chapel, or a rebuilding, or enlargement, I cannot ascertain, though I take the last to be the most probable; and that the work carried on at that time, must either have been the erection of the choir at the eastern end, (which was demolished by the English army in 1543), or the side buildings or aisles, which plainly appear to be additional. Wherefore I am of opinion,

#### **SOUTH LEITH CHURCH.**

that the central or middle aisle of the present church, with the steeple, were the ancient chapel, which I think is plainly to be seen by the side buildings, which I take to have been added when the said chapel was made parochial, for the better accommodation of the numerous auditory; and that the choir at the eastern end was then demolished, as being of little or no use since the abolition of popery. Be that as it will, this large church, which is handsome and well contrived in the inside, was the same on the outside till the year 1746, by its being decorated with five beautiful windows on each side the roof, which being found hurtful to the said roof, were taken down in the years 1747-48, whereby the church is deprived of its greatest external ornament."

The present east end exhibits strong indications that a choir was formerly attached to it, as mentioned by Maitland; and that there was likewise a continuation of the aisles is equally apparent.

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**SOUTH BRIDGE.**

*Drawn Eng<sup>d</sup> & Pub<sup>d</sup> by J. K. H. S. Saver. Chapel Street, Providence July 1. 1868.*

## SOUTH BRIDGE.

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THE South Bridge runs in a line with the North Bridge, and both of them intersect the High Street at right angles. The former extends from the Tron church, to the university ; it is composed of nineteen arches of various sizes, but all of them concealed, except that over the Cowgate.

From the regularity of the buildings which have been raised on this artificial foundation, the largeness and splendour of the shops, and the constant thoroughfare of its pavements, this street may be said to be, at once, the most compact, busy, and elegant, in the Old Town. The houses are distinguished from this peculiarity in their structure, that they are all of one height, and quite regular on the top, with the exception of every third house, which has a pediment, relieving, by this means, the dull uniformity that would otherwise prevail. On one side, Adam's and Hunter's Squares, and College Street, diverge from the South Bridge ; while, on the other, there is Infirmary Street, which opens to a fine view of the Infirmary on the right hand, and the High School in front.

Inconvenience had been felt from the want of an easy access from the New Town to the streets and squares, which were pretty numerous on the south side of the Old Town, and also from the difficulty of getting coals and other goods conveyed from the country in that direction to the interior parts of the city. It was with the design of remedying these inconveniences that the South Bridge was constructed. It was thrown over the Cowgate in 1789. The foundation was laid on the 1st of August, 1785, and in about three or four years afterwards it was completed, the shops and houses occupied, and the streets

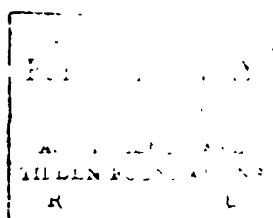
#### SOUTH BRIDGE.

passable : the building ground sold for £50 per foot, and £109,000 per acre, a price altogether unparalleled in the history of such transactions. The purchasers hoped to redeem this enormous expense by the advantages in the sale of goods, which were justly considered as attaching to such a central situation, and crowded resort.

The view represented in the plate is taken from the Cowgate, and shews the only arch that is visible of the South Bridge. To a superficial observer, the existence of this Bridge would hardly be apparent, as, in passing over it, the eye is principally attracted by the elegance of its houses, and the variety of merchandize displayed in the shops. The opening is defended by a substantial iron railing, and presents a view of the Cowgate at a distance below. This street being above the level of the North Loch, the arches across it are much smaller than those of the North Bridge, the dimensions of which were omitted in our description of that structure, for the purpose of comparing them with those of the South Bridge.

The width of the three greater arches of the North Bridge 72 feet each, breadth or thickness of the piers 13½ each, width of the small arches 20 each. The total length of piers and arches is 310 feet, and the entire length of the Bridge, from the High Street to Princes Street, is 1125 feet; its breadth within the wall over the arches is 40, and at each end 50 feet; the height of the greater arches, from the top of the parapet to the base, is 68 feet.

The visible arch of the South Bridge is 36 feet in height, and about 30 in width.

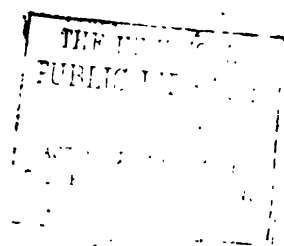






The new Episcopal Church, 1st St. N. W. Corner, April 1891. From the old building, 1881.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.





St. Giles's Church, North Side.

ST. GILES'S CHURCH,  
North Side.

## ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

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THIS religious establishment is considered of very high antiquity, some having dated its origin even so far back as the year 850; but it certainly existed in 1359, as express mention is made of it at that period. It was merely a parish church, of which the bishop of Lindisfarn or Holy Island, in Northumberland, was patron; to him the abbot and canons of Dunfermline succeeded in the patronage; and to them the lord provost and magistrates of Edinburgh: such was the estimation in which this church was held, that about forty altars dedicated to different saints were founded in it. In 1466 it was erected into a collegiate church by James III. The chapter consisted of a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a minister of the choir, four choristers, a sacristan, and beadle; to each of them distinct salaries were appointed.

At the Reformation, this Church was for the greater commodiousness divided by partition walls; the four principal apartments being allotted for divine worship, the lesser ones to other purposes. The sacred utensils of the church were at the same time made prize of by the magistrates of Edinburgh; they consisted of a great variety of articles of gold and silver, which were sold, and the money applied in the first place to the necessary repairs of the church, after which the surplus became part of the funds of the corporation; several reliques were also dislodged, such as the arm of St. Giles, his coat, and a small piece of red cloth which hung at his feet.

The central part of the building was fitted up for the accommodation of the citizens, under the name of the Old

#### ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

Church, as the presbyterians at the Reformation conceived an unconquerable aversion at calling their churches after the names of saints; for this reason likewise, the south-west quarter was styled the Tolbooth Church, from its proximity to the prison. The north-west part was not erected into a church till the year 1699, when it being found that a scarcity of churches still existed at Edinburgh, and this place remaining useless, it was fitted up under the title of Haddow's Hold Church. It received this name in compliance with a tradition, purporting that part of it had been used as a prison, wherein one Haddow, a person of distinction, had for a long time been kept in durance.

The choir of St. Giles's, now called the New Church, is esteemed the most beautiful place of worship in Edinburgh, and is the chief church in the city: for herein is the king's seat, and those of the magistrates, and lords of session; in the southern aisle the general assembly hold their annual convention, and there is a stately throne for the king's commissioner.

The interior of the church presents a very beautiful specimen of what is now denominated English architecture; its length from east to west on the outside of the wall is 206 feet, its breadth at the west end is 110 feet, in the middle 129 feet, but at the east end only 76. It is adorned with a lofty square tower, the top of which is encircled with open figured stone-work, resembling the ornaments that enrich the circlet of an imperial crown. From each side, and each corner of the tower rises a rib of stone-work, which intersecting above, completes the figure of an imperial crown, the top of which is terminated by a pointed spire. The church stands on a very elevated site; the height of the spire is 161 feet.

The appearance of this interesting fabric has recently been much improved, by removing the houses which had been built from time to time against its walls; it is likewise about to undergo a complete repair, and from the scientific skill of

#### ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

the architect to be employed, its venerable features are not likely to suffer any deterioration.

The Church of St. Giles's is memorable on account of several important transactions connected with its history. In 1440, chancellor Creighton and sir Thomas Livingstone, (regent for James II.) held a conference here relative to the custody of the king's person ; the right to such a momentous charge having been disputed between them.

In 1556, the people being strongly excited by the preaching of the celebrated reformer John Knox, entered the church armed with sticks and stones, and demolished the images, in token of their abhorrence of popery ; on the feast of St. Giles, which happened soon afterwards, they stole the image of the saint, and threw it into the north loch ; the place where those convicted of adultery were plunged as a punishment for their sins. There was a great confusion among the priests, when upon their going to decorate the image for the procession, annually made upon that festival, they discovered it had been stolen ; the murmurs ran from the friars to the bishops, and from them to the queen. To supply its place, a small image was borrowed from the grey friars, which the people in derision called young St. Giles ; and as a tumult was dreaded, the queen regent graced the ceremony with her presence to overawe the rabble : it was conducted peaceably till towards the end, when the queen retiring to dinner, the mob destroyed the image and scattered the procession. " Then (according to Knox), was Dagon left without head or hands ; down goes the cross, off go the surplusses, round caps, and cornets with the crowns, grey friars gaped, the black friars blew, the priests panted and fled, and happy was he that got first to the house ; for such a sudden fray came never among the generation of antichrist within this realm before."

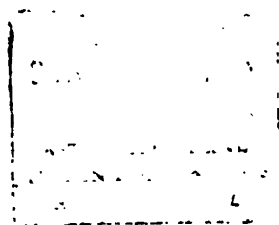
In 1596, dissensions being at a great height between the king and the reformers, one of them preached a sermon in St. Giles's Church ; he chose for his theme the sufferings of the

#### ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

Ephesian church, her constancy and courage under tribulation, and the glorious reward to be given to him that overcometh. He railed furiously against the king, exclaiming that he was possessed of a devil; that one devil being put out, seven worse had entered into his place; and that the subjects might lawfully rise and take the sword from the hand of him who made such misrule.

On the accession of James to the throne of England, he went to St. Giles's, there, as it were, to bid solemn farewell to his people; the congregation assembled on so singular an occasion was extremely numerous. The minister preached an exhortatory discourse, which the king took in good part; and when it was concluded, his majesty observing the people to be exceedingly affected, addressed them in the warmest language of friendship, requesting them not to be dejected at his leaving them, since, as his power to serve them was increased, his inclinations, he assured them, were not diminished.

So much having been said of the church, it may not be improper to give a brief history of the saint to whom it was originally dedicated. St. Giles, abbot and confessor, was born in Greece in the sixth century, and descended from illustrious parentage; both his parents being dead he gave all his wealth to the poor, and left his native country. He travelled into France, and entering into a wilderness on the banks of the Rhone, he continued there for three years, living entirely upon the spontaneous production of the earth and the milk of a deer. He was esteemed a person of great sanctity, and, like many other popish saints, was much famed for the working of miracles. In the reign of James II. of Scotland, a gentleman of high esteem in Scotland, assisted by the king of France, obtained possession of a supposed arm bone of this holy man, which he bequeathed to the church of St. Giles; here it remained enshrined in silver till the revolution, when, as before observed, it was displaced, and the shrine converted to other purposes.







*St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by J. H. Sturt, Esq., from a drawing by J. H. Sturt.*

# **ST GEORGE'S CHAPEL.**

*/West. Wall.*

## ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

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THIS elegant structure, which is dedicated to St. George, stands on the south side of York Place, in the New Town. It was erected by voluntary subscriptions in the year 1794, from a design by the late celebrated Robert Adam, esq. at the expense of £2200. It is built in no regular order of architecture, and is of rather small dimensions, containing only six hundred and fifty sittings; yet it is neatly and tastefully fitted up. The interior form is a regular octagon, the pulpit and the reading desk occupying the two southern angles, having the altar immediately behind them; the opposite gallery contains the organ. The exterior of the building presents a handsome front, which forms a sort of screen for the body of the chapel, and is adorned with pinnacles of a very uncommon construction. The present minister is the rev. Richard Shannon.

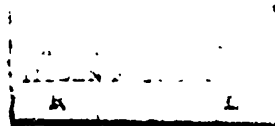
Since the drawings were made for this work, a most beautiful chapel has been erected in Nicholson Street, Old Town, called the Antiburghers' Meeting-house. It was founded in 1819, upon the site of the old place of worship belonging to the same body, and is a considerable ornament to this quarter of the city. Its principal front is in Nicholson Street, the style of its architecture being what is usually named Gothic. The centre is composed of two large abutments, and is crowned with niches and pinnacles; the wings are likewise ornamented in a similar manner. Of late years, great splendour and taste have been manifested in the erection and fitting up the places of worship in Edinburgh, and this remark may be applied to those of every sect and denomination. Formerly, the accommodation of the several congregations, in the homeliest manner, was all

**ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.**

that was aimed at in the erection of places of public worship ; but, at present, the different parties seem to vie with each other, in the splendour and convenience of their religious establishments.

We have great pleasure in acknowledging the very liberal assistance which has been rendered in our descriptive department by Mr. R. Kinneburgh, the intelligent and respected superintendant of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Edinburgh.

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From May 18, 1874, to May 18, 1875, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. J. W. Smith, Newport, R. I.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

(A. W. Smith, 1874.)

## ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTE SQUARE.

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THIS Church stands in the centre of the west side of Charlotte Square, in the new Town, and forms the western termination of that extensive line, called George Street. Its front is 112 feet in extent, having a portico supported by four columns about 35 feet in height. The dome rises from a basement 48 feet square, and is terminated by a cross, 160 feet above the level of the street. The foundation-stone was laid on the 14th of May, 1811, with great ceremony, in presence of the lord provost, the magistrates, and the town-council, accompanied by several ministers of the city; a glass case was deposited at the same time, containing some coins, a plan of the building, with other papers; likewise a copper-plate, on which was engraved as follows :

The foundation stone of this Church  
was laid  
in the 51st year of the reign of  
His Majesty King George III.  
By William Calder, Lord Provost  
of the City of Edinburgh.  
Robert Reid, Esq. Architect.

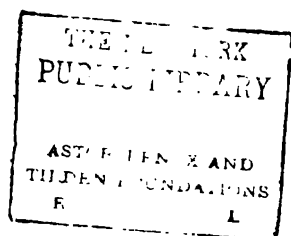
The Church may be considered by a superficial observer as a very elegant erection, and highly ornamental to the square in which it stands; but when scrutinized and examined upon architectural principles, it presents a pile of

**ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, CHARLOTTE SQUARE.**

discordancy very rarely to be met with, and is an object of almost general disapprobation. A gentleman who had been absent from Edinburgh a considerable time, but who was, notwithstanding, well acquainted with the design of Adams for the building of the Church and Square, has favoured us with the following observations. "Having been all my life an amateur in the noble science of architecture, I was naturally pleased to think on my expected return to Edinburgh, that I should soon witness the erection of the new church; which I well remembered, Mr. Adams himself, and his numerous friends and admirers, always considered to be one of his *chef d'ouvres*: you can scarcely figure to yourself my mortification, on seeing that it is not Robert Adams's church, with his noble projecting portico, corinthian columns, and fine cupola, which would have formed one of the grandest objects possible, whether viewed from the square, or approached by George Street; but something manufactured and put together somehow from the shreds and patches of his design, in as cheap and as thrifty a way, as seceder heart could wish." This abandonment of the original design was under pretence of economy, though the sum saved bears no comparison with the object which might have been attained by its expenditure.

The design by Adams, was after the model of St. Paul's Cathedral Church, in London; and it is only necessary to bring the two elevations together, which has been very judiciously done in the Scots Magazine for March, 1814, to see what might have been effected by a more liberal system.

The church was opened for public worship on the 5th of June, 1814. The auditory is composed of people of the highest rank; the seats are supposed to accommodate about 1600 people; and the minister is of the presbyterian persuasion.







ST JAMES' CHAPEL.  
*(Contd.)*

## ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL, LEITH.

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THE Chapel of St. James, South Leith, stands on the east side of Constitution Street ; it is built in the Grecian style of architecture, and has very little of the appearance of a place of worship. The entrance is under a square recess, which is upheld by Corinthian columns. The design was made by the late Mr. James Thompson, architect. The internal form is a complete square, having an opening in the ceiling, lighted by a cupola. The seats are neatly fitted up, and calculated to contain about five hundred persons. The pulpit is stationed on the east side of the chapel, having the communion table exactly in front of it ; in a gallery opposite stands the organ. There is likewise a gallery on the north and south sides. The chapel was erected in 1805, and the expenses were defrayed by the congregation and other private subscriptions ; it was first opened on Sunday the 30th of March, 1806, when a suitable sermon was preached to a very crowded audience, by the then pastor, Dr. Lloyd. The rev. Dr. Russell is now the minister.

Arnot, after describing the church of South Leith, and its chapel of ease, observes, “ besides these there is an episcopal congregation at Leith. After the late rebellion, when the persecution was set on foot against those of the episcopal communion in Scotland, who did not take all the oaths and formulas prescribed by law, the episcopal meeting-house at Leith was shut up by the sheriff of the county ; persons of this persuasion being thus deprived of their form of worship, brought from the neighbouring country Mr. John Paul, an English clergyman, who opened this chapel on the 23rd of June, 1749. It is called St. James's Chapel. Till of late the congregation only rented

**ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL, LEITH.**

it, but within these few years they purchased it for £200. The clergyman has a salary of about £60 a year, and the organist ten guineas. These are paid out of the seat rents, collections, and a voluntary contribution among the hearers. It is, perhaps, needless to add, that there are one or more meeting-houses for sectaries in this place; for in Scotland there are few towns, whether of importance or insignificant, whether populous or otherwise, where there are not congregations of sectaries."

[illegible]



St. John's Chapel, St. John's, N.B.

# ST JOHN'S CHAPEL.

## ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

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THIS beautiful chapel stands opposite to the western termination of Princes Street, near St. Cuthbert's or the west kirk. The style of its architecture is that generally denominated the florid gothic, and was built from a design by William Burn, esq. architect; the expense of its erection was upwards of £15,000; it was begun in the year 1816, and completed in 1818.

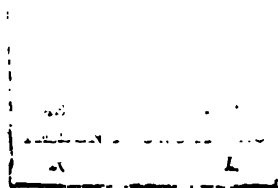
The form of this Chapel is oblong, with a projection to the west, in which is the principal entrance surmounted by a most elegant square tower, 120 feet in height. The length of the building is 113 feet and its width sixty-two. Around the structure is a terrace, under which, on the south side, is a range of vaults, to be used as burying places, and on the east end is a cemetery, enclosed by a high screen, having handsome towers on its angles, and every way corresponding with the style of architecture displayed throughout the chapel: this screen was erected after the present drawing had been taken.

The sides or aisles of this chapel are divided into compartments by buttresses, between each of which, with the exception of the two at the east end, are inserted windows; above these the wall terminates with a battlement of open work. The body of the chapel, above the roof of the aisles, is adorned with buttresses and pinnacles. The principal entrance, on the west, is through a beautiful arched door, having a window above, similar to those in the sides of the building. The great east window is thirty feet in height, and is fitted up with stained glass by Egginton, of Birmingham. The roof is

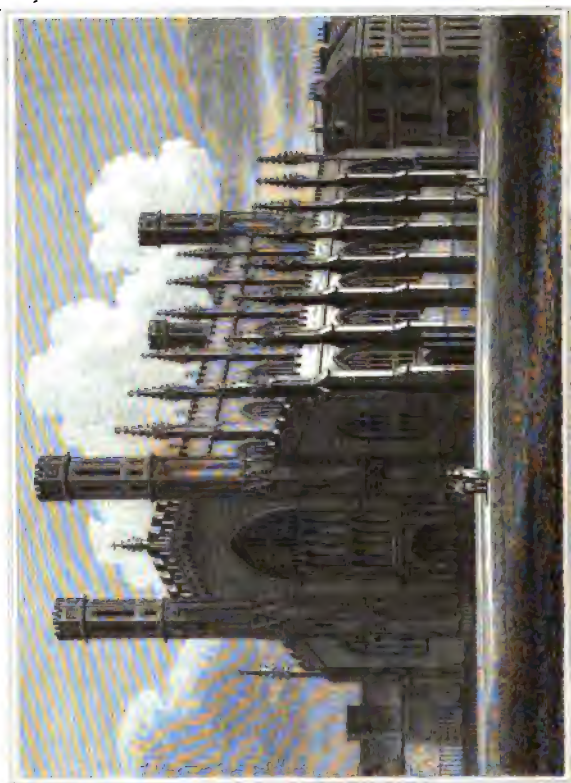
#### ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

supported by two rows of columns, and there being no gallery, the interior has altogether a light and airy appearance.

“The extraordinary zeal, which has of late years been displayed at Edinburgh, in the erection of public buildings, and in particular, the revival of the style of architecture now under consideration, recalls the memory of ancient times, when all those venerable cathedrals and abbeys, which are such splendid monuments of the taste and wealth of our forefathers, were standing complete in all their magnificence, untouched by the hand of violence or of time, and frequented by generations, which with all their pomp and splendour have passed away; those who are now acting their parts on the busy stage of time must soon follow, and generations yet unborn, shall view with feelings of approbation, the splendid edifices that are rearing in present times.”







St. Paul's Cathedral, London. From the West. 1841.

**ST PAUL'S CHAPEL.**

## ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

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ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, of which we have given a south-west view, stands on the north side of York Place, in the New Town. Its style of architecture is what is usually called Gothic, and is taken from that which prevailed in the time of Henry VI. The building consists of a centre or body, and two side aisles; the former is ornamented on each angle with a handsome octangular tower, and between each window, as well as the windows of the aisles, is an elegant buttress surmounted with a pinnacle. The length of the chapel on the outside is about 123 feet, and its breadth 73. Its interior dimensions, including the aisles, are 105 feet 9 inches by 63 feet. The body is 46 feet in height. On the north-east corner of the building is the vestry room; the other three angles are occupied by staircases for the galleries, which are over the aisles: those on the south side have entrances from the street; the galleries, with the vestry room, reduce the length of the aisles to 79 feet; their width is 15½ feet, height 29 feet. The pulpit is placed at the east end, and immediately before the communion table, the organ occupies the gallery at the west end directly above the grand entrance to the chapel; the vaulting of the centre and side aisles is composed of an obtuse arch with a richly moulded groining: the ceilings under the galleries are ornamented with rib work. The pulpit, the fronts of the galleries, and linings around the communion table are of oak, and adorned in a suitable manner: the great eastern window is fitted up with painted glass by Egginton, of Birmingham, representing the cross amidst rays of glory.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL.

This Chapel was erected from a design by Archibald Elliot, esq. and is highly creditable to his genius and taste. It was begun in February 1816, and finished in June 1818: the expenses, which were raised by voluntary subscription among the congregation, amounted to £12,000. The rev. Archibald Alison, author of *Essays on Taste*, and of two volumes of sermons, and the rev. Robert Morehead, are the ministers.

This congregation formerly assembled in a chapel which was founded in April 1771; it stands in the Cowgate, and is now occupied by a congregation of dissenters.

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*Sturges's Square, London, 1845.*

**STURGES'S SQUARE.**

## SURGEON'S SQUARE.

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THIS Square stands on a retired spot of ground on the south side of the High Street, at a short distance from the Royal Infirmary. It contains not only the surgeon's hall, (which is seen on the left side of the print), but a commodious building for the use of the Medical Society, and several genteel residences. The area of the Square is enclosed by an iron fence, and is ornamented with a handsome shrubbery. The surgeons being the first company of crafts in Edinburgh, were in early times (according to the custom of other European nations), incorporated with the barbers, but by an act of council in 1657, the surgeons and apothecaries were at their mutual desire united into one community, which was ratified by parliament. From the time that the arts of pharmacy and surgery were united, the corporation laid aside entirely their business as barbers. This occasioned an act of council of the 26th of July, 1682, recommending to this corporation to supply the town with a sufficient number of persons qualified to shave and cut hair, and who should continue dependant upon the surgeons. But in the year 1722, the surgeons and barbers were separated in all respects, except that the barbers are still obliged to enter their apprentices in the register kept by the surgeons. By a charter of George III. dated March 14th, 1778, this corporation was re-erected under the name of "The Royal College of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh." The charter establishes a scheme of provision for the widows and children of the members. By this scheme each member is obliged to pay £5 per annum to the college during his life; if he dies before making four yearly payments, neither his widow nor children receive any benefit from the fund, but

#### SURGEON'S SQUARE.

if he survives that period and leaves a widow, she is entitled to £25 per annum during her widowhood; if he dies a widower leaving children, they are entitled in the whole to £100.

The buildings belonging to the medical society in this square are seen on the right side in the view annexed; they consist of three rooms, each measuring 30 feet by 20, exclusive of smaller apartments. The weekly meetings of the members are held in one of the large rooms; in another are contained their natural curiosities, anatomical preparations, and a valuable collection of medical books; and the third is destined for the purpose of making chemical experiments.

The medical society appears to be of as great antiquity as the medical school in the university. The celebrated Dr. Fothergill and some of the most distinguished physicians in Great Britain, were among its original members; but no records of its transactions are to be found earlier than the year 1737. Such is the importance of this society, that by universal consent, it is allowed to have contributed greatly to the prosperity and reputation of the university, and from the subscriptions of gentlemen and others desirous of giving encouragement to so laudable an institution, its advantages are expected to be more generally diffused.

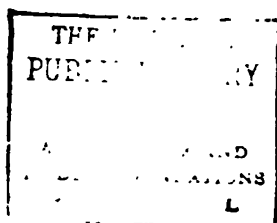
AND  
TRANSACTIONS





From the City of Rome, Italy, by the Great Southern Railway, 1878.

CASTLE.  
from the Great Market.

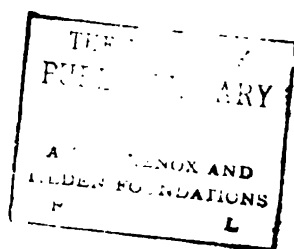




*From top of hill by 1885. House adapted from photograph.*

# **THE GOVERNORS HOUSE,**

Edinburgh Castle





Drawn by J. M. G. & Co. Ltd. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

# EDINBURGH CASTLE.

from the west

## THE CASTLE.

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THE Castle, built on the western extremity of that lofty ridge on which the greater part of the Old Town stands, is an imposing and interesting object of curiosity to travellers, and of numberless historic recollections to the inhabitants of the capital, which its proud towers defend. This ancient fortification covers a space of solid rock, upwards of six acres in extent, and rears its lofty walls from a basement that is 300 feet above the level of the sea. The Castle is accessible only on the eastern front; the rock on which it stands is, on all other sides, very steep, and in some places perpendicular. Proceeding from the High-street, we enter upon a space of ground called the parade, which divides the Castle from the town, and is 350 feet in length and 300 in breadth. A barrier of pallisadoes is the most exterior enclosure of the fortress, beyond which is a fosse, very broad and deep, having a draw-bridge and gate flanked on each side by a battery of three or four guns. The rock then rises in front, mounted with thirteen brass twelve pounders in the form of a crescent. At its base is the guard room for the sentinels of the standing guard. The entrance to the Castle then winds along the right side of the rock, passing at short intervals through two gateways, one of which has two portcullises. It then makes a turn to the left, stretching along the west side of the hill. At the angle which it thus forms, there is a battery mounted with brass twelve and eighteen pounders, pointed to the north-west; adjoining are the main guard-house on the left, and on the right store houses for gun-carriages and other implements of artillery. The declivity of the hill further on is occupied by the grand store room and arsenal, powder magazine, houses for the governor, fort-

## THE CASTLE.

major, and store-master, and the new barracks. Proceeding from this to the higher part of the Castle, we advance northward through a gate, which leads into an area partly occupied by the chapel, and in which are placed some other guns. From this we pass into a court of a square form, enclosed by the buildings of the old barracks.

This fortress is under the superintendence of a governor, deputy governor, fort-major, store-keeper, &c. The governor's salary is about £1000 a year, and the deputy governor's £500. The former is generally a nobleman, who never resides in the Castle, his house is consequently occupied by the deputy. About 2000 men may be accommodated in the Castle, though usually not above half of that number is retained here. The different magazines are capable of containing 30,000 stand of arms. Those in the arsenal are in the finest order; the smaller arms are arranged to represent a variety of curious devices, such as portcullises, butterflies, &c. The powder magazine is the only building in connection with the Castle, which is bomb-proof. The new barracks were erected in the year 1796, and are capable of lodging 1000 men: though they are not destitute of elegance, they greatly impair the romantic appearance of the Castle viewed from the west. The old barracks are principally occupied by the officers.

The south side of the square, now used for barracks, was formerly the Parliament House. It may here be mentioned likewise, that the royal gardens were on the north side of the Castle, in what was afterwards called the North Loch, and the king's stables on the south side; the houses that now occupy this site still retain the names of King's Stables and Castle Barns.

The east side of the square was in former times inhabited by royalty, and from the dates 1556 and 1616, on the walls, would appear to have been repaired at these different periods. This part of the Castle is distinguished by associations with some of the most interesting events of our

#### THE CASTLE.

national history, as well as by its antiquity. An insulated apartment in the south-east angle of the square is remarkable for the birth-place of James-VI. ; an event to which some rude lines on the wall allude :—

Lord Jesu Chryst that crounit was with thornse,  
Preserve the birth quhais Badzie heir is borne,  
And send her sonne successive to reign still,  
Lang in this realme, if, that it be thy will.  
Als grant, O Lord, quhat ever of her proceed,  
Be to thy glorie, honer, and praise—so bied.

19th IVNII, 1566.

A small aperture is pointed out as being the mouth of a passage, which communicated between the Castle and the Grassmarket, and through which by means of a string to which a bell was attached, the queen of Scots (when imprisoned here), was to have informed her Roman Catholic friends of the birth of her child, that they might carry it off to be instructed in her own religion. This quarter of the Castle is appropriated to the confinement of state prisoners. Here is likewise the crown-room, in which the regalia of Scotland were formerly deposited on the 26th of March, 1707. It had been for a long time imagined that these had been privately conveyed to London, and the supposition was strengthened by the circumstance, that the keeper of the jewel office in the Tower of London shewed a crown which he called the crown of Scotland, and that when the crown-room was opened by lord Adam Gordon, in presence of some noblemen, nothing was discovered but a leaden chest containing a few old charters ; but on the 4th of February, 1818, by appointment of the Prince Regent, a commission consisting of some of the principal gentlemen of this city examined the room: They assembled for this purpose at the governor's house in the Castle, and were received by the guard under



## THE CASTLE.

arms, and by the military band. The royal commission and other official documents having been read, the king's carpenter and smith proceeded to break away the fastenings of the two doors, of which the outer is of oak, and the inner of iron grating, having first been satisfied that they had not been opened since the previous search. A large oblong chest, secured by two strong locks of which no key could be found, was then discovered thickly coated with dust, and when forced open was found to contain the crown, sceptre, and sword of state, corresponding completely with the description of them given in the instrument of deposition. The regalia, after being exhibited from the window by the lord provost, were replaced in the chest, which was again secured. It is expected that these relics of royalty will be displayed for the public gratification, and it is likewise hoped that the exhibition will be gratuitous. The crown is nine inches in diameter, twenty-seven round, and six and a half in height. It is of pure gold, is enriched with precious stones of various descriptions, and rests on a square cushion of crimson velvet. The length of the sceptre is thirty-four inches, and its stem, which is two feet long, is of a hexagonal form and double gilt. The handle and pommel of the sword are of silver gilt, and fifteen inches long; the traverse is of the same materials, and measures seventeen inches and a half; the whole length of the sword being five feet. About the same time there was found the silver rod of office, of which the precise use is not known.

The situation of the Castle is both healthful and pleasant, but though naturally strong, it may be doubted whether it would enable a garrison to hold out a protracted siege. If it could not in ancient times maintain the character of impregnable, which at first sight one would be disposed to ascribe to it, there is still less reason to think that it could sustain an attack now that the invention of gunpowder has afforded such facilities to offensive warfare, especially when we consider that the fortifications are not in the modern and most improved style,

#### THE CASTLE.

that the buildings are not bomb-proof, and that the besieged would soon be destitute of water, the concussions of the rock from the continued operation of artillery having occasioned a spring to subside which supplied the Castle with that necessary article. On the other hand the fortress has its advantages, for there appears to be no place from which cannon could be made to bear well upon it, except the Castle-hill, which might be occupied by the garrison.

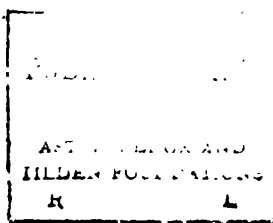
The history of the Castle is so much interwoven with that of the city, that it is unnecessary, in this place, to do any more than give a rapid sketch of the principal events connected with it. As a naturally favourable port for defence to the undisciplined belligerents of ancient times, its existence is older than records. About fourteen hundred years ago, the country of Lothian was subdued by the English Saxons, and a bulwark raised on the site of the present fortress for the purpose of securing their conquests, and placing an effectual barrier to the incursions of their enemies. It was afterwards successively occupied by the Saxons and Picts for many years, till it became the property of Malcolm II. It was given to the English in 1174 as the price of the liberty of William the Lion, who was made prisoner by the English, but was restored to him on his marrying the king of England's daughter. The English possessed themselves of it under Edward I. but were compelled by Thomas Randolph, nephew of Robert Bruce, to resign it in the year 1313. In this reign it was demolished by the command of Bruce, lest it might be afterwards of advantage to the enemy. Baliol ceded it to Edward. Sir William Ramsay soon after retook it. It fell again into the hands of the English, who, notwithstanding repeated attempts upon it by the Scots, kept possession till they were obliged by the stratagem of sir William Douglas, to evacuate it, (see History, p. 15). In the reign of James II. the chancellor, Chrichton, shut himself up in the Castle, and defended it successfully against the king. Subsequently it became occasionally the prison as well as the palace of the kings.

## THE CASTLE.

In the year 1573, Kirkaldy of Grange gallantly resisted for three-and-thirty days, the united efforts of Scots and English to take the Castle, which at length he was under the necessity of yielding up, the garrison having mutinied. The earl of Morton afterwards becoming master of it, held it in opposition to his sovereign, James VI. but a reconciliation taking place, he delivered it up. In 1650 it sustained a siege of above two months against Cromwell, when it honourably surrendered. The duke of Gordon held it a long time for James at the Revolution. In the rebellion of 1715, it was attempted by the rebels, who were foiled. The Highlanders in 1745 laid siege to it, but from the want of heavy artillery, were obliged to desist, leaving the royalists in undisturbed possession.

The form of the old town of Edinburgh has been aptly compared with that of a fish. The castle and the rock on which it stands being the head, the range of buildings continuing to the end of the Canongate the spine, and the palace of Holyrood the tail, the numerous lanes and wynds on either side forming the ribs. The plate shewing the castle from the west, gives a complete idea of the head, the body retiring in perspective. The view from the Grassmarket exhibits the south east parts of the Castle, the edifice beneath in the market is the public granary, of very recent erection ; it has conveniences for weighing grain, and for lodging it when required.

Near the innermost gate of the Castle used to lie the famous Mons Meg, now removed to the Tower ; it derived its name from Mons, in Flanders, where it was cast. This piece of ordnance is composed of a number of thick iron bars, bound by strong hoops of the same metal. Its length is thirteen feet, its diameter two feet three inches and a half, the bore being twenty inches wide and tapering inwards, the breach is comparatively small. At the siege of Roxburgh it burst, and was never afterwards repaired. In the wall of a house on the Castle-hill a large ball may be seen, which was projected by one of the guns in the time of the rebellion.





View of the Castle of St. John, Quebec, from the  
 Pointe de la Montagne.

## THE TOLBOOTH.

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OF the TOLBOOTH of Edinburgh, noted till within these few years for being one of the largest and most sombre buildings in the kingdom, not a wreck is left behind. The materials were sold in September 1817, and its demolition took place immediately afterwards. When the remembrance of its once grim aspect has faded from the memory, a few engravings like the present will be all that remains to gratify the curiosity of posterity. The matchless descriptions of a great anonymous writer have, indeed, procured to it a more lasting celebrity, than the mere durability of its materials could have attracted ; and where is the subject, however disagreeable, that eminent genius deigns to illustrate, which is not replete with unspeakable interest.

The Tolbooth of Edinburgh was built by the citizens in 1561, and designed for the use of the parliament and courts of justice, and the confinement of debtors and criminals. From the year 1640 until 1817 it had been devoted to the latter purposes. Whatever might have been the treatment of prisoners in this jail formerly, for many years back considerable attention was paid to its unhappy tenants, yet with little effect, since the circumstances of the place would not admit of it. The inconveniencies they laboured under, were want of proper ventilation, and other evils inseparable from a building in many respects imperfect. Hence, the situation of the prisoners thronged together, without respect to the various degrees of delinquency or state of health, was dreadful beyond description. Such irregularities are, indeed, too common in most of these wretched abodes ; but they have seldom been united to a more horrible

#### TOLBOOTH.

extent than in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. The state of those confined simply for debt, was scarcely, in point of misery, exceeded by that of those imprisoned for grievous offences. The difficulty of incarcerating a debtor by the law of Scotland, has been often inveighed against as a gross obstruction to the course of justice, and subversive of the rights of the subject, in consequence of a delay in forms, sufficient to enable the party to fly from his creditor; but, suppose flight impossible, the wretched debtor may be dragged from his home at any hour, shut up for months in a cell too loathsome for the immurement of the most odious criminal; his goods, nay the very means of subsistence for his family (if he has one), seized, and all this for a debt of a few pounds. His only relief in this case is to take out a *cessio bonorum*, on a delivery of his whole effects to his creditor; and even here, "*the Law's delay*" is finely exemplified. Unlike the King's Bench and other prisons in England, there were no areas in this prison, affording the captive fresh air, exercise, or change of scene; here the boundary of his view was a small window, the scanty light of which was abridged by massy bars of iron: there was surely in this procedure great inhumanity.

The principal officer of the Tolbooth, had the title of Captain of the Jail, and he merited much praise for his exertions in alleviating the condition of the prisoners. The history of Captain Portens, once the principal officer, and afterwards a prisoner here, is too celebrated to require particular notice. The west side of the prison was, of late years, used as the place of execution; a range of shops may be seen in the print, on the roofs of which these melancholy spectacles were exhibited. Of the New Jail, on the Calton Hill, an account shall be given in its place; it is enough to say here, that it has been constructed with the greatest regard to cleanliness and general accommodation.

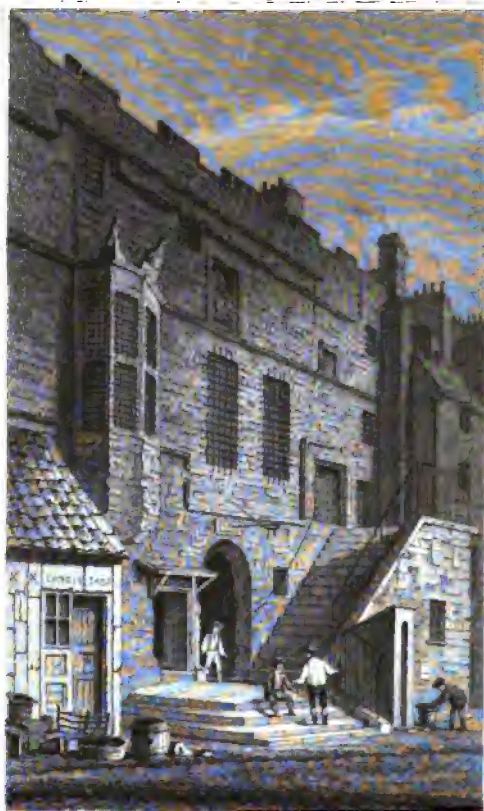
THE NEW YORK  
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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

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*Painted by J. M. W. Turner, 1820. Original in the collection of the National Gallery, London.*

LEITH TOLBOOTH.

## THE TOLBOOTH, LEITH.

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THIS abode of guilt and wretchedness is situated at the bottom of a narrow lane called Tolbooth-Wynd ; it was erected in the year 1655. The entrance is by a flight of steps, at the foot of which is an archway, affording a passage under the prison to the butchers' market ; above is a square recess containing the royal arms, in a very dilapidated state ; on the right hand side of the passage is a gloomy bow window closely grated ; on its upper part are two figures of animals rudely executed.

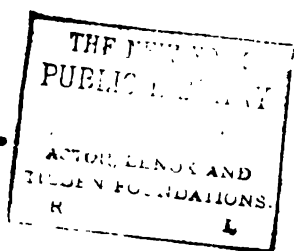
The Tolbooth at Leith is remarkable for nothing but its antiquity, and for being one of those places of confinement, so disgraceful to the boasted liberality of the present day : the attention paid to its inmates may be as kind as circumstances will admit ; but it possesses none of the conveniences calculated to make human existence even tolerable ; and for the sake of humanity and the character of our country, we earnestly hope that this, and every other jail of its kind in Scotland as well as in England, will soon be superseded by more commodious and wholesome prisons ; and that the accumulated horrors of cold, darkness, stench, and solitude, will no longer be heaped upon our unfortunate or guilty fellow creatures. The notes made by Mr. Gurney, who, in company with Mrs. Fry, visited many of the jails in Scotland and in the north of England, and which have recently been published, exhibit grievances which call most imperiously for redress. The lines that follow are too aptly descriptive of such prisons.

— A dismal mansion that appears  
 Black with the smoke of many hundred years,  
 Steel-barr'd ; its loop-holes narrow, dark, and dun,  
 Admit the tempest, but exclude the sun :

THE TOLBOOTH, LEITH.

Slow and suspicious is its iron gate,  
That closes on the wretched, fix'd as fate.  
There, never enters the fresh breeze of spring,  
With health and living spirits on its wing ;  
The twilight's gloom at day's meridian height,  
Hangs dimly there and blends it with the night.  
The gath'ring filth of centuries is there,  
No brush disturbs the spider in his lair,  
That unmolested fattens on his race,  
For every sunlight insect flies the place ;  
E'en the foul bat would scorn it as a home,  
And seek the shelter of a holier dome.  
It tortures every sense ; compared to this  
The vile hyena's den were cleanliness—  
A pest house, where the taint of every clime  
Strikes a deep root, and festers into crime.

Mr. Gurney observes, “ It is very evident that a degree of misery quite unfair and quite unnecessary, is endured by prisoners of all descriptions in many, perhaps the majority of the prisons in Scotland.” And again, “ There is much more cruelty than justice in loading our prisoners with chains, when prisoners are fastened to the iron bar, as at Haddington ; or to the bedstead, as at Forfar ; or to the wall of their cells, as at Berwick ; or to a ring in the floor, as at Newcastle : the suffering produced by chaining becomes extremely aggravated ; the injustice of the practice is very evident from this consideration, that if the prisoner be untried, we have no right to subject him to any inconvenience beyond bare imprisonment ; and if he be tried, chaining, according to the laws of this kingdom, seldom, if ever, forms a part of his sentence.





THE UNIVERSITY.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

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It was not till the year 1582, that Edinburgh could boast an university, though teachers of philosophy had been before this period established in the city. In the year 1768, a memorial was drawn up, proposing the rebuilding of the University, on a new plan, but on the site of the old buildings. The American war breaking out, prevented the prosecution of this plan ; but after the peace, the design was again brought before the public in the year 1785, in a letter to the right honourable Henry Dundas,—“ On the proposed improvements of the city of Edinburgh, and on the means of accomplishing them.” Nor was it long after this, when the magistrates set on foot a subscription for erecting a new college, agreeably to a plan of Robert Adam. In a few years considerable sums had been collected, so that part of the old buildings were pulled down, and the foundation stone of the University was laid on the 16th of November, 1789, by lord Napier, as grand master-mason of Scotland.

The ceremony on this occasion was remarkably grand : and the magistrates of the city as patrons of the University, in their robes ; the professors, in their gowns ; the students with sprigs of laurel in their hats ; the free-masons of all the lodges in the city and neighbourhood, arranged in the order of their seniority, formed a procession peculiarly impressive.

So soon as the different masonic ceremonies were performed, two crystal vases, cast purposely, were deposited in a vacuum formed in the stone. In one of these vases were placed different coins of the reign of George III. each coin being previously enveloped in crystal, so ingeniously that the superscriptions could be distinctly read without breaking the

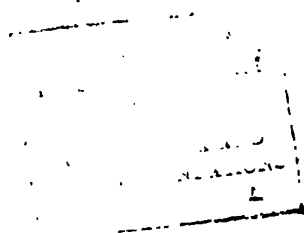
#### THE UNIVERSITY.

envelope. In the other vase rolls of vellum were deposited ; on these rolls were written a short account of the original foundation, and the present state of the university. There were besides deposited the public newspapers of the day ; a list of the names of the principal, and professors of the university ; the lord provost, and magistrates ; and the officers of the grand lodge of Scotland. The vases, being hermetically sealed, were covered with a plate of copper wrapped in block-tin. Upon the inner side of the copper were etched the arms of the city of Edinburgh ; those of the University ; and those also of the right honourable lord Napier, as grand-master mason of Scotland.

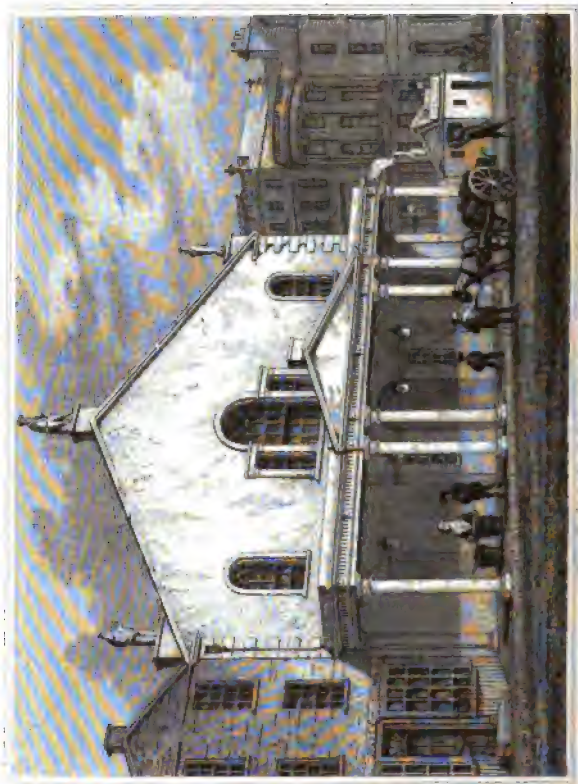
It was proposed in the original plan to surmount the east front, in which is also the principal entrance, with a dome : nothing can be more imposing than the grandeur of this front ; for the simple style of the architecture gives it a high tone of the sublime, and the four enormous columns of the Doric order, hewn out of one solid stone each, that adorn the main entrance, and support a handsome portico, rival any thing that ancient architecture can boast.

Over the gate is the following inscription :  
“ ACADEMIA JACOBI VI. SCOTORUM REGIS, ANNO  
POST CHRISTUM NATUM M,D,LXXXII. INSTI-  
TUTA. ANNOQUE M,DCC,LXXXIX. RENOVARI COEPTA,  
REGNANTE GEORGIO III. PRINCIPE MUNIFICENTISSIMO ; UR-  
BIS EDINENSIS, PREFECTO THOMO ELDER ACADEMIÆ PRI-  
MARIS GULIELMO ROBERTSON. ARCHITECTO ROBERTO ADAM.”

The east and west fronts extend 255 feet in length ; the south and north 358 ; and when the building is completed, the principal, and six or seven of the professors will have houses within its precincts. The library and museum are each 160 feet in length ; and the hall for public exercises is 90 by 30 feet.







Printed by J. & J. G. Smith, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

THEATRE ROYAL.

## THE THEATRE.

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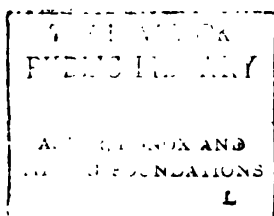
It is generally known that theatrical entertainments, which are now denounced, were at one time much encouraged by the clergy. The subjects were scriptural, the clergy the composers, the church was the stage, and the sabbath the day of performance. In the early and dark ages, religious spectacles were exhibited, representing in dumb show, sometimes intermingled with speech, the most interesting scenes in the history of Christ, such as the incarnation, passion, and resurrection; in process of time, the lives and miracles of the saints were displayed, till the popish clergy, endeavouring to impose their absurdities and pretended miracles beyond the credulity of the people, lost the patronage they had enjoyed, and their trash was superseded by more rational entertainments; these at length became so fraught with buffoonery and indecency, that persons of sober habits could give them no countenance, and soon after the Reformation, the clergy of Scotland endeavoured to abolish them altogether, threatening with excommunication all who should attend them. Theatrical performances were however revived at Edinburgh about the year 1680; for when the duke of York kept his court in this city, he was attended by a company called the duke's servants, who wore a livery, and were considered part of his household. "No salary or certain emolument being annexed to their service, the royal patronage was found insufficient for the support of rival companies, and they were united by letters patent in 1684;" but upon the duke's return to England, the stage was entirely neglected at Edinburgh, and it was not till after the ferment excited by the Union, and the confusion occasioned by the

#### THE THEATRE.

rebellion in 1715 had subsided, that any stage adventurer thought of Scotland.

After this time, Edinburgh was visited every two or three years by itinerant companies, who occasionally rented the Tailor's Hall in the Cowgate. The clergy set themselves against these performances as illegal; but after much litigation, a licence was obtained for the establishment of a theatre at Edinburgh, and the house seen in the annexed view was erected. It stands at the north end of the North Bridge, nearly opposite to the Register Office. The building presents a mean and barn-like appearance, and it very naturally excites the surprise of strangers, that while so many superb edifices are rising in different parts of the city, such a theatre should be allowed to exist. The principal front has a portico, which gives some appearance of consequence to the building: upon the point of the roof in front is a statue of Shakspeare, and on the sides appear the tragic and comic muse; but though the outside possesses so few attractions, the inner part of the house is not wanting in accommodations. It was first opened for exhibitions in December, 1769, the prices of admission were then 3s. for the boxes and pit, 2s. for the first gallery, and 1s. for the upper or second gallery; the box seats are now 5s. each, though no alteration has taken place in the price of seats in other parts of the theatre.

In the subjoined view are seen some of the houses newly erected upon the North Bridge, which have given so much occasion for complaint to the citizens of Edinburgh.





*Drawn by the artist J. H. Treadwell, and painted by J. H. Treadwell.*

# **TREADWELL MAUDEN HOSPITAL.**

## TRADES' MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

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THE incorporations of Edinburgh, excited by the good example of the Company of Merchants, who had instituted a charity for the daughters of such of their members as might fall into decayed circumstances, became desirous of establishing a similar institution. A contribution was accordingly made among the different companies of artificers; and the common council of Edinburgh, having by their act of the 3d of May, 1704, approved of their charitable intention with a promise to give it every encouragement, the corporation purchased certain houses and gardens on the western side of the Horse Wynd, where the Hospital is now situated, and having appointed a governess, school mistress, and servants for the same, and taken in several girls, they applied to parliament for an act to establish their new foundation, and to enable them to make by-laws for its government, which act was readily obtained. The hospital being now established by parliament, Mrs. Mary Erskine, the joint foundress of the Merchant Maiden Hospital, gave so considerable a sum to this institution, that the incorporation of trades unanimously agreed to give her the title of joint foundress of their hospital, and that two persons of the name of Erskine, nominated by her should be joint governors in all times coming and after her demise; the said governors to have the presentation of the several girls that she had a right to present by virtue of her great and charitable benefaction, and that the senior of the said representatives or governors should preside in all courts of the governors, and to have the custody of one of the three keys of the hospital's charter-house.

#### TRADES' MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital is a large plain building, three stories in height, having nothing particular in its appearance to attract attention. Each girl on entrance pays the sum of £1 : 13 : 4, and on her departure receives £5 : 11. In the year 1742, the number of girls maintained here was fifty, and it appears that no addition has been made to the number since that time. The revenue is estimated at about £650 yearly.





A color illustration of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Prague. The church is a large, light-colored stone building with a prominent, tall bell tower. The tower has a square base with arched windows, a clock face, and a dark, conical roof topped with a cross. The main body of the church has a gabled roof and large arched windows. In the foreground, a busy street scene is depicted with several people, some on horseback, and a horse-drawn carriage. To the left, a smaller building with a triangular pediment is visible. To the right, a dark, multi-story building is partially shown. The sky is filled with soft, colorful clouds in shades of blue, yellow, and orange.

*Brown, Jay<sup>d</sup> & Paul<sup>d</sup> Dr. 16 H S. Turner Chap of Street Portsmouth, Rhode 1890*

THE TRON CHURCH.

#### THE TRON CHURCH.

work ; for though the foundation was laid in 1637, the roof was not finished till twenty-six years afterwards ; it was, however, preached in long before its completion, the first rents for the seats being collected for the year 1647.

In 1673, a bell was hung in the steeple, which cost the sum of 1490 merks, eight shillings, scots ; and five years afterwards, the clock which belonged to the Trone, or Weigh House, was likewise put up. On the front of the Church, over the door, is this inscription :

ÆDEM HANC CHRISTO ET  
ECCESLÆ SACRARUNT  
CIVIS EDINBURGENI  
ANNO MDCXLI.

Thus, it is plainly shewn, that this edifice is properly denominated Christ's Church, and not that of the Tron ; which latter appellation it received on account of its vicinity to the Trone, or public beam, for the weighing of merchandize, which then stood hard by.

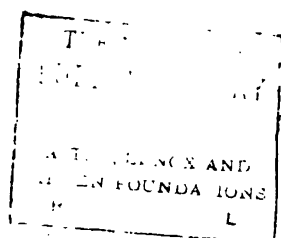
Opposite to the Church, in the middle of the High Street, is interred the body of one Merlin, a French pavior, according to his own desire ; probably in commemoration of his being the person who first paved the High Street ; his grave was formerly known by a row of six stones laid in the pavement, in the form of a coffin, and six feet in length ; but the pavement of the street requiring frequent repairs, this memorial has been wholly erased.

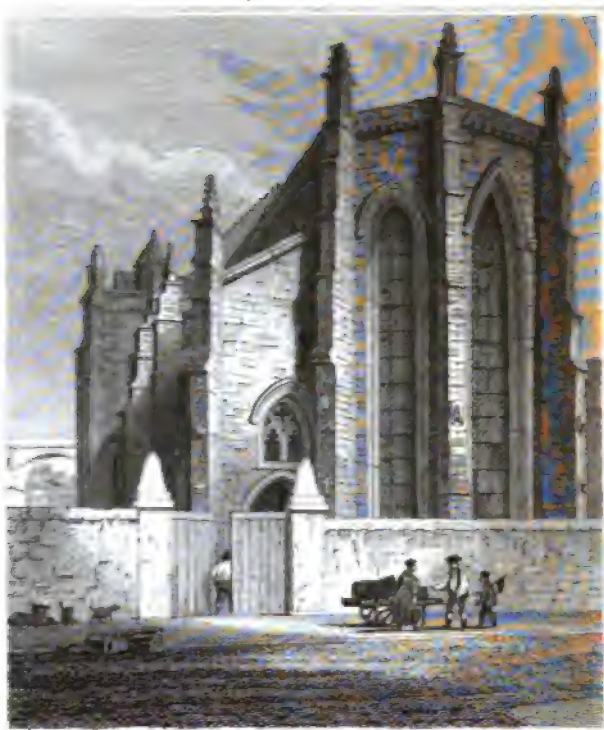
## THE TRON CHURCH.

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THIS Church is a great ornament to the High Street, in which it occupies a very distinguished situation, being upon the intersection of the great street which leads to the North and South Bridges. The foundation appears to have been laid about the year 1637 ; but owing to the great expense incurred in the progress of this, and another church then erecting upon the Castle Hill, it was judged most prudent to abandon the latter, and employ the materials intended for it upon the Tron Church, the completion of which was more desirable, on account of its central situation ; and that nothing might be wanting to carry on the work with expedition, the common council, in 1644, ordered one thousand stone weight of copper to be purchased in Amsterdam, for covering the roof ; but afterwards changing their plan, the copper was again sold, and an order given to cover the church partly with lead and slates, and the treasurer to the works was directed to proceed with all expedition.

But notwithstanding this, little advance was made during the space of three years ; for at the latter end of 1647, nothing more than the timber of the roof was erected, and covered in from the weather with deals ; this delay seems to have been occasioned by the want of money ; for the council, at this time, ordered a voluntary collection to be made among the inhabitants, towards completing the roof ; and the pews being at the same time fitted up, to the number of one hundred and eight, the profits arising therefrom, were devoted to the same purpose. But with all the endeavours of the council, the building of this church appears to have been a very tedious





*Drawn, Eng'd & Pub'd by J. H. S. Searcy Chapel Street, Providence, Jan. 1. 1860.*

**TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.**

## TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.

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TRINITY CHURCH, and the College to which it was appended, were founded by Mary of Guildeurs, consort to king James II., about the year 1462. The charter of foundation, is published at length by Maitland, in his History of Edinburgh; it is introduced by an address from James, the then bishop of St. Andrew's, to all the sons of Holy Mother Church, stating, that the said queen Mary did "humbly supplicate him, carefully to accomplish, approve, ratify, and confirm her intention to found a college, for the praise and honour of the Holy Trinity, and of the ever blessed Virgin Mary, and of all the saints and elect of God, and for the salvation of her own and her husband's souls, and the souls of their progenitors, and of their progeny;" not forgetting the soul of the priest, whose favour she was then humbly supplicating. The prelate further states, that "in compliance with the devout prayers and desires of the most excellent princess, and after due deliberation had with the prior and chapter of his church, and with their consent, he does approve and ratify the said intended foundation; which was to provide for a provost, eight prebends, two choristers, and a sacristan."

The church, which consists only of a choir and transept, stands at the east end of the north loch, and is a good specimen of English architecture; the windows at the east end of the choir are of great height, and have a magnificent appearance. It is probable, that a central tower was contemplated in the original design, the work being considerably raised in that part, though it is now terminated by gable ends, and a plain sloping roof; the west end of the church likewise

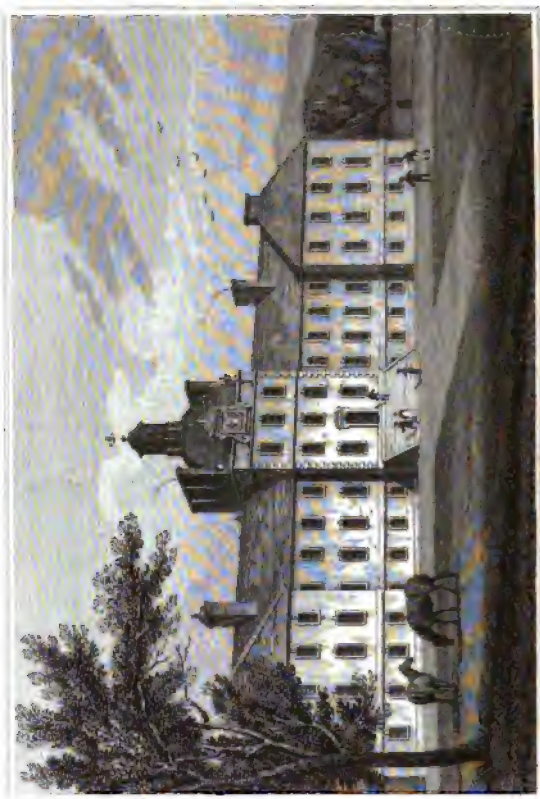
#### TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.

bears every mark of an unfinished design. This College, with its appurtenances, was given in 1567, by the regent Murray, to sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh, who generously conferred it on the city; for which grant, the common council made most grateful acknowledgements.

A complete repair of the Church of Trinity College, has very recently taken place. The seats and galleries, which had become very ruinous, are removed, and an entirely new arrangement of the former has been accomplished. The pulpit, which is constructed with ornaments corresponding with the general character of the building, is placed in the centre of the west side of the transept, opposite the eastern windows; and from this point the Church presents one of the finest models of Gothic architecture in Scotland. The roof of the aisles being low, no galleries have been erected, a circumstance which contributes greatly to the sublimity of the interior perspective; a door which existed on the south side has been closed, and two others opened at the east end of the aisles. On the north side of the Church and connected with it, is a building, which may have been used formerly as a place of meeting for the provost and prebendaries. The door of communication is still apparent; it is now used as a vestry, and there is a very general report, that queen Mary, the foundress, lies buried here. The situation of this Church is very unfavourable, it being in a narrow street, and enclosed by a high stone wall; some alterations, however, are under consideration, which, when effected, will, in a great measure, supersede these complaints. The view represents the eastern end of the Church; in the distance is part of the North Bridge, and beyond it some of the buildings of the Castle.







*Watsons' Hospital, 1880. (From the collection of the Watsons' Hospital, 1880.)*

**WATSON'S HOSPITAL.**

## WATSON'S HOSPITAL.

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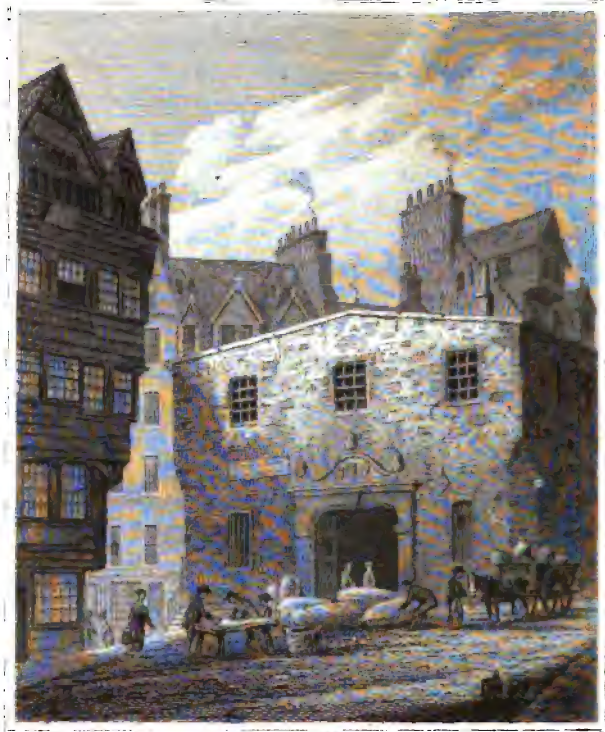
**THIS** charitable institution is situated in Tiviot Row, at a short distance southward of Heriot's Hospital. It presents a handsome and extensive front to the northward, composed of two slightly projecting wings, and a centre surmounted by a low spire, having a ship on its summit as an emblem of merchandize; against the roof of this part of the building is raised a large tablet of stone, richly ornamented, with armorial bearings; this elevation of the centre, is also assisted by an additional story, which occasions an agreeable and judicious break in the otherwise continuous line of the roof. In front of the Hospital is an extensive piece of ground for the exercise of the scholars, who wear an uniform dress, consisting of a dark-coloured jacket and trowsers. Maitland observes, that their dress is, in all respects, more like the sons of gentlemen than charity children, and that they are fed with plentiful variety.

The institution derives its name from the founder, George Watson, whose family for a long series of years appear to have been merchants in Edinburgh. Upon the death of his father, Watson was apprenticed by his aunt to a merchant in his native city; when his services were completed, he visited Holland, for the purpose of improvement in his profession, and upon his return, entered into the service of sir James Dick, bart. as his book-keeper, and on the erection of the Bank of Scotland, he was appointed accountant thereto: he afterwards became treasurer to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and held several other important offices, all of which he discharged with honour and integrity, and dying a bachelor in 1723, left the sum of £12,000 sterling to found this Hospital.

#### WATSON'S HOSPITAL.

The design of Watson not being carried into execution till the year 1738, the sum originally bequeathed had accumulated to £20,000; the building was then erected at the expence of £5000. An annual revenue of about £1700, were laid out for the maintenance and education of 60 boys; the number is now 70, who are to be the children, or grand children of decayed merchants in Edinburgh. The branches of education taught here, are English, Latin, Greek, and French; geography and the use of the globes, with arithmetic and book-keeping. It has been observed, that the treatment of the boys in this Hospital, is such as is probably no where else to be paralleled; for as an incentive to learning and diligence, those brought up to literary pursuits, are allowed ten pounds each annually, to prosecute their studies in the college of Edinburgh, for the term of five years; and upon leaving the university, the sum of thirty pounds is given to them as an encouragement to proceed in their studies privately. Such boys as are designed for trade, have twenty pounds given with them as an apprentice fee, and if they conduct themselves faithfully and industriously during their service, and remain thereafter three years unmarried, they receive the sum of fifty pounds, to assist them in commencing a trade on their own account.

THE  
END



WEIGH HOUSE.

*Drawn Eng<sup>d</sup> & Pub<sup>d</sup> by J & H S. Storer (Chapel Street Portico) July 1: 1848.*

## WEIGH HOUSE.

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At the upper or northern end of the West Bow, and at the juncture of the Castle-hill and Lawn-market, stands the Weigh House, an ancient and mis-shapen building. It is said, however, that its architecture was at one time admired: the ground which it covers, was granted to the inhabitants of Edinburgh, by king David II. in the twenty-third year of his reign, and A.D. 1352. It is situated under the guns of the Castle, the quantity and value of goods deposited in it, having formed an attraction to the plunderer, and rendering it necessary that it should be securely placed and well guarded.

In the year 1740, the Pretender having entered Edinburgh in triumph, the highland army immediately kept guard at the Weigh House and other avenues to the castle, and in a few days orders were given to the guard here to cut off all intercourse with the castle. The governor dreading a want of provisions, sent to the Lord Provost, intimating, that unless a free communication between the city and castle was preserved, he should be obliged to dislodge the Weigh House guard with artillery. A deputation was thereupon sent to the Pretender, stating the danger with which the city was threatened; he answered by expressing his concern at the barbarity of bringing distress upon the city, for what it was not in his power to prevent. Deputies waited on the governor of the castle and obtained a respite from the cannonading for a few days; but a centry of the Pretender's army in the mean time firing at some people who were carrying provisions to the garrison, a sharp attack was commenced, which did considerable damage to the buildings, and killed many of the citizens; this induced the

#### WEIGH HOUSE.

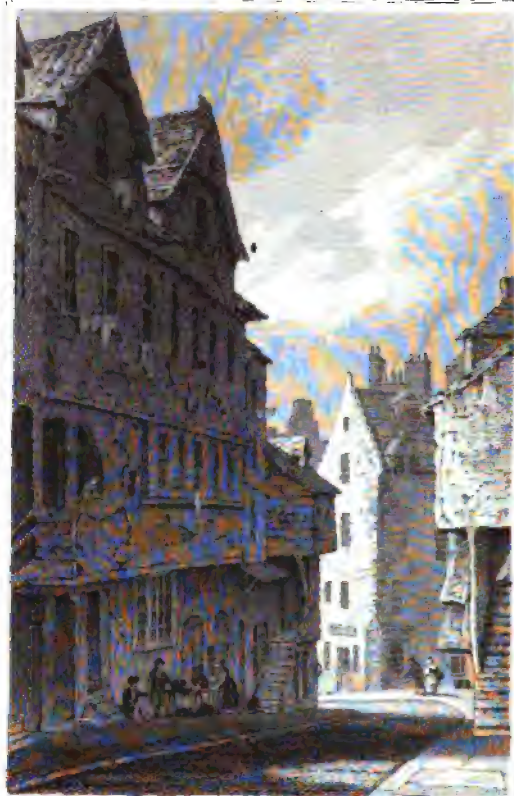
Chevalier to take off the blockade of the castle, and the firing was then discontinued.

The Weigh House is the standard place of weights, and resorted to in all cases of dispute. Every kind of article is weighed here, and in general, the greatest quantity at once is a ton. It is let to a Taxman, who pays annually above £150 to the town for the lease. His allowance is a penny for each hundred weight.

At one period there was a turret to this building, containing a clock, but it was removed above 150 years ago ; and it is to be regretted that the whole building was not then demolished, especially as it has nothing to recommend it, and is an inconvenience, as well as an unseemly obstruction to the view. Its removal, however, is talked of, a consummation most devoutly to be desired by all admirers of the metropolis and of good taste. Some of the houses on the Castle-hill are also to be cleared away, which will open a convenient passage and excellent view. Indeed, when the projecting parts of St. Giles, the Weigh House, the pre-eminences adjacent to it, and the wooden houses on the north side of the Canongate are all taken down, this street will be one of the grandest in the kingdom, and will form a very fit counterpart of Princes Street, which has a similar termination.

A TORRENTIAL  
JULY 1904





WEST BOY.  
lower end.

*Drawn, Eng. & Pub. by "A. H. H. Green, Chapel Street, Portland, N. B. 1874.*

ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS  
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WEST BOW.

*Drawn, Eng'd & Pub'd by J. & H. S. Sterner (Chapel Street, Edinburgh) July, 1854*

## WEST BOW.

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THIS is a narrow and curved street that conducts from the Grassmarket to the Lawnmarket. The houses here are very high, with immense wooden projections which intercept the light of day. In former times it was very common to make these additions, which are called *outshots* to the houses, for the purpose of giving them more roominess and convenience, and they are still to be seen in several parts of the town. It is said, that the two sides of the street, were in some cases placed in such a state of apposition, as to admit of the inhabitants interchanging the pleasures of tea drinking, without the trouble of leaving their respective abodes. Formerly it was an object of great importance to be within the city walls, in order to be free from the depredations of the lawless mountaineers. Houses were then huddled together without much regard to proportion of size, eligibility of situation, or relative position. This accounts for the confused appearance of many of the streets in the Old Town.

A part of the original wall of the City is still existing in this quarter, and can be discriminated from the adjoining buildings. This wall was built in the reign of James II. who for that purpose granted a Charter, dated the 30th of April, 1450, which runs thus: "Foraesmykle as we ar informit be oure well belovettis the Provest and Communite of Edynburgh, yat yai dreid the evil & skeith of oure ennemies of England; we have in favour of yame, and fa the zele and affectionne that we have to the Provest and Communite of oure said Bargh, and for the Commounne proffit, grauntit to thaim, full licence and leiff to fosse, bulwark, wall, toure, turate, and nuther wais to

#### WEST BOW.

strength oure forsaids Burgh, in quhat maner of wise or degre that beis sene maste spedefull to thaim." Together with this charter, the king issued an order for imposing a tax upon the valued rents of all property within the city and suburbs, that a sum might be raised for defraying the expences of carrying the above plan into effect. Thus was Edinburgh for the first time regularly inclosed. The wall began at the north-east part of the castle-rock, where there was erected a strong tower, which is known by the name of the well-house tower. From this it ran along the north side of the castle-hill, took a southerly direction at the place where the reservoir now is, then turned eastward, obliquely intersected the West Bow, and extended between the High Street and the Cowgate, at an equal distance from each, till it terminated at the Netherbow. This wall had four ports or gates, one of them was at the Castle-hill, another at the Netherbow, a third in Gray's Close, and the last in the West Bow, which was taken down about the beginning of the last century, and which was called the Upper Bow Port to distinguish it from that at the Netherbow. One of the hooks on which it was suspended still remains fixed in the old wall, about six feet from the ground.

The plate representing the upper part of the Bow, exhibits the Weigh-house and some of the buildings of the High Street in the distance. At the corner, on the right hand, formed by the projection of the houses, there is a close, conducting to the celebrated Major Weir's residence, which is behind the first row of buildings. Major Weir was accused by his contemporaries of numerous horrible crimes, such as magical incantations and intercourse with the nether world, for which he was condemned and burnt in 1670; and it appears, that under the influence of insanity and the cruelties inflicted upon him, he was induced to confess offences which it was altogether impossible for him to have committed: on this account the house was said to be haunted after his death, and remained a long time untenanted; it is at present in the occupancy of a woolcomber.

#### WEST BOW.

Opposite to major Wier's is the house, which tradition identifies as the place in which our ancestors enjoyed the pleasures of the light fantastic toe. This, however, if it was the case, must have been at a very remote period, since the oldest accounts on this subject, speak of the first assembly having been accommodated in the close which is known by the name of the Assembly Close. The situation delineated in the front of the plate, was once occupied by the old wall, to which reference has been made, and which crossed the West Bow in this place.

The second plate, or lower end of the Bow, shows the nature of the architecture which anciently prevailed in this venerable city.

The houses in this part of the town are very old and ruinous. One of them bears the date of 1604, and another, from which there is a vaulted passage to the Castle-hill, is said to have been used even before that time for the meetings of the council. Pious inscriptions seem to have been common in those days, as we find over the door of the house said to have contained the assembly rooms, the words, "In Domino confido", and in more than one place, the inscription "Deo soli sit honor et gloria".

It may not be improper here to mention an incident, which tradition has transmitted in indissoluble connection with the history of the West Bow. At some remote period of the existence of this street, there lived in it a tailor, of whom neither the name nor genealogy have come down to us. Of him, however, it is recorded, that for the period of twenty-eight years, he had discharged the duties of his important vocation with honour to himself, and comfort to others, in one of these protruding abodes; little imagining how liable the thread of his existence was to be snapped asunder by every wind that blew. It happened on a windy day, that the personage referred to was standing on the pavement of the West Bow, and a friend accosting him, expressed his wonder that he should

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have built his house on such an airy foundation, or at all events should reside in it in its then perilous condition. The amazed tailor turning up his ghastly countenance, for the first time espied his hitherto unexplored habitation, and being seized with all the panic of twenty-eight years at one time, betook himself to a safe and more substantial residence.

It was through the West Bow, that the wretched Porteous was dragged to the Grass Market, in the year 1736, where the sentence of death which had been remitted by royal authority, was executed upon him by an infuriated mob, with all the deliberation of a lawful act.







Painted by Mr. J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A., from a sketch by J. M. W. Turner, R.S.A., 1845.

**WHITE HORSE CLOVE.**  
*(unpublished)*

## WHITE HORSE CLOSE.

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THIS close or yard is now called Davidson's land, after the name of the present proprietor ; it is on the north side of canongate, a little to the west of the old girth cross, or cross of the sanctuary, where was executed the unfortunate duke of Montrose. According to the tradition of the neighbourhood, this close once formed the stable yard of queen Mary, and the principal part of its buildings have subsequently been occupied as an inn. Many alterations, however, must have taken place here since the times alluded to, and it is very probable, that the buildings seen in the annexed view, were erected in the year 1683, as upon the large window above the steps, seen in the centre of the print, that date is inscribed. This Close affords a curious specimen of the ancient architecture of Edinburgh.

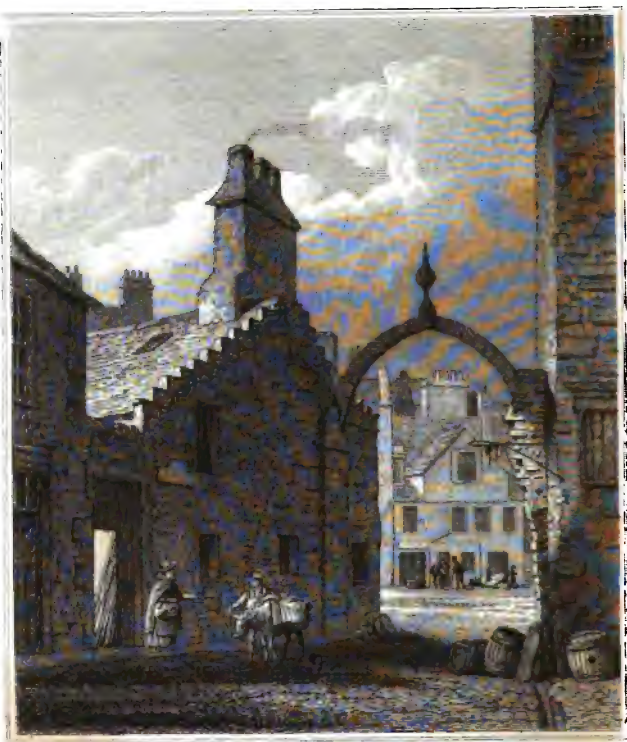
The principal building shews a regularity of design, which indicates that it was erected for no common purpose ; the whole close is now let out in a variety of small tenements, and some parts are still used as stables ; its vicinity to the palace of Holyrood, strengthens the conjecture that it was once the royal stable yard. In this quarter of the city, there still exists a great number of closes, which were formerly inhabited by the nobility and gentry who were attached to the court ; but they have long since been deserted by persons of rank, and at the present time, display the same appearance of neglect and wretchedness, complained of by Maitland, who gives the following description of the Canongate. " The town of the Canongate, which is an appendage of, and a suburb to Edinburgh, is situated at the eastern end of the city ; it consists of a spacious street, extending from the Netherbow Port, on the

#### WHITE HORSE CLOSE.

west, to the palace of Holyrood on the east, about half a mile in length, whence run a number of closes down both sides of the hill, with gardens below them.

“ This place has suffered more by the union of the kingdom, than all the other parts of Scotland ; for having before that period been the residence of the chief of the Scottish nobility, it was then in a flourishing condition ; but being deserted by them, many of their houses are fallen down, and others in a ruinous condition ; it is in a piteous case ! ”





*Drawn by "A. P." by J. H. S. from Chapel Street, London, 1850*

## WATER GATE

## WATER GATE.



NEAR the palace of Holyrood House formerly stood the Water Gate, but its place is now only indicated by a slight wooden arch thrown across the street, and some rude masonry to which it was attached on the western side. This Gate is rendered memorable by the ignominious treatment which the Marquis of Montrose received in his passage through it to the Tolbooth, in 1650. He was met here by the magistrates, the city guard, and the executioner, who conducted him along the streets in gloomy procession, placed on an elevated cart made for the purpose. The next day being Sunday, he was visited by some



*Water Gate, Edinburgh.*

#### WATER GATE.

unfeeling clergy, who, with officious zeal, descanted upon the enormous wickedness of his life, representing to him, that the punishment he would speedily suffer, would be but a short and easy prologue to what he must undergo hereafter. The pulpits resounded with declamations against him, representing him as the grand enemy of all piety and religion ; the ministers likewise reproached the people for the profane tenderness which they manifested towards him, which was termed " movements of rebel nature." He was finally sentenced to be hanged, and his limbs were hung up in the chief cities of the kingdom. The subject of the vignette stands near the Water Gate, and is traditionally called Queen Mary's Bath.

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